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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER;

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
BIOGRAPHY AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.
COLLECTIONS FROM FOREIGN LITERATURE.
ORIGINAL LETTERS, &c. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
ORIGINAL FACTS AND ANECDOTES.
POETRY.
ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.
LIST OF NEW BOOKS, WITH A CRITICAL PRÖEMIUM.
REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.
REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.
REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, &c.
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.
LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.
BIOGRAPHIANA.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

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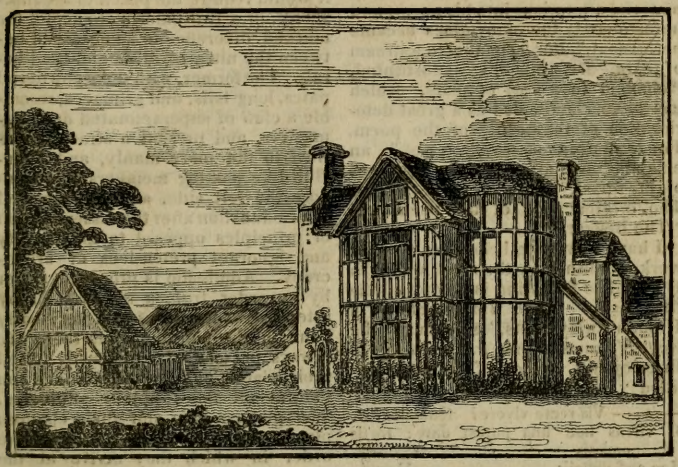

BOSCOBEL HOUSE.

THIS retreat of Charles the Second, after the battle of Worcester, is still standing, as well as the relics of the famous oak to the left, where he concealed himself with Colonel Carles during a whole day, and saw the country scoured by the Parliament-soldiers. From this house Charles proceeded in the disguise of groom to Mrs. Lane, and rode before her double into Somersetshire. The apartment is still shown which he inhabited, and the vicinity abounds in traditions relative to his concealments and escapes.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following detail of evidence, tending to prove that the Rev. Thomas Moss, A.B. was the author of the poem entitled "The Beggar's Petition," may perhaps be satisfactory to your correspondent C. R., and interesting to some of your readers. Mr. Moss was a native of Wolverhampton, and the first minister of Brierley chapel in the parish of Kingswinford, and in the county of Stafford, which was erected in 1767. He became, afterwards, minister of Trentham, and domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Stafford; but, after a lapse of years, he returned to Brierley, and resumed his pastoral charge there. In the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 60, p. 971, the Beggar's Petition is ascribed to Mr. Moss, in an article signed Salopiensis. In vol. 69, p. 1014, it is anonymously asserted that Dr. Joshua Webster was the author of this poem. This article was replied to, and commented upon, in vol. 70, p. 41, by a friend of Mr. Moss, who confidently affirmed, "that the poem in question was his entire production; and added, I have authority to state that he wrote it about the age of 23.* That he stipulated with his bookseller that his name should be affixed to no more than twenty copies, to be presented to his relations and friends; that they may now be seen at any time; and that, if any

* At that time he wrote several other juvenile poems.

any farther information should be necessary, it may be had of the Rev. T. Moss, minister of Trentham." The same writer also observed, "that Dr. Enfield, whose taste in selecting has generally been applauded, gave great offence to Mr. Moss, by introducing material alterations into his poem, and unfortunately the innovations became permanent." For "channel to a stream of tears," Dr. Enfield has substituted, "channel to a *flood* of tears," which has been condemned as a great deterioration of the beauty of the poem. For "source of every grief," an emendation is attempted in "sources of my grief," with other variations. The original title of the poem was "The Beggar."

I have now lying before me another work, published by the same writer in 1783. The following is a copy of the title-page. "The Imperfection of Human Enjoyments," a poem; by the Rev. Thomas Moss, A.B. minister of Brierley-hill, author of the poem entitled "The Beggar," &c.

——— Vis recte vivere? Quis non?
Si virtus hoc una potest dare; fortis omissis
Hoc age deliciis. HOR.

Printed for the author: sold by J. Dodsley, Pall Mall, London; and by M. Swinney, Birmingham, 1783. If it would be acceptable, I may, in a future communication, transcribe the interesting conclusion of this work. Some of the particulars already stated may be referred to in Shaw's History of Staffordshire, vol. ii. p. 237-238: and they are corroborated by the manuscript of a gentleman resident in Stourbridge, who, accompanied by another respectable individual, waited upon Mr. Moss for the express purpose of ascertaining the fact, to whom he explicitly declared, that he was the author of the poem in question. Mr. Moss died at Stourbridge, at an advanced age, a few years ago.

JAMES SCOTT.

Cradley, near Stourbridge.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have considered my previous remarks on the French character worthy of a place, I feel no hesitation in transmitting you my remaining observations.

THOMAS MORTIMER.

Pilton, Barnstaple; Jan. 5, 1824.

The Chamber of Deputies.

The engraving of this elegant structure, affixed to one of the last year's numbers of the Monthly Magazine, conveyed a very correct idea of its interior arrangements: but it would require the pencil of a Cruikshank, or a Rowlandson, to depict the marked difference to be observed between the ultra-royalists and the liberals. The former, with their powdered pates, long tails, and grimaces, resemble a club of superannuated dancing-masters, and present a strange contrast to the more manly, and John-Bull-like looking members who compose the left side, and who received their education after the dissemination of principles opposed to the haughty and ignorant pretensions of aristocracy. Admission is procured, either by an order from a member, or by attending at the doors at a very early hour in the morning; but there are always persons who are ready to sell their places, and for three francs you can at all times obtain admission. The persons who sell their chances place a walking-stick, agreeably to the order in which they arrive at the doors, whilst they look out for customers, and this is done without any altercation, and you take your place with the same quietness and order with which you enter their theatres. Soldiers are always in attendance, and a sentry paces up and down in front of the building.

Patience.

Notwithstanding the excessive love of novelty, and the restlessness which characterizes the French, it is impossible, among any people, to discover greater instances of perseverance and patience. This is particularly evinced in their methods of training animals to do, and to suffer, so contrary to their instincts. Thus, the wooden Roscius, Mr. Punch, has generally an old cat for his partner, attired in cap and feathers, and who scratches, spits, and represents the scolding wife to perfection. Cats, rats, mice, and birds, may also be frequently seen living very cordially together in the same cage.

Pere La Chaise.

This far-famed cemetery must always be an object of interest to the traveller, as it contains the ashes of so many illustrious men: at the same time, an Englishman cannot fail to be disgusted

disgusted with the frippery of artificial flowers, and other tinsel, appended to the different tombstones. Affectation, bad taste, false sentiment, exaggerated expressions of regret, and hyperbolical eulogiums, stare you in the face at every step. On one tombstone I saw the representation of a time-piece, with the hands pointing to the precise second when the deceased departed from this life; under which was some poetry, in which "the beloved of my soul, everlasting regret, &c." were jumbled together with their usual regard to truth, and we know that one of their proverbs expresses, "he lies like an epitaph." It is certainly very desirable to have burying-grounds distinct from places of worship, as nothing tends so much to make our churches damp, and prejudicial to health, as the constant excavation to which their interiors are subject.

Gambling Houses.

Abhorring our own contemptible resource of lotteries, as emanating from government, which should protect the governed from delusion and imposition, I nevertheless feel considerable satisfaction in reflecting, that we are infinitely more pure than our neighbours in this particular. Gambling is carried on to a great and mischievous extent in London; but these haunts of vice and dissipation are much less known and frequented than in Paris, where it is impossible to be a single day in ignorance of them; and where, from the smallness of the sums which may be ventured, it infects with its pestilential influence all classes of the community. With us it is more of a lordly vice; and, when our government abolishes the lotteries, the species of gambling most resorted to by the lower orders, we shall enjoy a proud pre-eminence in this particular.

Best Method for quickly attaining a Language.

I have often remarked that servants, and persons in the humble walks of life, make themselves understood much sooner than persons of education. The reason is obvious: it is from their not having increased difficulties in the study of grammatical rules, and not being intimidated from the fear of transgressing them. This appears to suggest a very useful hint, namely, that the more simple and natural method of acquiring a language is to commence with words and phrases, and to transpose the English part of the dialogues agreeably to the order of the construction which you are studying; and, when you have impressed on your memory a good stock of words and phrases, you may then have recourse to your grammar with ten-fold advantage. The student will also do well to get his master to read slowly to him, whilst he should endeavour to write off what is read to him, a plan which conduces to accustom the ear to a strange accent.

Concluding Observations.

The French have much politeness, but little delicacy, and I have frequently witnessed scenes not very dissimilar to the rose of Madame Rambouillet described by Sterne. With regard to young unmarried ladies, a restraint is exercised, which must tend very considerably to corrupt their manners as wives, all violent changes being prejudicial in their nature. Individual egotism never fails to disgust, but the mischief it produces is slight, when compared with that national egotism and self-sufficiency which induces ignorance to exclaim, without enquiry, "We are the best, wisest, and most independent people upon earth; let us have no innovations." Such, in all ages, have been the expressions of folly and superstition, and it is with the greatest jealousy that improvement ever gains a footing. We have certainly many advantages over our neighbours, we enjoy a greater freedom of the press, we are not quite so much subject to a police espionage, nor so continually annoyed with passports and barriers. But, if we possess these blessings, it is at the expense of being subject to a much greater imposition of tythes and taxes, and to a more severe, undefined, and expensive, system of laws. A fondness for reading pervades all classes of French society; and, when the next revolution takes place, it will not be stained by the horrid acts of atrocity, nor be distinguished by that barbarous warfare waged against the productions of genius, which rendered the last such a melancholy subject of contemplation to the philanthropist and the philosopher. The people are now well assured, that tyranny and superstition have no better opponents than the diffusion of knowledge, and the consequent extension of the arts and sciences. I think the class of people, by us so absurdly termed *common*, are more

more intelligent among the French, and that they possess a greater sympathy for their fellow-creatures in affliction. In travelling in a voiture from Le Mans to Alençon, we overtook a peasant going to a village on the road; the driver accommodated the poor fellow with a seat gratuitously, though it was the only vacant one in the vehicle. After proceeding about two leagues, the driver was again accosted by a poor woman with an infant at her breast, who had travelled on foot a considerable distance, on her way to visit a sick husband quartered in a remote part of the province. She had no sooner told her artless tale, than the peasant promptly quitted his seat; and all the passengers, who were French, drew forth their purses in behalf of the poor sufferer, the driver contributing his mite to the charitable contribution. Here there was no disgust at coming in contact with rags and wretchedness, no squeamishness, no ostentation! and this little incident, combined with similar ones, left an impression extremely favourable to the French character. The amusements of the peasantry are not calculated to blunt the best feelings of the heart, which is the case with too many of what we denominate sports; and they do not disgrace themselves by pugilistic exhibitions for the benefit of profligates and pickpockets; on the contrary, their recreations principally consisting of music and dancing, are calculated to soften the asperity of society. But, as I have already trespassed too long on your columns, it remains for me to thank you for the space which you have allowed me to occupy in your respectable publication; but, previously to parting, I must beg to state, that in my last communication I should have said, "that almost every school has a particular dress for the scholars," and not *that all the schools* wear the same dress. Again, in my remarks on crime, it should have been Mons. ———, and not Mont, as I quite forget the name, though the circumstance is still fresh in my recollection.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RECOVERY *of the* "CICERO DE REPUBLICA."

AFTER a silence of 2000 years, the voice of Cicero again breathes truth and wisdom from sacred Rome. Centuries have obscured his remains, but once more we may hear the words of the man who "spoke for every age and every country;" and how appropriately for each grave impression and noble sense do we find him in the Vatican Library; above all, how aptly do we acquire his corroborative testimony upon that most difficult and momentous of all concerns, the government of a people at a perilous moment, when almost every just principle and fair institution,—the one to encourage, and the other to realize, political prosperity,—is either here doubted, there disputed, and elsewhere decried and abolished; while the brave and virtuous advocates of liberty and general happiness are either desperately struggling, or have desperately fallen. Yet the rules of prudence are few and simple, and have neither been seldom retold nor feebly proved. We have the assurance of history, that, to perpetuate their truth to every distant generation of posterity, they have been written with the blood of every people, marked in the ruins of every fortification, and traced in the desolation of every land. Few persons are content to learn wisdom from another's misfortunes; each one, regardless of his fellow's fate, will have his own experience; and, though not one in a thousand pervade the dangerous trial, yet the infatuation prevails. So is it with nations: scarcely one is careful enough to retain the advantages its own ancestry have laboriously bequeathed, or its neighbours painfully established. Every affirmation of the cause inspires its hope of extended good; and upon such a subject, and at such a time, the student hails Cicero's enforcing word with infinite applause.

Angelus Maius, who has discovered and edited these long and earnestly desired remains, was known to the classical world,—before his publication of the present treatise, with its very instructive preface and excellent comments,—as the editor of "the Fragments of Six Unpublished Orations of Cicero," with ancient notes, also unpublished,—a book, as a compilation of scanty remains and unconnected sentences, unattractive, unless to the very curious scholar.

The entertaining observations which precede these Dialogues informs us, that the Bobbian Monastery was founded among the Appenines of Liguria, by St. Columbanus, in 612, and early rose into estimation for the value of its manuscriptal library, and the

the learned industry of its brethen. About the seventeenth century, as the diligent Maius conjectures, a great portion of these palimsests or doubly-written manuscripts were removed to the Vatican, while another part was purchased for the Ambrosian Library at Milan. While vested with the care of this latter foundation it was that Maius laboriously detected the writings which constitute the Fragments already mentioned; and from the same Bobbian parchments, since his translation to the charge of the Vatican, has he happily rescued the highly important, though defective, contents of the volume I am at present so pleased to expatiate on.

It appears to have been the custom, as early as the time of Cicero himself, to erase the letters of an old written parchment, and turn it again into use. How many and how great have been the losses which literature has sustained from the practice, it were now idle to calculate: there is, however, ample scope and verge enough for classical lamentation on the score. How the taste of one period differed from the preference of another, we may conjecture from the one fact now ascertained, that Cicero's Treatise was obliterated to make room for St. Augustine's Commentary on the Psalms. Fortunately, however, for the scholars of 1820, and succeeding years, the strength of the ancient ink so far resisted the effacing hands of the pious monk, as to leave the original characters in a great degree still legible. Other treatment, however, made other losses more probable. It was the pleasure of the second writer to change the order of the sheets, press new creases, and cut fresh margins; a fancy which was rendered still more vexatious by the discovery, that some of the sheets have been lost. Yet I must confess, any part, however small, of such a composition, is to form a present as welcome as estimable; its opinions are indeed golden, and if upon the successful labour of the past, it is not unreasonable to found a judgment of the gratifying end of future perseverance, I may cherish a hope, that the learned editor will add to the pleasure he has already given me, and make the now imperfect Dialogues perfect.

Of the long patience and minute study which the great task our Vatican prefect has so classically effected, a few facts from his very interesting preface will afford a conviction. It often occupied an hour to make out a line,—even a word. Sometimes he was necessitated to discontinue his investigation, in default of a clear sun, to trace the dim letters by; and sometimes, again, when it shone brightly, it is not unlikely he was also obliged to stop, because too much exhausted to persevere. To decipher the ancient letters and signs was another difficulty; but he admits he did not find it so great a one as might be inferred from the fact, which he believes, that the characters of his copy are as old as the second century.

We want the opening sentences, though perhaps not many, as we enjoy a satisfactory introduction. The principles about to be inculcated are supposed by Cicero to have been delivered to a circle of illustrious friends by Scipio Africanus Minor, at his suburban villa. The report of this conference, which is a fine instance of the ancient's "feast of reason and his flow of soul," was very current when our author and a friend, whose name is lost, were in their youth. To perpetuate, after a lapse of years, the treasures of such opinions, are the Dialogues re-told, with an account of the casual conversation whence they originated. Several friends happen to visit Scipio,—of whom Lelius, Cicero's gifted Lelius, is introduced to the middle seat of honour. Their discourse turns upon what seems to have been the common topic of wise men at that day,—and well it might, for it were indeed a matter of wonder,—the parhelion or second sun, which was said to have lately appeared. A disquisition on the subject, variously supported, but with equal animation, by the different parties, ensues; during the course of which a solution of the phenomenon is attempted; a philosophical instrument, to illustrate the planetary system,—the invention of Archimedes, and found by Marcellus after his reduction of Syracuse,—is described; and an intelligence of the cause of eclipses among the Romans before the time of Ennius, is asserted. All this to the scientific student will prove delectable matter; but, much to every reader's regret, it is broken in different parts by the obscurity or defect of the manuscript. At length Scipio, who has excused himself from an opinion on the subject, because, after the authority of Socrates, he has not dedi-

cated much consideration to such things, is requested by his visitors,—who, after awhile, tacitly admit themselves, and the generality of people, to be by no means sufficiently instructed in the nearer and more important affairs of the lower world, though they were busily intent upon the incidents of the higher, to unfold the policy of government. The favour is suggested by an observation of Lelius, that the convulsions occasioned by the Gracchi introduced a double senate to the constitution, and made the Romans two people,—a fact, he asserts, which ought to engage their minds much more than the rise of a second sun in the sky. Therefore the cause of it, and the wisdom to prevent such recurrences, should first fix their enquiries. So far so appropriate: Scipio assents, and the business of the book begins.

The work comprises six books, and prolonged the conversation for three days. The first book describes the different kinds of governments that may exist; instances the causes from which they arise, and speaks of the vicissitudes they are likely to undergo. This is the most perfect and most pleasing part of the Dialogues. The second takes an historical view of the Roman state, and the nature of its political institutions. It contains a curious definition, or rather account, of one government which partakes of a monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy; and one, again, in which they are united as if in one composition. A matter of distinction which to Englishmen now-a-days will not be easily conceivable, and certainly not easily produced. The third and fourth books are scraps, indeed; they engaged the second day, and are confined to disquisitions on law and jurisprudence, and the habits most proper to be enforced among a people by political provision. Of the remaining day's occupation, the present volume leaves us almost in ignorance; the sixth book is elsewhere said to have given rules for a minister's good behaviour; and, God knows, there are many who seem to want sadly a word or two of information. In this respect our loss is considerable and grievous.

As I read along, I noted passages for translation, to present your readers with a competent knowledge of the detail and principles of the work in the author's language. I find, however, my selections for the present communication too numerous; and, as upon such a subject I am not sinful enough to be unjust by being imperfect, I shall reserve extracts to another month. But there is one passage so truly descriptive of what we have lately seen in Europe, and another so confirmatory of the preference to be given to that mixed government for which millions are still struggling,—and millions have, I fear, to struggle,—that I cannot omit them; sure as I am that no greater truth or better sentiments can conclude a paper. Both are extracts from the first book:

Sic tanquam pilam rapiunt inter se republicæ statum, tyranni ab regibus; ab iis autem principes aut populi; a quibus aut factiones aut tyranni; nec diutius unquam tenetur idem reipublicæ modus.

Thus, like a ball at play, is the government snatched by the king, who becomes a tyrant; then from him, or by the nobility, or by the people; and next from them by a faction, or again by the usurpation of tyranny; nor is any state-form ever more permanent than the ball remains longer in one hand.

Quod ita cum sit, tribus primis generibus longe præstat, meâ sententiâ, requiem; regio autem ipsi præstabit id quod erit equatum et temperatum ex tribus optimis rerum publicarum modis. Placet enim esse quiddam in republicâ præstans et regale; esse aliud auctoritate principum partum ac tributum; esse quasdam res servatas judicio voluntatique multitudinis. Hæc constitutio primum habet equabilitatem quondam magnam, quâ carere diutius vix possunt liberi; deinde firmitudinem quod et illa prima facile in contraria vitia convertuntur, ut existat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio; quodque ipsa genera generibus sæpe commutantur novis. Hoc in hâc junctâ moderatique permixtâ confirmatione reipublicæ non fere sene magnis principum vitiis evenit. Non est enim causa conversionis, ubi in suo quisque est gradu firmiter locatus et non subest quo præcipitet et decidat.

Thus, as it is, the monarchical, in my opinion, far excels; but even it will be excelled by one equally tempered by a junction of the three first elementary forms. For it is desirable in a government to have something eminent and royal; something distinctly subject to the authority of superior men; and some affairs reserved for the will and judgment of the people. Such a constitution particularly enjoys equability,—an advantage freemen cannot long

long want; and next stability, because separately those first forms are easily convertible into oppositely vicious institutions: the king alone becomes the lord, mere nobility a faction, and democracy all crowd and confusion; and, moreover, the very kind of each of these conditions is often changed for a new one; while, in a government moderately composed and united, such vicissitudes rarely happen without great depravity on the part of the leading men. For there is no cause of change where each one is firmly placed in his station, and has no precipice beneath him to seduce his fall.

Just about to close my paper bag, the definition of a government, with which the subject starts, catches my eye: it is in itself so determinate of my last observation, that I cannot resist the pleasure of its insertion.

Est igitur, inquit Africanus, respublica res populi; populus autem non omnis hominum cætus quoquo modo congregatus, sed cætus multitudinis, juris consensu et utilitatis communione sociatus.

A commonwealth, then, (said Africanus,) is the common weal or affair of a people; by a people, however, I do not understand every concourse of men in any manner assembled together, but a body associated on an admission of right and communion of interest.

G. L. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS better ideas of the actual policy and state of society in the United States may be formed from a document like the following, than from the cursory and superficial observations of tourists, I doubt not but you will give it circulation in your important work.

Annual Exhibition of the New-York County Agricultural Society, held on the 28th and 29th of October, 1823.

For an acre of Potatoes, best in quality for winter use . . $15
Best half acre of Blood Beets . . 10
Best half acre of Parsnips . . 10
Best half acre of Celery . . 10
Best half acre of White Onions . . 10
Best half acre of Savoy Cabbage 10
Best half acre of Cauliflowers . 10
Best quarter acre of Strawberries 10
Best plantation of Currants, to be set out this year, not less than a quarter of an acre . . 15
To the person who shall furnish from an acre of ground, the greatest quantity of food and of the best quality for Milk Cows . . . 15

To entitle to a premium, the culture and the produce must be above mediocrity.

Premiums open to the State at large.

Horses.

For the best stud Horse . . $40
For the second best do. . . 20
For the third best do. . . . 15
For the best Brood Mare and Colt 20
For the second best do. . . 15
Placed in the hands of the Committee for discretionary premiums . 30

Fat Cattle.

For the best yoke of fat Oxen or Steers . . . 30

Bulls and Cows, &c.

For the best Bull . . . 20
For the second best do. . . 10
For the best Milk Cow . . . 15
For the second best do. . 10
And three discretionary premiums of $5 each for young Stock . . 15

Sheep.

For the best Buck in reference to rearing stock for the butcher's stall 10
For the best 6 Ewes with like reference 10
To the best feeder of the best pen of 6 fat Wethers . . . 10
To do. do. 6 fat Ewes . 10

Swine.

For the best Boar under 12 months old 10
To the best feeder of the best pen of 4 Pigs from one litter and under 12 months old 10

Implements of Husbandry.

Placed in the hands of the Committee for discretionary premiums . 30

Domestic Manufactures.

For the best piece of Broad Cloth, not less than 20 yards, and 7-4 wide, manufactured from native wool . 30
For the next best do. do. . 20
For the best piece of Cassimere, not less than 20 yards, 3-4 wide, made from native wool . . . 15
For the best piece of Flannel, not less than 25 yards, and 7-8 wide, made from native wool . . . 10
For the best two pieces of Satinet, not less than 20 yards each, and 3-4 wide 10
For the best 20 pieces of American Cotton Goods, not less than 500 yards, taking into view quality and variety 30
For the best piece of Linen Shirting, not less than 25 yards, 7-8 wide . 15
For the second best do. from a different manufacturer . . . 10
For the third do. do. . 5
For the best specimen of Linen Thread, not less than 5lbs. . . 5
For the finest and most elegant specimen of a Lady's Grass Hat, in imitation of Leghorn 20

For

For the second best 15
For the third best 10

The above premiums will be given in Silver Plate at the close of the annual exhibition in October next.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *for a* MEDICAL EDUCATION, *by the late* JAMES LIND, M.D. F.R.S.

AFTER having attained a competent knowledge of the languages necessary to acquire those sciences that are requisite to the study of medicine, and to enable the student to read and consult the various authors that have written on physic, Mathematics claims his first attention.

Without the knowledge of Mathematics it is impossible to understand Natural Philosophy, a science by which the laws and economy of nature, and the human body, can only be understood; as also the many causes that operate upon men and all nature.

Anatomy being the foundation of medical knowledge, it is therefore to be studied with the greatest care and attention. Its intricacy also requires the aid of the best professors; and that the pupil himself practise frequent dissections to attain this most necessary part of a medical education. Without the knowledge of anatomy, it is impossible either to discover the seat, nature, or cure, of diseases. In surgery no operation can be performed with safety, or with much probability of success, to the patient. From dissections he likewise learns the nature of many hidden disorders, and when similar symptoms occur to know the disease under which the patient labours. It also enables the physician or surgeon, when called upon by a court of justice, to determine with certainty whether death has been occasioned from a natural cause, or from violence; hence he becomes the means of acquitting the innocent, and of condemning the guilty; but, if ignorant of anatomy, perhaps the contrary.

Chemistry is another necessary part of a medical education, as without a knowledge of it we must ever be ignorant of the various chemical processes that are constantly going on in the animal economy, upon which depends health or disease, and from a true knowledge of which we are greatly instructed how to preserve the first, and to cure the latter; also the physician is liable to give prescriptions that cannot be compounded, or if they could, he is ignorant of the means by which it can be done. Some efficacious medicines he frequently destroys by his injudicious compositions, while other substances, even innocent and inert ones, are rendered injurious and highly poisonous.

A knowledge of the Materia-Medica is also necessary to every practitioner of medicine, without which he is ignorant of the means of cure, notwithstanding the disease is known to him: also, although he is acquainted with the powers of a few medicines, he will find himself foiled for want of a more extended knowledge of the Materia-Medica, the constitutions of some people differing as much from that of mankind in general as if they were of a different species; therefore, what proves useful in a disease with most people, with some it may be injurious.

The Materia-Medica being an extensive science, requiring the aid of method, Botany and Natural History should therefore make a part of the education of every physician; the knowledge of them also helps to abridge the study of the Materia-Medica, there being frequently an analogy in the virtues of bodies of the same genus.

Lectures on the Theory of Medicine may now be studied. In this course is also taught Physiology and Pathology, both absolutely requisite to a medical education. Although the different systems of physics are imperfect, yet as they serve for a clue to guide and direct a physician in his procedure of cure, by keeping him from confounding one with another, they are therefore of the greatest utility in the practice of medicine; more especially as all practitioners have a natural tendency to empiricism.

The Practice of Physic is the last and chief design of medical study. This part of medical knowledge is to be obtained from hearing the lectures of eminent professors, and by reading, but particularly by attending hospitals, where Clinical lectures are delivered to the students, in which are generally given the history of the disease under which the patient labours, the purpose proposed for the administering of this or that medicine, and their effects upon the patient pointed out; lastly, if the patient dies, the cause of his death is more evidently pointed out and shown to the students, by the dissection of the morbid body.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LAST DAYS *of* SPAIN.

[The outrage committed by the despots of Europe in SPAIN still claims pre-eminent notice. Its present results afflict all the honest feeling of the age; and the re-action of that feeling on the authors of so many crimes, will operate for ages on the history of Europe. Such atrocities will, we hope, not pass unpunished in this generation; but "the child will rue that is unborn" the unprincipled invasion of Spain by the Bourbons in 1823. We have abstracted, from an interesting pamphlet, entitled "*The Last Days of Spain, by an Eye Witness,*" some details of these events, which have not transpired through the public journals, and it will be found interesting to those who do not possess, or who may not preserve, the curious original.]

IN 1819, Spain was presented to nations as an admirable model of legitimacy. The partisan of servility and superstition, M. de Chateaubriand, published a pamphlet, in which he proved that the most flourishing, the most peaceful, and the most happy nation of the world, was Spain; and that her flourishing, peaceful, and happy, condition, was owing to her submissive obedience to an absolute monarch, and to her being governed by priests and the Council of Castile. The Russian ambassador was the invisible head of the *Camarilla;* and whose agents laid before the king lists of proscription, which the monarch readily approved, and caused to be put into execution by individuals who thirsted for slaughter and employments. Every thing proceeded admirably. The people were pliant, and paid their quota of taxes; the Inquisition was diligent in preventing the introduction of dangerous doctrines; Ferdinand applied the revenues of the state to the gratification of his own pleasures; the convents were increasing in number, and ignorance enshadowed the kingdom. The revolution of 1820 was a sudden and alarming blow. The French ministry, when interrogated by the Count d'Artois, declared that no other plan could be pursued but to recognise the legitimacy of the Constitutional King; but this bigot was authorised to use any secret measures to re-establish absolute power in Spain.

The Count d'Artois gladly took this task upon himself, and the Pavilion Marsan became the centre of intrigues, which soon displayed themselves every-where. The Russian and Austrian ambassadors answered for the co-operation of their respective courts: that of Prussia required to consult the ministers of Berlin, and received in answer, orders to act in concert with the representatives of the cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg. Certain Spaniards, then resident at Paris, and greatly attached to the Bourbon family; viz. the Count of Espagne and M. Pons, with several others, greatly flattered the aspiring passions of the prince who had placed himself at the head of this undertaking. They described the Spanish revolution as an ephemeral reaction of a party too trifling to be feared, and which would be annihilated on the least appearance of force to oppose it.

The French ambassador at Madrid, the Prince of Laval de Montmorenci, although strongly bigoted to prerogative and feudal notions, and sincerely attached to the Bourbon dynasty, was a man of too noble and upright a character to betray the cause of truth, by flattering the passions of those by whom he was employed; and, in his despatches, he spoke of the revolution of January as a necessary consequence of the ill management, violent measures, and iniquitous proceedings, of the former government; and declared that the whole nation had adopted, with enthusiasm, the institutions that had been re-established. Urged, however, by the French ministry, M. de Laval replied, that there existed among the ministry and the Cortes a moderate party, composed of men who feared despotism as much as anarchy; and that France should encourage, counsel, and unite with this party. Those who were the most courted and flattered by the French diplomatist, were the ministers Arguelles and Canga Arguelles, and the deputies Torreno and Martinez de la Rosa. In September 1820, Riego arrived at Madrid, and the enthusiasm of the people was at its height; but this burst of patriotism, which was productive of no excess, the ministry viewed as a general calamity; they disbanded the army of La Isla, which, under the orders of Quiroga and Riego, had secured the gratitude of their country, ordered a stop to be put to popular assemblies, and filled the streets of Madrid with artillery. In the mean time, Riego was proscribed, and a report spread, that he was at the head

of a party which aimed at the destruction of the Constitution, and the establishment of a republic.

Individuals who were peaceable, and attached to the Constitution, were thus encouraged by the ministry and the representative body of the nation, to consider Riego as a public enemy, whose unbounded ambition could be satisfied only at the expense of the national happiness. An alarm was created at every popular assembly, patriotic song, or other demonstration of feeling, shewn by a nation on the recovery of its liberty. The disbanding of the army of La Isla left every thing open to the machinations of the conspirators; and the foreign enemies of Spain considered as useful allies the men who ruled the nation, to whom the authors of the revolution had imprudently confided the care of directing and consolidating its institutions. Thence arose the erection of a species of liberal aristocracy, the weight of which has at length overwhelmed liberty in Spain. The army of La Isla was disbanded, though the only military corps in Spain that deserved the name of army, the rest of the forces being a prey to the greatest disorder. Scarcely had this fatal measure been taken, than appeared in Castile, and in the north of Spain, the first bands of the Faith. Meanwhile the Ultras in France had concerted their plan of operations in Spain. The ministry had confided to the Count d'Artois the secret direction of the whole. Large sums were sent to the Peninsula; magazines for arms and accoutrements were raised on the frontier, and two or three conspiracies had been organized in Madrid and Burgos. It was thought necessary to act in communication with Ferdinand and his brothers; but, from their natural sluggishness, they at first refused any direct or indirect co-operation. At length, however, Ferdinand appointed a person to represent him at the Pavilion Marsan, in M. Navarro Sangran, a Spanish general, brother to the Count of Casa Sarria, of the household of the infant Don Carlos. The ministry had drawn on itself the hatred of the people, and the king; its fall was therefore inevitable. Communication was entered upon with the French ambassador, who was allowed to name one of the ministers in M. Pelegrin, a man entirely devoted to the Holy Alliance, and his colleagues were men of the same stamp; and a ministry was, to the great astonishment of the nation, named, which contained not a single individual attached to the new institutions, or who had not figured as an agent of despotism in the former government. The persecution of the truly liberal was now openly enforced; a veil was cast over all the conspiracies that had burst forth in the Peninsula; the army was insulted; places were given to men known for their hatred of the prevailing system—in short, every means were employed to exasperate public opinion.

The French cabinet and the servile party of Spain were too politic not to take advantage of these circumstances. In consequence, therefore, as soon as the ministry was secured, the Prince Laval was recalled from the court of Spain, and replaced by the Count Lagarde, round whom all the chiefs of the interior conspiracy ranged themselves; and he, on his part, cajoled and flattered M. Martinez de la Rosa, and required him to send into France, as minister plenipotentiary, the Count of Casa Irujo, a crafty diplomatist, an open partisan of despotism, and full of that intrigue so essential in this species of enterprise. It was found necessary to bribe the Royal Spanish Guard, which hitherto had been strongly attached to the constitutional system. A few officers had been gained over, and money was now plentifully scattered among the soldiers, in so public a manner, that several zealous inhabitants announced the fact to the ministry, who ridiculed the information. The canons of several cathedrals distributed among the people considerable sums of money; and the regiment of the Royal Cuirassiers in Andalusia was completely seduced. The object was to excite an explosion at Madrid, which was to coincide with another at Valencia, where the ferocious and sanguinary Elio was a prisoner in this town, accused and convicted of having counselled and aided Ferdinand to destroy the Constitution of the Cortes in 1814.

The day appointed for the explosion was the last day of May, the feast of Saint Ferdinand. The court was then at Aranjuez; and this circumstance appeared favourable to the conspirators, who could act with greater freedom in this royal residence than in the capital of the kingdom, surrounded,

as

as they would have been, with liberals and national guards. Success was relied upon with so much assurance, that the Count de Castro Torreno made preparations for the festival that was to celebrate the downfall of the Constitution. In fact, the signal was given, and cries were shouted of "*Long live our absolute monarch—Down with the Constitution.*" But, whether it was that the people joined but feebly in the cause, or that the outrages of the troops were soon repressed by the zeal of General Zayas, the object failed, and the failure served to rouse the enthusiasm of Madrid, and the other principal towns. The court returned to Madrid, and the servile faction continued their manœuvres, while the ministry persisted in their lethargy. On all sides, the true liberals prepared for self-defence, conscious that the servile faction would not content themselves with the blow they had already aimed; and, on the other hand, the servile party were urging on their plans. Agitation was at its height; but ministers alone remained passive spectators.

General Morillo had just arrived from Terra Firma, where he had rendered himself notorious for his ferocity, want of probity, and a fratricidal war, which he carried on with fanatical enthusiasm. On his return he passed a few days at Paris, and connected himself with several personages, who openly ranged themselves against the Constitution. The ultra journals of Paris were incessantly occupied in signalizing this man, as one who was to restore the king to his ancient rights, and destroy the influence of the Cortes, yet General Morillo was appointed head-commander of the city and province of Madrid; and the ministry, not satisfied with this mark of confidence, lavished on him expressions of deference and respect. All the month of June was employed to prepare for a fresh insurrection. The Count de Lagarde was indefatigable in his preparations; he was incessantly visiting the king and the ministers; sending drafts to his banker, and despatching extraordinary couriers to his cabinet. He was actively assisted by all the foreign diplomatists, and particularly by the Count d'Ernott, plenipotentiary minister from Denmark, an old hump-backed man, full of prejudices and intrigues.

In the mean time the king had assembled several abettors, as the Duke de l'Infantado, the Marquis de las Amarillas, and the Marquis de Castelar. These grandees had a numerous body of dependants, and the rabble of Madrid were promised the plunder of the houses of the liberals.

On the first of July, the king was to prorogue the Cortes in person. On his return, the battalions of the guard, which were on duty at the palace, cheered him with loud cries of "*Long live our absolute monarch—Down with the Constitution.*" The people loudly expressed their dissatisfaction, and the guards immediately fired on the assembled multitude. A lieutenant of the guard, the brave Landabura, highly esteemed for his liberal sentiments, who was desirous of restraining his troop, was assassinated by his own men, in the palace court. The battalions in the palace openly declared themselves; they closed the gates, and shut themselves in with the king and his family. The rest of the garrison, and the national guard, put themselves under arms, to defend the public liberties which were in such imminent danger. The patriots of the city rushed to arms; the eminent conspirators took refuge in the palace; and the ministers, far from taking some vigorous measure, continued going to the palace, which was the focus of rebellion, to expedite their ordinary business, as they would have done in the greatest tranquillity. General Morillo was nominated commander of the royal guard; so that, being at once commander of the garrison and of the national guard, he was actually at the head of two armies hostile to each other.

During the five following days, Madrid presented an extraordinary spectacle. The king, blockaded in his palace, surrounded by drunken military, who spurned at all lawful subordination; the palace itself besieged by the Constitutional army, and by the patriots, who had taken to arms; the ministers going backwards and forwards to the palace, as in ordinary times; Morillo giving orders, as chief commander, at one time to the legitimate troops, at another to the rebellious soldiers; the conspirators of the palace preparing for the solemnity of the installation of the absolute monarch, and making out a list of the Constitutionalists that were to be immediately condemned. Morillo paralyzed, with astonishing

astonishing address, all the measures taken by the patriots to put an end to so many calamities. He would not even allow a single patrol, guard, or sentinel, to be placed at the gates of the city, which should have been considered as besieged by a hostile army, and the friends of liberty were entirely ignorant of the operations of their enemies. During the night of the 6th and 7th, the rebels made an attack upon the capital. Two patriotic individuals brought intelligence of the circumstance to Morillo, who flew into a violent passion: "I will instantly," said he, "send you to prison; you are jacobins; you are disturbers of the public peace, you are spreading false reports, for the purpose of exciting civil commotion, and inducing us to slaughter each other." He had scarcely pronounced these words, when some shots were heard, which proceeded from the assailers and assailed. Some bands of the rebels attacked with fury the Constitutional troops; the latter defended themselves, and fought with noble spirit. The national guard of Madrid gained immortal glory; this body of troops was, for the most part, composed of grandees of Spain, noblemen, public characters, tradesmen, and others, accustomed to a sedentary and quiet life. Their courage, discipline, and coolness, equalled those displayed by the best troops of the line. After a few hours, the rebels were repulsed on all sides with considerable loss, and they left the streets of Madrid strewed with dead bodies. Those who escaped death took refuge in the palace, with the other revolted battalions who had not quitted their post. It would be impossible to describe the despair of those who were at the palace, and who fully relied on certain triumph. The king alone was almost indifferent; when news was brought him that his guards were cut off, he uttered these words, which strongly mark his character: "*Ma foi, qu'ils prennent patience; pour moi, cela m'est presque égal. J'étois roi constitutionel—Je reste roi constitutionel.*"

The morning of the 7th was spent in astonishment and surprise. The public knew not how to determine the real causes of the events of the preceding night. In the mean time, the ardour of the Constitutionalists did not abate; they perceived, with the strongest indignation, that the assassins of their countrymen had found refuge in the king's habitation, and that this monarch took a delight in being surrounded by rebels and plunderers. It was impossible to contain the exasperation of the patriots; at three o'clock in the afternoon they attacked the guards of the palace; and the latter, closely pressed, escaped through a private passage; but, when they gained the open country, the national guards fell upon them, and killed or took them prisoners. The triumph was now complete, and the king received, with a smiling countenance, the congratulations addressed to him on his happy deliverance, by the constituted authorities and the public functionaries. Morillo, overwhelmed by proofs of his treachery, hated by the people, and despised by the court, was deprived of the military command of the province of Madrid, and obtained permission to retire to his country-house. After so violent a commotion, the patriots demanded a ministry composed of such men as were free from suspicion, and whose interests were congenial to the constitutional system. Don Evaristo de San Miguel, a young colonel who had been chief of the staff in Riego's army, was, in consequence, named minister for foreign affairs, and became the acting member of the whole cabinet. The news of the events of the 7th of July at Madrid traversed Europe, and plainly indicated to the despots and their cabinets, that it was necessary to strike a decisive blow against so formidable a party, and spare no means to put a restraint on the patriotic and liberal spirit which had developed itself with such vigour in Spain. Already the troops of the Faith had inundated the southern provinces. A shadow of counter-revolutionary government was raised in the mountains of Catalonia, and Ferdinand was required to invest its members with full power to govern in his name. Ever skilful in the art of subterfuge, and fearful of compromising himself, Ferdinand obstinately refused his signature; but the Count de Lagarde urged him so closely, and gave so much importance to this procedure, that the monarch consented, and his executive power was delegated to General Eguia, a fanatic of eighty years of age, and a veteran in conspiracies. By this delegated power, which the general could transfer to one or several persons, he was authorised to

to govern Spain in quality of regent, and in the name of Ferdinand VII. during the alleged captivity of the latter.

The Congress of Verona now assembled, and its object was no other than to exterminate, to its very root, the Spanish Constitution. The Count d'Espagne presented himself as representative of Ferdinand VII. in concert with the Marquis de Casa Irujo, ambassador from the constitutional government of Spain to the French court. Before his journey to Verona, he was a constant attendant on M. de Casa Irujo; and they have been seen several times in the same carriage, going to the Pavilion Marsan.

France was commissioned by the Congress of Verona to strike the blow on Spain; and its first step was to establish on the frontier a formidable army, which assumed the name of *Cordon Sanitaire*. This measure filled all true Spanish patriots with suspicion; but the ministry seemed to have inherited, if not the perfidy, at least the culpable negligence, of those who had preceded them. The ministerial despatches repeatedly expressed, and the Count de Lagarde repeatedly affirmed, that the army of the Pyrenees was only a measure of precaution required by the sanitary laws of France; and that, as soon as the yellow fever of Barcelona ceased, the army would retire. The ministers slumbered; nothing was done to extricate the army from the disorder in which the previous ministry had left it; the strong places had been dismantled, and no steps were taken to restore them. The national army of the interior required arms, and none were given; in short, instead of making preparations to arrest the torrent that approached with an alarming rapidity, the ministry were only occupied with party quarrels, ridiculous intrigues, and in distributing places of trust to their dependents. Thus, with the exception of the army of Catalonia, commanded by the IMMORTAL MINA, not one effective body of troops was opposed to the army of the Faith, which already occupied an extensive territory in several provinces of the Peninsula. M. de San Miguel, in the confidential communications which he had with his friends, maintained, with the greatest confidence, that the *Cordon Sanitaire* was only what it professed to be, and that it ought not to excite the slightest suspicion in the friends of liberty. At this epoch the famous O'Donnell, Count de l'Abisbal, who lived in a remote village, doomed to the contempt of all parties, was called to court for the purpose of exercising the important office of Inspector General of the Infantry. He happened to be at the head of a corps which he had strictly disciplined, when the invasion of the French troops into the Peninsula excited the revolution of 1808. O'Donnell made his first campaign with distinction, and, from the scarcity of active and intelligent chiefs then required by the Spanish nation, he was created general, and obtained the command of a division. After the action of Abisbal, which, in itself, was of trifling importance, he was created by the Cortes count of the same name, and member of the Council of Regency. Shortly after, Ferdinand entered Spain, and, ungrateful towards a nation which had made so many sacrifices to restore him to liberty, annulled the contract of the people, and persecuted the very men to whom he owed his existence. All eyes turned towards Abisbal, who, being at the head of a powerful army, might have compelled Ferdinand to return to his duty, and have given the signal of a salutary reaction to all the military forces which covered the Peninsula. Abisbal was at too great a distance from the road which the king was to pursue, to enable him to observe his motions, and regulate his conduct according to that of the monarch. To obviate this inconvenience, he sent an officer of his staff with two letters to the king, who had stopped for a few days at Valencia. In one, on the supposition that he would take the oath to agree to the Constitution, Abisbal made a pompous eulogy of this political code; and in the other, which was to be given in case the king had abolished the Constitutional system, he represented the system itself as a scheme of anarchy and confusion, congratulated him on his exterminating it, and offered himself and army to oppose the rebels, demagogues, and enemies of the throne and altar. The officer, of course, delivered this second despatch, which was cordially received by the monarch, who, on his arrival at Madrid, sent for Abisbal to court.

On his return to Madrid, where every one was acquainted with the details

details of his perfidious conduct, he lived in contempt and obscurity, flattering the ruling powers, and endeavouring to gain over public opinion by his popularity. He happened to be at Madrid at the time of the insurrection of Quiroga's army in January 1820; and, when the spirit of rebellion was spreading in a manner too formidable for power, he was summoned by the king, who requested of him the assistance of his sword, to oppose the expedition of Riego, who was reported to have possessed himself of Cordova. Abisbal left Madrid, accompanied by some young military officers, known for their liberal principles. On his arrival at La Mancha, he put himself at the head of the troops cantoned in that province, and proclaimed the Constitution. The news of this event roused the public spirit of Madrid, where the revolution burst forth immediately on the intelligence of the event. Herein he rendered an essential service to the cause of liberty; but so many perfidious traits in his character alienated the confidence of those who put themselves at the head of the new order of things; and, conscious himself that he could no longer act an elevated character on the political stage; he took refuge in a village of Castile, whence he was recalled by the ministry of San Miguel, to act as Inspector-General of the Infantry. He continued in his office, when the threats of the Congress of Verona were about to be effected. The *Cordon Sanitaire* was now metamorphosed into an army of observation, and still the ministry persisted in their credulity and supineness. When the danger approached, the Cortes quitted Madrid with the king and the ministry, and Madrid was delivered up to the Count d'Abisbal, who re-united in his person all political power, both civil and military. Here he paved the way to treachery in this memorable campaign, by the facility of a triumph which had been prepared by every means of corruption. Fifty thousand piastres were the recompense of his own inactive cowardice.

In the mean time, Morillo had received the command of the fourth army of operations. The territory of his command extended from Castile to Gallicia; he had under his orders, in this latter province, the brave Quiroga, who was burning with impatience to defend the cause of liberty, and whose operations were always thwarted by Morillo, with unparalleled address and constancy. While Quiroga was forming an army of eleven thousand men, Morillo was busy in discouraging and disbanding the troops that were joining him. At last, Morillo acted in such a manner, that the province, on which the liberals had most fully relied, was soon the theatre of anarchy and confusion. Morillo concealed the treacherous part he was playing, and with a refinement of hypocrisy which was not to be expected from a rough soldier, better known for the ferocity of his character than the extent of his abilities. This man had been gained over to the French party, to whom he had engaged to deliver Galicia, and was only waiting for a favourable opportunity to acquit himself of his promise. This opportunity soon presented itself. The Cortes, in their journey from Seville to Cadiz, suspended for a few days the king's exercise of his functions, and nominated a regency, consistently with the power granted to them by the Constitution. Morillo then, erecting himself as supreme legislator, and placing himself above the king, government, Cortes, and those laws which he had sworn to observe, openly declared that he would not submit to the new authorities. Acting in conjunction with all the servile party in Galicia, he opened the gates of this province to the French, and placed himself under the orders of General Bourk.

The third act of treachery was still more scandalous. General Ballasteros, who had never before disgraced his character, who had traversed several provinces of Spain, augmenting every-where his army, throwing garrisons into the strong places, and pursuing, sword in hand, the rebel bands,—when at the head of an army of 20,000 men, at the gates of Andalusia, through which the French were to pass to penetrate to Cadiz, entered into a capitulation, the conditions of which are yet enveloped in obscurity, and thereby facilitated the occupation of the southern part of Spain, and consequently the siege of Cadiz and all its consequences. Quiroga was recalled from Galicia, at a time when the critical circumstances in which that province was situated strongly required his presence. Pampeluna, which was in a formidable state of defence, with 500 pieces of cannon ready mounted,

mounted, a numerous and brave garrison, with provisions sufficient for several years, capitulated without firing a shot. The commander of the town obtained permission to remove secretly out of the town, and introduce into France a tilted waggon, which was to pass unvisited and unexamined. The impregnable city of Figueres followed the same example, and was imitated in its turn by several other strong forts. The troops, every-where betrayed by their chiefs, fled before the enemy; and gold, which preceded their march into every province, gained over all hearts, and removed every obstacle that lay in their way.

The period has not yet arrived to ascertain the share that corruption exercised in the fall of Cadiz, a city which was enabled to resist, for several years, a formidable army of warlike troops; but it is known for a fact, that a clerk to a noted Jew banker of London established himself at Seville, where he had received several millions from that firm which has performed so active a part in political transactions.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been requested by an anonymous correspondent to give publicity to the enclosed memorial of the humanity of character of the late Dr. Bailey, I submit it for the Monthly Magazine, as being the best vehicle for all humane and liberal expression of opinion. HUMANITUS.

"Doctor Matthew Baillie died Sept. 23d, 1823. To the notice of his death already recorded, we beg to submit the following memorial.

Dr. Baillie was a man of sound judgment, extensive knowledge in medicine, and a liberal and humane character. His life was devoted to his profession, and was not tainted by any of those acts of experimental cruelty which disgrace the characters of many second-rate surgeons and physicians; we allude principally to the disgusting and brutal practice of making cruel experiments on living animals, a practice wholly inconsistent with what ought to be the character of a physician, and which we take this opportunity to hold up to public reprobation. It seems that the brutal, as well as ridiculous, practice, of wounding the spinal marrow and brains of living dogs, rabbits, and cats, was as common in his time as at present; and proves, therefore, the futility of these cruel attempts to attain to a knowledge of the source of the nervous powers, and the cause of life,—placed by the author of our existence on the other side the curtain of mystery, on which the origin of all things is veiled and hid from our view.

The truth is, that Mr. Hunter, and a few other eminent surgeons of the last age, having been carried by their physiological zeal too far in their pursuit of the causes of animal life, and having instituted some inhuman experiments in order to confirm their own theories by experiment, the practice has been followed by inferior persons less capable of deriving any advantage from such enquiries. And now-a-days, many young surgeons, with no pretensions to merit or professional character whatever, have sought to draw themselves into notice by making cruel experiments, such as wounding the intestines of living dogs, hogs, cats, and rats, or dividing the back bones of rabbits, or poisoning them by the application of noxious drugs to their tongues. These experiments professing to be for the good of medicine, are vaunted forth in books and public journals as if their authors were doing something meritorious in maiming living beings without any ostensible object; and the unthinking public are gulled into a belief, that any useful knowledge can be obtained by such revolting means. We have heard Mr. Abernethy, who, for eminence in surgical knowledge, honour and humanity of character, justly stands at the head of his profession, loudly reprobating such idle and vicious practices, which tend to mislead the judgment of the perpetrator as a physiologist, and brutalize his character as a man.

It is questionable how far a man can safely be entrusted with the medical care of a patient, who is capable, in cold blood, of committing such abominable acts of cruelty. Since no axiom in morals is more true, than that familiarity with scenes of blood and of cruelty to animals lays the foundation of barbarity and injustice towards the human species. The child begins by wantonly torturing a fly, and ends his life on the scaffold for murder.

Various works have from time to time been written against cruelty to animals. Dr. Young on Cruelty to Animals; Dr. Daubeny's Sermon on the

the same subject, and numerous Essays in the Monthly Magazine, are well known; but none of these have sufficiently considered the subject now before us. Perhaps this may have arisen from a notion which our knowledge of physiology enables us to pronounce to be false, namely, that medical knowledge of a useful nature is promoted by such experiments. The following is the extract alluded to from the Idler, No. 17, written by the masterly pen of Johnson.

Among the inferior professors of medical knowledge, is a race of wretches, whose lives are only varied by varieties of cruelty, whose favourite amusement is to nail dogs to tables and open them alive, to try how long life may be continued in various degrees of mutilation, or with the excision or laceration of the vital parts, to examine whether burning irons are felt more acutely by the bone or tendon; and whether the more lasting agonies are produced by poison forced into the mouth, or injected into the veins. It is not without reluctance that I offend the sensibility of the tender mind with images like these. If such cruelties were not practised, it were to be desired that they should not be conceived; but, since they are published every day with ostentation, let me be allowed once to mention them, since I mention them with abhorrence. *It is time that universal resentment should arise against these horrid operations, which tend to harden the heart, extinguish those sensations which give man confidence in man, and make the physician more dreadful than the gout or stone.*

The following note, appended to the above extract, in a small and separate publication, printed by one of the Society of Friends, shows that this subject has already engaged some share of public attention.

This paper is intended to be placed in books which contain accounts of cruel philosophical experiments, in order to counteract the evil consequences which may arise from reading such abominable acts of inhumanity.

The publication of the above observations from the Perennial Calendar, will oblige N. T. R.

Dec. 14, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS *of the* BROTHERS BACHEVILLE *in* VARIOUS COUNTRIES, *before and after the* UNHAPPY RESTORATION *of the* BOURBONS.

MY brother, in point of figure and countenance, had not the physical advantages which I possessed; his elocution, also, was slow and embarrassed. With this exterior, and without any recommendation, in 1806, he entered into the corps of *Chasseurs Velites* of the guards; and, in five years, rose to the rank of captain, with military decorations. General Bonnet, who has had many opportunities of witnessing my brother's courage and talents in a diversity of circumstances, will always readily testify, with strong expressions, the genuine esteem which he had conceived for him. He has constantly evinced a just sense of his merits, by pronouncing him the first Captain of Voltigeurs in the army.

Antoine had served two campaigns in Germany, in the Prussian states, as a private soldier, when he was named officer *D'Emblée* in the 122d of the line. His regiment was ordered for Spain; he repaired thither, and there he earned his promotions and his cross at the point of the sword. He was several times wounded, but never would relinquish his post till the struggle was terminated. Antoine was ever to be found in the Bonnet division; and, among so many well-contested combats in the Asturias, there were few, indeed, wherein my brother was not present, and distinguished himself.

He conducted himself no less honourably in Germany, in 1813; the following little anecdote may be considered as an example of that warmth and assiduity of attention with which he endeavoured to discharge his duties. When his regiment was at Erheimbrechtein, Antoine obtained leave to spend a day at Mayence, on a visit to his brother. He was one day standing before the gates, when a number of wounded men were brought in. He springs forward to see if there were any of his regiment, and, finding his lieutenant mortally wounded, instantly, without returning for his sabre and his schakos, he moves, in all haste, to join his company, which he encourages, rallies, and eventually beats off the enemy's tirailleurs. He was wounded, on this occasion, just at the instant when his brother, mounted on horseback, was bringing him his arms.

In 1814, my brother proved himself an indefatigable defender of his natal soil, feeling the ties of consanguinity by which he was more immediately connected with his country. The stroke of a sabre, which partly deprived him

him of the use of his right hand, could not abate his ardour. In fact, he had so distinguished himself, that on the king's return he was placed on the half-pay; his long standing and services, however, gave him an incontestible right to retain his company. My brother did not reclaim against this measure, well assured, that, in the event of a war, his services would not be overlooked; and, till that took place, he cared little whether he was employed or not.

He judged right; for, when Napoleon came to re-assert his claim to the crown, my brother obtained a company in the Guards, without any solicitation for it. He possessed an advantage, derived from an early literary education, the praise and benefits of which were continually augmented and exalted by the fervent enthusiasm with which he cultivated the knowledge thus acquired. He had not long to wait, as I had, in subaltern grades, wherein the mind languishes from the want of a due stimulus to labour and study. He would doubtless have risen to the highest ranks, if events had not compelled us to lay down our arms, ere we had purged France of its invaders.

I prepared to accompany Napoleon to the Isle of Elba, as soon as I knew that any of us would be permitted to accompany him. There was not a little canvassing to obtain this honour; the ex-emperor condescended to accept me.

This token of personal friendship struck me more forcibly than other permanent advantages, and more splendid appearances, which he had previously dispensed, and enabled me to exhibit. I was animadverting upon my exile, but with much spirit and animation, ruminating only on the glory of the sacrifice, and repeating the transferred sentiment of Philoctetes,

> L'amitié d'un grand homme est un bienfait des cieux.

The generous friendship of a great man brings with it no ordinary gratification; it resembles the gifts of Heaven, and furnishes a high regale to warm or tranquillize the heart of sensibility. Here I must disavow that inculpation which has reproached Napoleon for preferring an English to a French frigate, for his conveyance to the island. It may be said without presumption, that this report, however current, was equally frivolous and ill-founded. The following will enable the reader to judge of the true state of the case.

The re-instated French government had dispatched orders to M. the Count de Moncabrié to take the command of a frigate, and to convey Napoleon to the Isle of Elba. When the ex-emperor arrived at the gulph Juan, the French frigate had not yet appeared. Recollecting what had taken place at the scene of Orgon, he was for hastening his departure, and immediately had his baggage removed on-board an English frigate in the roads. Soon after, M. de Moncabrié entered the port, and placed his vessel at the disposition of the ex-emperor, who intimated his having accepted of an engagement with the English commodore, and that he should be desirous of having M. de Moncabrié for an escort. The latter felt himself obliged to decline this invitation, as it would be putting the French flag in some measure under the orders of a stranger. This intercourse was conducted with delicacy on all sides; but, to impute a concealed regard in favour of the English to Napoleon, would be most absurd, and as grossly indecent as to tax him with an unbecoming want of personal courage.

Napoleon's court at the isle of Elba varied little from that at Paris; it was quite different, however, in one respect; there were no courtiers twisting themselves into solicitors; titled spies, and a great variety of other turns and forms, merely for the sake of individual benefits to be derived, or to appear with advantage as sycophants. The Emperor of Porto Ferrajo had his guards, his officers of service, his hours of business, and his hours for ceremonies of reception, just as when Emperor of the Tuilleries. A minute observer would also have remarked another fixed and appropriate dissimilarity; although the etiquette was the same, the crowd was less. Candid investigation would have discovered a domestic, a rather familiar, family tone pervading the whole establishment; a real gaiety, indeed, of an open generous strain, not fictitious, not one invested with false colours, or enlarged to gigantic loftiness by the mists through which it is seen. This striking effect was perfectly adapted to the lively airs, the penetrating vivacious

cious character of Napoleon, the causes introductory to it being happily incorporated with his whole conduct. To this he was ever returning, with an engaging natural ease; and, during the ten months that we passed in the isle of Elba, our time was spent, if not in a manner perfectly new, yet so as to be remarkable for its animation or pleasantness; and I can vouch for myself and comrades, that it was the most agreeable and happy of our lives.

The emperor (for he certainly carried himself in this character with us,) frequently superintended the several movements of our military exercises, discoursing with the soldiers on the distinguishing features which formed the cast of their affections, their interests, their campaigns; nothing that affected them was indifferent to him.

One day, after minutely examining our mounting guard, all of a sudden, with a sprightliness of fancy, a loose easy cast of air, but such as to leave an interesting impression on the ear, he exclaimed: '*Oh! ça ne va pas comme à Paris; il faudra que nous y retournions un de ces matins:*' 'This grave and slow step is not the best and easiest way. I cannot but think we should be more successfully employed, one of these days, in a majestic march to Paris, for a different object.' He then began to parade before us with much fire and energy, accommodating his gait to the expression of martial music; but, though it was of a piece, and in a style bold and broad, consonant with his general demeanour in action, it certainly appeared to be only a characteristic common-place feat of mimickry, imagined and exhibited for our diversion. As such, he relieved it with a powerful effect by the laughter which succeeded, and in which we all joined. Notwithstanding this light and transient effort of his more volatile humour, the soldiers in general had a notion, that, from the curious, the wonderful, fecundity of his genius and imagination, he would embrace some favourable occasion of again claiming that rank which he had held among the nations of Europe. Though well acquainted with the misfortunes of Russia, the reverses of Saxony, and the catastrophe of Fontainbleau, they well knew, at the same time, that Napoleon united qualities the most uncommon, superadded to those requisite for martial exertions. What talents! so complete in the senate, and so excellent in the more difficult province of conquering kingdoms, they thought nothing impossible for him to dare; and that, in his utmost daring, he could not be easily deceived, but would always succeed. Napoleon's private character, however, has been dressed up and coloured with slang of such a choice and dainty sort, that nothing can be more fantastical and romantic: his real character is concealed, not displayed. From ocular testimony I can aver, that, excepting M. de Pradt, in his last work, I have met with no writer that has not passed a long, long way, even beyond the limits of untempered nonsense, in most unjustly marking the character of Napoleon. This is so strongly my opinion, that I must say, allowing for ambition as his continual ruling passion, with its great faults, he had a thousand good qualities, that, in the present depraved state of human nature, very few can rival, and that most people would endeavour to ape. In the line of the interior domesticity, he had a talent *per se*, given, like every other branch of genuine accomplishments, by nature alone. He was kind and good natured, of a very obliging deportment, affable in behaviour, easy of access, admitting, partaking of that affection from others, which reigned in his own breast. Considering him, in this distinct view, it may be more allowable for me, than for other writers, to speak of him.

According to common report, familiarity breeds contempt. Many are timid, on this account, and afraid to commit themselves by speaking out, or following, as a guide, the genuine impulse of their own sentiments. If this hesitation, waiting for the good opinion of others, be owing to a want of dignity, I am not afraid to say that the emperor might safely arrogate that quality to himself. He frequently mingled with us, overlooked our games and pastimes, and would take part in our concerns, our little conflicts of sentiments, interests, passions, and incidental perplexities; but it never so much as entered into any one's thoughts to be wanting to him in respect.

He was always accompanied in his promenades by an officer of service. The first time that this duty came to my turn, he put the question to me: 'Are you a good horseman?' My answer was: 'Very well for an officer

of infantry.' 'Then,' said he, 'you will be but little amused, for we shall go quick; take your seat there in my calash;' and immediately I was mounted by his side.

Napoleon had a particular taste for hearing stories and anecdotes; he made me repeat all my adventures in the island, previously asking a number of questions. In conclusion, with many obliging expressions, he invited me that day to the honour of his table.

He had purchased a vineyard, which he said was to teach his soldiers the use of the wine-press. One day, he came suddenly upon some individuals that were making free with the unripe grapes. 'My lads,' he exclaimed, 'why in such a hurry? they are yours, but wait till they are prepared and ripened, when they can do you no harm;' adding, in a very short and familiar way, 'Here is something better for you than verjuice.'

On a soldier saying to him, 'I had rather send this to my mother than spend it here,' the emperor immediately entered into conversation with him; and, having informed himself of the circumstances of his family, he added, varying and adapting himself with great ease, very agreeably to the occasion, 'Go on, my friend, with your amusements, and do not turmoil yourself in considering by what way you can most successfully aid your mother. I will send her 600 francs; I wish I was richer.' Napoleon was admirable in venting the energy of his conceptions in expressions no less strong; it is unnecessary for me to say any thing to the reader concerning my imperfect manner of representing these.

Napoleon's good nature extended so far as to protect us against any teasing inuendos that might have been aimed against us at court. These are so frequent with parasites of every description, from the favourite to the gentleman-usher, that readers of any political acumen must be in tolerable possession of the subject. It will be readily conceived, that we were not as expert in warding off the shafts of ridicule as in parrying the blows of an enemy in the field of battle. The following is an adventure of this kind, that one day occurred.

When the Princess Paulina came to visit her brother, there were often balls at court. One day I was dancing with a very great lady, who seemed to think that my feet were but little intended for dancing. Such a hint could not but give some offence, and I thought it necessary to subjoin one particular reason that would account for the defect. 'Madam,' said I, modestly, 'permit me to offer an observation upon this matter; my feet were distorted in the frosts of Russia.' This reply, with which I had well replenished my memory, gave rise to immoderate laughter. Napoleon, who was behind us, and wished to show the great regard he had to our services, came up to us in a great hurry, meaning to show that he was well acquainted with all that I had suffered for him. 'I know,' said he, very seriously, 'the mass of troubles that this gentleman has borne up against for my sake. He has withdrawn from, and sacrificed, his other prospects, in favour of my service; and I can aver that his feet, hardened and swoln as they are, contributed not a little to that authority, power, and sway, which I acquired as emperor.' Where now was the candour of these by-standers? Their levity seemed at a great distance from its proper place, and my conduct regained its real point of view. All the smiles I met with were then on my side; and this leads me to say, that, even in trifles and indifferent objects, the emperor, with great facility, and without any extraordinary effort, could practise the art of acquiring friends. This, in fact, was what he was accustomed to do, I can declare from repeated observation.

A critical history of Bonaparte in his leisure hours, and as a sovereign in his little empire in the isle of Elba, replete with accurate facts, and sound philosophical reflections, in relation to the subject of it, would contain very interesting articles, as, from some degree of discrimination I can venture to pronounce, that he more justly deserved the name of Great after his fall than before. His life here would exhibit, and duly appreciate, his merits as a man and a chief magistrate. Essential circumstances would exclusively, peremptorily, indisputably, point him out, as deriving and maintaining all his grandeur from and in himself.

One evening we had orders to be ready with arms and baggage, in preparation for our departure; and it is no less extraordinary than true, that, in a few hours, we were on-board a vessel bound for one of the ports of France. Napoleon let us into the history of his project, with that air of confidence and decision

decision with which he could direct and stimulate men of every class to a degree of enthusiasm, and which made its way to the heart with a sort of rage or fatality. He began to dictate his proclamations, and afford proof of his political talents, not unfrequently accompanied with, and surrounded by, the far greater number of his officers and men. The facility with which he could successfully circulate his ideas among us was so great, that his determinations became the unalterable principle of our conduct, his enterprise our own.

No sooner had we disembarked, than he issued his last instructions, the most formal article of which purported that we were not to have recourse to arms in any case. 'I quitted France,' said he, 'to avoid the scourge of civil war; where you meet with resistance, acquaint me with the particulars, and I will answer for the event.'

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last number, is an account of the sums expended in the support of the poor, and sums expended for other purposes raised by parochial rates; where the former is stated at 6,358,702*l.* and the latter, 1,336,532*l.*

Now, in the report of the Lord's Committee on this subject, it appears, that the sum spent on support of the poor in 1815, was 5,072,028*l.*, and for other purposes, 1,996,971*l.*; so that, if your paper be correct, there has been an increase of 1,286,674*l.* for maintaining paupers, which would be a fact truly alarming.

I suppose, however, there is a mistake, and that the head of one of the columns is wrong marked; and, instead of being stated as the money expended in relief of the poor, should have been the gross amount of all the money raised by parochial rates, and deducting from this 1,336,532*l.* expended on other purposes, will leave 5,022,170*l.* for support of the poor. If this be the case, there is a small reduction in the expense of paupers, and an immense deduction in the sums spent in litigations about settlements, removals, and county purposes.

I trust the importance of this subject will induce you to bring it again under the notice of the public, for the purpose of confirming or confuting this view of it; and, I am inclined to think, the amount raised for the relief of the poor must have decreased, from the number of paupers in this and the neighbouring parishes being less than in the year 1817, and ending 1822.

A. LEE.

St. James, Westminster.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A MEDICINE, that has a specific effect in dispersing scrofulous, cancerous, and other unsightly and malignant, tumours, has long been earnestly desired and sought for in vain. The general practice has been, to attempt to reduce strumous swellings by the use of mercurial ointment, sea bathing, a pure air, and a generous diet; while tumours of every other description have uniformly been condemned to the knife. But even the knife, though always exceedingly painful, is by no means invariably successful in the latter cases; and the very frequent failures in our attempts to remove scrofulous enlargements, by the common means, will render the period when an article is found capable of removing these different kinds of tumours with a tolerable degree of certainty and success, an important æra in the history of medicine. Lately a German physician has called the attention of the profession to the remarkable effects of a medicine called iodine, in swellings of the thyroid gland, technically termed bronchocele, and in scrofula; and so great is my confidence in its curative powers, that I shall be disappointed if that æra is not now arrived. The discoverer has administered it in upwards of 200 cases of glandular and other enlargements, with success; and the result of the trials that have been made with it in this country and in France corresponds with the representations of the author, and quite equals our expectations. Tumours of a large size, morbid thickenings, and indurated lymphatic glands, which frequently resist every other remedy, have been perfectly cured by its use. Its action proves, that it possesses an extraordinary influence of a salutary nature over the glandular and arterial systems, equal to that of mercury in certain diseased ulcerations, in which that mineral is prescribed by every surgeon as a never-failing remedy.

All the above cases were of a scrofulous or other indolent nature; but even

even in cancer, this medicine promises to fulfil very important indications. I refer, of course, to the disease in its first stage; here I anticipate the most gratifying results from iodine; but, in the second stage, it is equally unavailable with every other expedient. Even an operation in this stage is worse than useless, since it never fails to accelerate the fatal termination of this dreadful complaint. Cancer has surprisingly increased in these kingdoms of late years; and it is of consequence for the public to know, "that there is no operation in the whole range of surgery more unsuccessful than that of the excision of the occult cancer, more especially that of the breast." Dr. Monro, the elder, says, that, of sixty cases in which the operation was skilfully performed, only two remained free from the disease at the end of two years; and Scarpa, whom all will acknowledge to rank among the most distinguished surgeons in Europe, remarks, that in a long and extensive practice, he has operated for this malady but three times with success! This arises from the patients not submitting to the knife in proper time, from which neglect, many lives are annually lost, that would have been saved by its early employment; and it proves the propriety, and duty, of immediately acceding to its use, if the iodine, and Mr. Young's plan, have been resorted to in vain, because no other treatment has any claim to our confidence here.

Iodine is a peculiar vegetable production, obtained from the different species of fuci. Sponge, and bladder-wrack, or sea-weed, is of this species. The former, we know, will sometimes disperse the enlarged thyroid gland situated in the neck; and the latter, applied externally as a poultice, has in a very imperfect manner the same effect in scrofulous glands. It is now ascertained that iodine is the active principle in these substances. A late author has strongly recommended the fucus helminthocorton in that disease, as capable of removing it in the occult stage. He relates cases of suspicious tumours in the breast that have been dispersed under its administration, which ought to strengthen our confidence in the iodine, for it is contained in all kinds of fuci, and is, no doubt, the only active ingredient in every species.

Scrofula, cancer, and diseases resembling cancer, are so common, and the value of iodine is at this time so little known to the medical profession, especially in the country, that it may be of inestimable advantage to persons afflicted with either of these maladies to be made acquainted with the discovery of such remedy. I know where it has been used with results highly gratifying, and believe few will resort to it without deriving striking permanent benefit. But the physician who first introduced it to the profession, says, "I dissuade every person from employing it without consulting his medical attendant," and I am induced to notice it here, that the public may be apprised of its existence, and value, rather with a hope that the afflicted will be led to take it under the direction of their physician or surgeon, than of themselves. Therefore it would be superfluous to say anything in this place respecting its different preparations, and the manner of using them; and I shall only remark, that, in one form, the medicine is used externally as an ointment, with almost an equal power in curing scrofulous thickenings, swellings, and tumours, as when given internally.

T. J. GRAHAM.

German Place.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your widely-circulated Miscellany, to request the favour of some of your intelligent correspondents for information concerning a morbid affection of the human eye, causing an indistinctness or confusion of sight, somewhat of the nature of double vision. The person on whose account the enquiry is made, has for years occasionally been subject to inflammation of the eyes and eye-lids, more especially the latter, for which he has been recommended by the celebrated oculists, the late Mr. Ware and Mr. Phipps, the application of warm water. The latter gentleman also furnished him with a liquid preparation, (consisting principally of vinum opii,) to be occasionally dropped into the eyes. The above-mentioned person has for some years been also accustomed to see objects floating before his eyes resembling flies or tadpoles, the effect of a complaint which, he understands, is generally classed under the head of nervous affections.

affections. But his greatest inconvenience has been produced by the prevalence of the easterly winds towards the commencement of the spring months, about which period his eyes have in general suffered most. This present season the disease has continued longer than usual, and it has assumed another character, by real objects being presented to his view in a double and indistinct appearance: such, for instance, as the prongs of a fork appearing to the eye (when placed at a small distance,) more in number than what they actually are; trees, railings, &c. appear at a distance divided into two, on approaching nearer, a streak of light appears in the middle of the objects, till, on closer inspection, (by coming still nearer to them,) they assume their own proper shape.

As the person for whom the above information is solicited is much devoted to literary pursuits, and is naturally apprehensive lest any more serious consequences should result from his disease, which might eventually deprive him of one of his greatest sources of pleasure—reading, (for at present his chief inconvenience arises from weariness of the eyes, not from any obstruction of sight,) he is anxious to be favoured with satisfactory information on the following points:—

1st. Is the disease one of a nature which admits of a complete cure? and, if so, what are the most effectual means conducive to that end?

2d. What precautions are essentially necessary to be observed to prevent any aggravation or increase of the complaint, either as to diet, regimen, &c.?

3d. A statement of the immediate cause of the double appearance of objects to the eye?

Any other information, bearing on the subject in question, which your correspondents may have it in their power to afford, will be acceptable.

Gloucester Place. K. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT *for the last* TWELVE MONTHS *at* CARLISLE.

	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			RAIN.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	WIND.	
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.	Inches		W. S.W. S. & S.E.	E. N.E. N. & N.W.
January	45	11	31·7	30·31	28·91	29·72	2·68	13	3	28
February	48	12	35·6	30·40	28·76	29·37	2·02	16	14	14
March	54	25	40·4	30·51	28·77	29·72	1 96	17	20	11
April	56	31	43·	30·44	29·10	29·87	1 64	13	9	21
May	71	38	52·7	30·51	29·17	29·85	4·61	20	19	12
June	64	39	52·3	30·41	29·32	29·916	1·57	12	15	15
July	64	44	56·	30·21	29·34	29·74	5·12	24	22	9
August	66	43	55·5	30·14	29·37	29·807	5·18	27	28	3
September	66	35	55·	30·35	29·11	29·90	3·80	22	26	4
October	61	28	45·5	30·46	28·75	29·70	2·84	18	18	13
November	54	27	45·1	30·66	29·03	30·06	1·62	9	22	8
December	51	24	40·	30·39	28·65	29·58	2·47	17	28	3
	Ann. Mean		45·9	Annual Mean		29·77	35·51 Total.	208 Total.	224 Total.	141 Total.

General Remarks on Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the year 1823.

JANUARY.—The weather, during the greater part of this month, was the most severe that has been experienced for many years,—excepting five or six days in the beginning, and three or four at the end, of the month; the whole of the remainder was intense frost, with frequent heavy falls of snow, which in the vicinity of this city amounted to about one foot in depth, but in the surrounding country, in many places, it was upwards of two yards; hence the public roads were much blocked up, and travelling greatly impeded. In the evening of the 18th, the thermometer was as low as 11°; in the morning of the 21st, 12°; and the average for the whole month, 31·7.

February—was on the whole extremely changeable and unpleasant; some intervals of severe frost occurred, and frequent falls of snow. On the morning of the 5th, the thermometer was

was at 12°, and the average for the whole month 35·7. The barometer was remarkably variable, the mercury frequently rising or falling one-tenth of an inch in an hour. Snow continued to lie very deep in the surrounding country, and all the neighbouring mountains were perfectly white.

March,—from the beginning till the 22d, was marked by intervals of severe frost, heavy falls of snow, hurricanes, and thunder and lightning, with hail, rain, and sleet. Snow continued on all the surrounding mountains the whole of the month. The last ten days were fair, bright, and pleasant.

April—was extremely cold and ungenial for the season; we had frequent falls of snow, which at times covered the ground two or three inches in depth, and heavy falls of hail and sleet. The nights were frosty, with parching easterly winds, which greatly retarded vegetation. The thermometer was only twice as high as 56°, and the average (43°) is extremely low for the season; the surrounding mountains were generally covered with snow.

May.—The weather was remarkably variable; the changes from cold to heat, and heat to cold, were extremely sudden and intense. Between the 4th and 6th we experienced a change of thirty-three degrees,—from 38° to 71°. The weather, when fair, was generally very cold and droughty, with frosty nights. It was often very stormy, with heavy falls of rain. On the 26th we had a dreadful thunder-storm, which passed directly over this city; the lightning was extremely vivid, the thunder awfully loud and appalling, and accompanied with torrents of rain. The quantity of rain, 4·61 inches, is nearly double our monthly average. The average temperature, 52·7, is very low for the season.

June—was extremely cold for the season: the average temperature, 52·3, is the lowest during the period of this Register (twenty-three years), and probably unprecedented in this climate. The weather was very droughty: the small quantity of rain, 1·57 inches, fell chiefly in the first five days of the month.

July—was cold, wet, and gloomy: the depth of rain, 5·12 inches, is more than double our monthly average. The weather throughout was very unfavourable for the season.

August—was a continuation of the same wet and gloomy weather experienced last month. The depth of rain fallen during this and the preceding month amounts to 10·3 inches. Eleven days only of these two months were fair. In the afternoon of the 8th, we had some vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder, accompanied with heavy rain, mixed with hail.

September—continued wet till the 6th; we afterwards had a week of fair, bright, and extremely fine, weather, which was the commencement of a very busy harvest in this district; it was soon checked by an almost continued succession of showery, moist, and gloomy, weather, during the remainder of the month, which greatly retarded the harvest-work, and did considerable injury to the grain.

October.—The weather was showery and unsettled till the 17th; it afterwards continued, fair, bright, and extremely favourable, till the 26th, when we had some very heavy fogs, and on the 28th a heavy fall of rain. On the morning of the 30th we experienced a severe frost, when the thermometer was four degrees below the freezing point, and snow was observed on some of the surrounding mountains.

November.—On the morning of the 1st, the thermometer was 27°, and in the evening 28°. The weather afterwards, during the whole of the month, was uniformly mild; and, excepting the two last days of the month, (which were rather stormy,) was remarkably calm, with light fog in the mornings.

December.—The average temperature of this month, 40°, is unusually high for the season. The weather was very unsettled; it was often very stormy, with heavy showers of hail, rain, and sleet. Early in the morning of the 20th we were visited with a violent hurricane, which continued all day, with heavy showers of snow. Some intervals of frost occurred, but seldom continued longer than one day. In the latter part of the month we had some heavy rains, with violent gusts of wind from the south-south-west. The surrounding mountains were often partially covered with snow.

Carlisle; Jan. 2, 1824. W. PITT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS astonished at observing a second article from your Bucks. corres-

correspondent, who signs Sigma, in a recent Number of your Magazine, in support of his "new bottle-barometer," as I felt assured, on reading his first communication, that some of his friends, more scientific than himself, would have convinced him of his errors: but that has not been the case, and the instrument he prides himself on inventing, which is such a complete compound of thermometer and barometer as to be entirely useless, is again brought before the public, and notions the most erroneous and unscientific are again offered. That all fluids expanding by heat form thermometers, not barometers,—that the pressure of the atmosphere is as great in front of a fire as in a cold room, excepting the effect produced by the draught of the chimney, though the air in the former situation be ever so rarefied; and, finally, that cutting off the rim of a phial precludes the possibility of a drop forming on the rim, which it otherwise would do: that these are truths, he is not aware of.

Open to the same criticism, I beg leave to propose a barometer that approaches much nearer to perfection than any I have yet seen. In the old barometers, as the mercury descends in the main tube, it rises in the shorter one, in the bulb, or in the saucer, according as their construction is. This rise prevents the mercury in the main tube falling so low as it otherwise would do, and produces an error in extent proportioned to the area of the bulb, &c. For this reason, a wide saucer is more accurate than a bulb; and the merely turned tube of the dial-barometers are the most inaccurate, as this effect is not taken into calculation in forming the scale; but the graduation, as in thermometers, is extended from two or three observations, or, as I have frequently found, made in a still less careful manner. This defect I consider obviated in the barometer I offer to the public, which is thus constructed:—A straight glass tube, about the size usually used, and thirty-three inches in length, closed at one end, is to be filled with mercury, to the total exclusion of air, and fixed to a frame, with the open end downwards, immerged half an inch below the surface of mercury in a small tumbler, previously half filled with that fluid. A rod of wood or metal, about one-eighth of an inch square, and of the length of the tube, with a ball at one end, is to be graduated to inches, &c. the scale commencing at about one-eighth of an inch from the ball. This rod, when covered with a varnish impervious to moisture, is to be placed ball downwards near to, and parallel with, the tube, and confined to that situation by two loose-fitting staples. A silk thread, fastened to the top of the rod, is to pass over a pulley, and have a sufficient weight at its end to float the rod in the mercury, so that the 0 of the scale may be exactly on the plane of the surface of the mercury in the tumbler. To consult this barometer, observe what part of the rod is exactly level with the surface of the mercury in the tube, and the scale will give the height of the column, showing the exact pressure of the atmosphere at the place and temperature where the observation is made.

This instrument is more easily constructed and cleaned than others. To prove it in order, observe that no air has got into the tube, and that the 0 of the scale is exactly on a level with the surface of the mercury in the tumbler. It should be inclosed in glass, &c. and, if required, it may have an index on the common plan, in addition.

Deptford; W. MADDOCK.
Nov. 20, 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read, in your valuable Miscellany for October, "Additional remarks on phial-barometers," I am induced to submit to your notice what appears to me an improvement in the construction of them, as being easily made, less likely to be affected by a change of temperature, and capable of graduation. It consists in taking a well-cleaned Florence (oil) flask, into which put a few drops of water, and hold it over the flame of a candle, to expel the air, which will be accurately enough effected at the time the water is converted into steam; then immerse the neck of the flask into a transparent vessel of water, from which the water will ascend into the inverted flask as the steam condenses. A large-mouthed phial will do to put the neck of the flask into, if water is cautiously supplied during the operation; it will not do to substitute a phial for the flask, as, owing to the inequality of the thickness of the glass, it would probably crack on cooling suddenly. A scale,

scale, indicative of atmospheric change, might be placed on the top of the inverted flask, to the vessel beneath, or to both. A fall on the lower would occasion a rise on the upper scale: they must be graduated accordingly. Perhaps if the water used had boiled, it would do better; but, after all, it would be far from a perfect instrument.

Your Totness correspondent is doubtless aware, that to construct a water-barometer would require a tube full thirty-one feet long; a foot of water being about equivalent to an inch of quicksilver in the tube of a common barometer. However, were it possible to make with accuracy a cheap apparatus of the kind, I have no idea, in the present state of society, that it would be required: the aches and pains of the half-starved toil-worn frame of the poor labourer, indicate to him, too sensibly, the changes of the atmosphere; he needs no philosophic scale to consult; but, should the weather prevent his fulfilling "his task, his daily task," he must have recourse to the magisterial scale for subsistence, which gives him for a week's maintenance the price of a stone of meal, and seven pence for, &c. viz. about three pence per day. Such are the lamentable consequences of misrule.

Brockdish, Norfolk; C. G. D.
Nov. 23, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXX.

Caius Gracchus, a Tragedy.

MR. Knowles's tragedy of "Caius Gracchus," it seems, is laid aside: it is gone already, green-room report informs us, "to the tomb of all the Capulets." How has this happened? Its reception was favourable, and it was sustained by the best efforts, perhaps by the cordial zeal, of the actor who performed the principal character; an actor whose extraordinary merits, if report may be credited, command the extraordinary remuneration of twenty pounds a-night. As a dramatic composition, if it rises not above, it sinks not below, the former highly and permanently successful production of the same author, "Virginius." In a critical point of view, it is liable, perhaps, to fewer objections. It is not, indeed, exact in all its unities, nor was its predecessor; but that is no great objection in the estimation of an English audience. In one of those unities,—the least important, certainly, of them all, that of time,—it is very far from conformable to Aristotelian dogmas; for the apparent duration of the action cannot be estimated at less than between two and three years. The whole legal term of the questorship of Caius Gracchus passes in the interval between the first and second act; and the year of his tribuneship, which commences in the second, expires in the middle of the third. In respect to locality, however, the variety, required by the habitual taste of English play-goers, in the shifting of the scene, never trespasses beyond the walls and vicinity of Rome. But what is this to the admirers of that immortal dramatist, whose magic genius transported us, with more celerity than the lath of Harlequin, over seas and continents, while "panting Time toiled after him in vain?" In the only essential unities, those of interest and action, it is certainly more complete than "Virginius." It commences with the re-appearance of Caius in the assemblies of the people, (after the domestic retirement in which he had secluded himself, from the time when his brother Tiberius had been murdered by the slaves and hirelings of the Patricians,) to vindicate the life and honour of Vettius:—

> The brother of Tiberius for his friend.

And it terminates with his immolation in that public cause in which that patriotic exertion had re-engaged him. The character is well, if not vigorously, sustained; and justice is done to the sentiments and feelings of the last illustrious friend of Plebeian liberty in Rome. The character of Cornelia, though not absolutely Shakspearian, is Roman and matronly; and dramatic criticism might be satisfied if the illustrious ornaments of the historic page were never more feebly or more unfaithfully dramatised. Licinia, indeed, (the wife of Gracchus,) is far from being as happy a sketch as Virginia. There is too much of the very woman about it,—the mere wife,—nothing but wife,—to consort with our ideas of a Roman matron. She has been educated under good sort of mammas of the present age, and has sucked sentiment from the circulating library. But a successful expedient was

was found in representation for neutralising this defect, in the omission of two-thirds of her character. In many other respects, the performance, critically at least, was much superior to the generality of our modern tragedies. It exhibited, indeed, no daring originality of mind. In structure and character, it reminded one of the Roman plays of Shakspeare, as a shadow reminds one of a substance; but, if it lacked the vital colouring of the grand original, the shadow, at any rate, was not distorted; and recalled to the imagination, without offending the judgment, the remembrances from which it was derived. The language, indeed, is not in general very nervous or poetical; and in some parts, where such characteristics might have been expected, falls somewhat below the classical standard of Roman dignity; and, though the uniform pomp of epic diction is the very reverse of the true dramatic vein, it cannot but be wished that Mr. K. had occasionally been rather more attentive to the expressive power of rhithmical harmony; especially as, generally speaking, it is by superfluous circumlocution that his language is rendered prosaic; and instances might easily be pointed out, in which, by mere erasure, two prosaic lines might have been compressed into one energetic and well-modulated verse. Mr. K. does not seem to be aware, that the legitimate licence of poetic diction is that of compressing the thought into a smaller compass than mere prosaic construction will admit of; and his language becomes occasionally feeble, from the fear of being too poetical.

There are, however, some striking beauties, and comparatively highly-wrought passages, in this play: the last speech of Gracchus, for example, in the scene in the Campus Martius, and that of Cornelia in the ensuing scene:

> ———Two such sons as mine
> Were never made for mothers that have eyes
> That are afraid of tears.—I did rear my boys
> Companions for the gods! Why wonder I
> If they will go to them ere other men!
> Many a time, when they have stood before me,
> Such things as mothers seldom look upon,
> And I have seem'd to feed on them with mine eyes,
> My thoughts have ponder'd o'er the bier, where they
> Lay stiff and cold! I would not see them so
> If I could help it,—but I would not help it
> To see them otherwise, and other men.

This sounds like the genuine language of a Roman mother; at once maternal and dignified. And the following passage, from the mouth of Caius Gracchus, in the fine scene between him and his mother, previous to his putting himself at the head of the citizens to vindicate his laws, is a noble specimen of argumentative and descriptive narrative:—

> And should I therefore sink with the base times?
> What, mother, what!—Are the gods also base?
> Is virtue base? Is honour sunk? Is manhood
> A thing contemptible?
> Remember you Messina, mother?
> Once from its promontory we beheld
> A galley in a storm; and, as the bark
> Approach'd the fatal shore, could well discern
> The features of the crew with horror all
> Aghast, save one! Alone he strove to guide
> The prow, erect amid the horrid war
> Of winds and waters raging. With one hand
> He rul'd the hopeless helm,—the other strain'd
> The fragment of a shiver'd sail,—his brow
> The while bent proudly on the scowling surge,
> At which he scowl'd again.—The vessel struck!
> One man alone bestrode the wave, and rode
> The foaming courser safe! 'Twas he,—the same.
> You clasp'd your Caius in your arms, and cried,
> "Look, look, my son! the brave man ne'er despairs,
> And lives where cowards die!" I would but make
> Due profit of your lesson.

But it is as a whole, and not by the brilliancy of detached parts, that this tragedy must be appreciated; and, in this point of view, it is hazarding little to say, that "Caius Gracchus," unassisted as it is by the customary allurements, the tricks and pageantries, of this melo-dramatising age, is creditably superior to the generality of the tragic novelties of the day. Nor was the piece negligently got up. The new scenes were beautiful, (that of the Campus Martius, in particular,) and tolerably appropriate; and the costume was good; and the actors, in general, did what could be done. Licinia is, indeed, a character to which nothing but the beauty and graceful simplicity of Miss Foote could have imparted a lively interest (for we have seen what becomes even of Virginia, when transferred to other hands); but Cornelia was not unfortunate in her representative: Mrs. Bunn, indeed, has not the fine organ and dignified enunciation of Mrs. Siddons,—that harmony and utterance of exalted mind which realized, heretofore, the matron majesty of Volumnia,—yet she assumed with some felicity the proud port of the mother of the Gracchi, and her pathos is always touching and effective; and although, in the passage already quoted,

> ———Two such sons as mine
> Were never made for mothers that have eyes
> That are afraid of tears,

those tears, though not suppressed, should have been welcomed, or half-yielded to, with more of the struggle of a defying pride; and the concluding reference to the bier of patriotic martyrdom

tyrdom to which her sons were doomed, and the ejaculation,

> But I would not help it,
> To see them otherwise, and other men,

ought to have been accompanied with more of that almost supernatural elevation of soul and sentiment, which occasionally lifted the Roman matron above the ordinary feelings of humanity, than this actress infused into it; yet was it, upon the whole, a more correct and more effective piece of acting than is frequently witnessed in the present state of the tragic corps of our respective theatres. A critical remark or two, of the same kind, may perhaps be applied to Mr. Macready's Caius Gracchus. Fine piece of acting, upon the whole, as it must be admitted to have been, there were parts assuredly where he was not sufficiently Roman. The colloquial style of this actor's delivery is altogether, perhaps, (except in familiar passages, and the mere domestic scene,) carried rather too near the verge of commonplace conversational negligence; but surely in the Forum and the Campus Martius, in addressing the senate or the assemblies of the people, it should not be forgotten that the Romans were an oratorical nation; and the passage, especially, in which Caius vindicates himself before the censors against the accusations of Opimius, should have reminded us, in some degree, of that dignified tone of oratory by which it is so notorious that the Gracchi were distinguished. Perhaps, also, in the scene towards the latter end of the fourth act, the manner in which he bent beneath the taunting indignities heaped upon him by the consul, had not all those proud struggles of suppressed emotion,—those eye-flashes of the indignant spirit,—which might be expected from "that nobility of commanding nature" which even Opimius, in previous soliloquy, had ascribed to him. But, after all possible objections and abatements, the Caius Gracchus of Mr. Macready must be set down among the very best performances of that popular actor; and certainly it was not for want of any exertions on his part that the tragedy in question had so short a run upon the stage.

If neither the author nor the actor be then to blame, how comes it that the tragedy of "Caius Gracchus" has been so short-lived? This is a question that would lead into more general disquisition relative to the present state of theatrical politics than would be consistent with the necessary limits of the present article. One answer, however, may be made very briefly: it is a play in which there is but one prominent character. It is not, as a tragedy ought to be, a living historical picture; but merely an accompanied historical portrait, a monotonous species of Roscius-vaunting egotism, of which the public appear to be growing, not very unreasonably, somewhat sick. An observation for the illustration of which, as well as of several other of the causes of the still declining and already degraded state of the serious drama, there are strong symptoms of the likelihood of other occasions; which perhaps we may hereafter notice.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to offer a few remarks on belly-bands for corpulent persons. It is astonishing that, amid the various inventions for the relief of sufferers, nothing has heretofore appeared calculated to an agreeable support of abdominal protuberance, the dependent weight of which, by restraining the free action of the lungs, so frequently renders respiration difficult, and the healthful exercise of walking nearly impracticable. A friend of mine had been toiling under a burthen of this kind for some months past; he could scarcely proceed fifty yards before he experienced violent pain, arising in the back of the neck, and passing over the shoulders in the course of the pectoral muscles, with a sense of constriction in the chest, which altogether interrupted his breathing, obliging him to seize on the first means of support that offered, to save himself from falling, while profuse perspiration, in consequence of his exertions, subjected him to the danger of taking cold.

These attacks were at first attributed to various visceral derangements, and numerous remedies were taken without effect. A belt was then recommended; but the ordinary one, —a modification of the hunting-belt, merely compressing the abdomen,— was found only to increase the malady. He was then advised to get one made that would adapt itself to the convexity of

of the under surface of the abdomen, and support it by pressing upwards, without at all pressing on it. With this he succeeded so perfectly, that, after wearing it three days, he was capable of walking three miles with ease and pleasure, a feat which he had found impossible for months before.*

This belt is formed of linen, kept extended by thin whalebone, tapering from the middle, to terminate by some small springs on the hips, in broad straps, which return, to fasten with a button in front. Not half the weight of the common belt, it is far more beneficial and commodious; and is adapted, by its form and texture, to be peculiarly serviceable. J. JOHNSON.

Stafford-street, Lisson-green.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the MIRACLES *and* SAINTS *of the* ROMAN CHURCH.

MIRACLES make the saint; at least most of the saints, whose names have been enrolled for sacred honours, have been selected on account of the pious advantages which their charity has diffused on earth, through the effect of their miracles. So they say who are supposed to know most of the matter. At a moment when acts of this extraordinary description are currently reported to the amusement of many, and the edification of a few; while the agent is reprobated by one party for an impure prodigal, shamed from society, and specially noted by the police of the kingdom in which he resides, and by others esteemed a most exemplary priest and very holy man; without at all undertaking to fix the true character of Prince Hohenloe, and explain the natural course of the reported miracles; without stopping to establish the popish dignitary a bold impostor, or prove him a mistaken enthusiast; for after all the task would breed bad blood, and we will not come to blows with delusion, while it continues passive;—we have looked, for curiosity sake, into the manner of judgment by which the Catholic church approves of miracles and records its saints. The particulars of the enquiry, and we by no means feel it as perfectly particular as it might be, is here submitted for the satisfaction of your readers.

In all ages, exclaims the church of Rome, in one of her declarations on this subject, there have appeared some men amongst us of most exalted and heroic virtue, who have shone like so many lights in the sanctuary of the Heavens, and exerted themselves for the good service of mankind by actions so extraordinary, that at first sight they have always seemed more than natural; and, upon a calmer examination, been surely recognised of divine interposition. Such acts have always, and universally, been admitted miracles. Therefore, from time to time, have the pontiffs of Rome, after the strictest enquiry into the exemplary holiness of particular lives, and the strongest attestations and clearest proof of their respective miracles, added in the most solemn manner to the number of saints. Thus is God glorified in his servants, the church brightened with new lights, and her faithful followers encouraged by a happy example to perseverance and perfection.

So much for intentions; and now for forms. There has long been at Rome an appropriate college to receive depositions and proofs of miracles, and examine and record the circumstances of each. The business may be instituted and carried on at the instance of any person; the proceedings upon it are sufficiently lengthy, minute, and tedious; the scrutiny into facts is severer than might be supposed, and the recorded miracles are comparatively few. The canonisation of a saint is naturally enough one of the greatest ceremonies of the Roman church; perhaps it is the greatest. The petition for it in former days was generally preferred by the ambassador from the country in which the proposed saint was born, or most laboured in his vocation; and at times, so high stood his consideration, that a special commission has been sent to the see of Rome, to solicit the meed of pious fame.

There are two gradations of enrolment: the one, and it is the humblest, beatification; the other, canonisation. Why the distinction was properly introduced, it were probably now difficult to show, unless for a halting-space to prevent the last chance of imposition. Venerable Bede, one of the first and most distinguished saints of the English Catholic church, only received beatification; and Sir Thomas More was the last, of this country, thought

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* The maker, Mr. Foster, 153, Oxford-street.

thought of for it. Reasonably enough, no work of miracles is requisite to make a martyr a saint.

As soon as the college already spoken of, has satisfied itself with grounds for a report, a very full draft of specifications is prepared for the consideration and final judgment of the cardinals. A consistory is then convoked by the pope, and its approbation of such and such miracles, of so and so, moved and seconded, and carried by a plurality of voices. These assemblies are rather scrupulous of the number of miraculous deeds they declare. For four canonisations, of which I have just now overlooked the accounts, I find that for the first, the college passed eight miracles for ratification, out of which the consistory confirmed but two; for the second, there were eight also proposed, and but two approved; the third obtained two out of nine; and the fourth carried two out of five. A bull next issues from the proper office, stating the result of the meeting; and after due solicitation, the master of the ceremonies is authorised by his holiness to collect a consistory for the purpose of considering the special question of canonisation. After the motion has in the usual manner been made, seconded, and carried, the pontiff enters, seats himself at the head of the meeting, and is formally petitioned to confirm the vote just passed: his answer, of course affirmative, is read by his secretary. But perhaps it were aswell to be a little more particular. It should be observed, that not only the cardinals are present at these consistories; it is necessary for all the bishops, patriarchs, and a few civil officers in Rome, to attend, and state individually their opinions on the proposed subject. Absent cardinals too, are allowed to vote by proxy. Each member writes his vote on a slip of paper, and delivers it according to the seniority of his rank to the secretary of the holy rituals. As soon as these papers are collected, the pope is introduced; and, at his instance, every member, in the rotation of his order, stands up, uncovers his head, bows first to the pope, and then to the assembly; briefly declares the purport of his vote, bows again to the pope and assembly, and is followed by another. When the last speaker has concluded, all rise and stand uncovered in their places, while his holiness, as a member of the consistory, votes. Then comes the formal petition and secretary's answer, already spoken of. Of the many masses connected with every subject that are daily said about this time, the indulgences that are proposed to penitent sinners, the fasts that are proclaimed, and the confessions and communications that are made, it is here unnecessary to enlarge on, because they are unessential and merely conditional ceremonies. It is curious that years are generally consumed before the business is brought down to the stage we have now arrived at: in truth, a canonisation seems to be something as snakelike and dull in its process as a suit in our chancery.

But, however the proceedings already mentioned may have quickened attention and enlivened interest, they are, one and all, utterly incomparable for diffuse variety of pomp, and extreme formality of ceremony, with the occurrences on the day appointed by the pope for the first solemn invocation of the new saint. All that Rome holds showy, or can boast respectable, is turned to its greatest account on that day. Every convent sends forth its train of vestal nuns, and each monastery its file of monks, all in the most dressy habits of their respective orders; the streets are lined by the police and soldiery of the different countries, which compose the garrison. Priests, bishops, cardinals, nobles, ambassadors, and the pope himself, in his supreme estate, collect together to crowd the triumph and heighten its parade. As there are few in Rome who do not assist in the long association, we shall not stop to particularize the succession in which they march from the vatican to the church. Each person carries a burning taper; and among the first objects to attract attention, are the saint's standard, some half-dozen large pictures, with poetical inscriptions, the subjects generally relative to some prominent scenes in high life; and his statue,—one and all borne by six persons, supported by a train of ten, each person with large flambeaux, and of whatever order or degree the deceased belonged to. After the bishops and cardinals, walk the cardinal procurator of canonisation, and the ambassador from the country petitioning for the day's honours; or, in his absence, the principal suitor for them. Behind these, surrounded by numerous supporters,

supporters, and holding a taper in his hand, the pope is borne along in a superb chair, inclosed by his body-guards, whose commander protects the sceptre. The chamberlain, physician in ordinary, and the pope's prothonotary, come next; and the whole is carried up by the generals of the five orders of mendicant friars.

The pope generally reaches St. Peter's about ten, and immediately proceeds to the vestry, where he robes and assumes the triple crown over a choir cap. Advancing to one of the altars, he intones the hymn, *Ave Maris Stella;* and at its conclusion occupies the throne, and exchanges the crown for his mitre. He is then presented with a large wax-candle, some score pounds in weight, which he either holds himself or has held at his side by one of the nobles, as a mark of high distinction, during the rest of the service. Mass is next celebrated at the great altar, by his holiness: after some short devotion in private, he resumes his seat, and admits the cardinals to kiss his hands, the bishops his knees, and the abbots, and other clergy, his toe.

These congratulations over, the Master of the Ceremonies leads up to the throne the Cardinal Procurator, the principal suitor, and his lawyer. After a profound obeisance from the party, the cardinal explains the object of their appearance, and the lawyer formally demands, in the name of all the cardinals, that A. B. may be *instanter* introduced into the number of saints, to be invoked and reverenced throughout Christendom. The answer read by the private secretary, after a few compliments to the object generally, and some praise of the saints, is an invitation to the people to join in prayer, that his holiness may be well directed in the decision of so weighty an affair. Immediately the pope, clergy, and congregation, fall on their knees, while the Litany of the Saints is chaunted from the choir. At its conclusion, his holiness resumes his seat, the petitioning party present themselves as before, and make the former request, with the additional word after *instanter*, of *instantius*. A similar reply from the secretary puts all on their knees. Amongst them, the pope, uncovered, recites aloud some particular prayers connected with the object of the day's devotion: the hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus* is sung, and he stands during the latter verses of it. Once more seated, the petition is repeated as before, with still another word, *instanter*, *instantius*, *instantissime;* and, at last, the secretary declares that his holiness thinks fit to institute A. B. a saint. At these words the great missal is brought, the large candle advanced; and, by its light, the pope announces the new saint, his style, and day for invocation: he then crosses the book and candle with his blessing, and at once all the lights that have hitherto burned are extinguished. This is called canonization by book and candle.

The lawyer now advances before the throne, makes his reverence, and declares his acceptation of the Act of Canonization: he enlarges on the acknowledgments of the cardinals, and gratitude of the Catholic world; and, in conclusion, requests the issue of the Apostolical Bull for the occasion. The pope definitively assents with the word *Decernimus*. After the same manner is the Record of the Act asked for, and the people called on by the pope to be the witnesses of his promise for its performance.

The pope has next to descend to the altar uncovered, and begin the *Te Deum Laudamus*, which is continued by the choir, and accompanied by beating drums and sounding trumpets. At this moment the military along the portico discharge their arms, the cannon are fired from the castle of St. Angelo, and from every belfry merry charges begin to ring. The new saint is then specially invoked in the Hilary-chaunt; the Confiteor is repeated, with the introduction of his name, and he is prayed to aloud. The ceremony of canonization here ends: an absolution is pronounced, and a sermon, usually delivered by the pope, follows.

Another ceremony, however, one as curious as it is showy, remains,—the ceremony of the offerings in return, it is presumed, for the advantages just conferred. A gilt basket with two doves, two dishes, one silver and the other gilt, with a loaf on each, a silver small cage with pigeons, a couple of gilt caskets, and some finely-plumaged birds confined in silver, generally form these presents. They are formally carried by distinct parties of the highest clergy and nobility, each with a lit waxen taper in his hand, and laid one after the other at the foot of the throne. The offering parties deposit their

their candles with each gift, and are admitted to kiss, according to their rank, a hand, or knee, or toe. At last the principal suitor approaches with a basin, in which the pope washes his fingers, then blesses the people, and retires.

Three illuminations take place in Rome on the occurrence of a canonisation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEFORE I saw the article signed S. R. at page 501, in the number of your Magazine for the present month, I had concluded on sending you a further illustration of the commercial system of Great Britain, in substantiation of the inferences deduced from the Statement at page 316 in your number for November last; but I will now, in the first place, although exceedingly averse to controversy, offer a few observations in reply to the assuming tone of your correspondent S. R. who begins by expressing his surprise that I was not myself startled at what he is pleased to call "the glaring absurdity to which my conclusions had led me, and that I was not induced to suspect some fallacy in the documents from which those inferences were drawn."

If I were disposed or inclined to regard this very consequential, and not very courteous, expression of surprise, as having a personal application, I might answer it, by saying, that I feel myself quite as competent as Mr. S. R., from practical circumstances, as well as from inquiry and investigation, correctly to weigh and to balance the probabilities of the documents in question, being or not being fallacious.

I hope, however, that you know me well enough to believe, that I should neither have troubled myself, nor presumed to have trespassed upon your attention, on personal considerations, however provoking; permit me, therefore, to say to Mr. S. R. as the subject of our commercial system stands, with his observations upon it, that the assumed notions in which he has indulged are quite as likely to be fallacious, and to lead to erroneous conclusions, as the inferences which I have deduced from what he rather sneeringly terms, "these Custom-House Statements," in the use of which expression, Mr. S. R. seems rather to have forgot himself, unaware of the dilemma in which he will probably find it involves him. Were I myself the compiler of those Statements, I might then, like Mr. Bellamy, in hypothecating a creed, and translating the Hebrew text of the Bible to support that creed, be charged likewise with hypothecating conclusions, and making up Statements to substantiate them. But the Statements, let it be borne in mind, whether true or false, are not of my fabricating; they are the Statements of the government of Great Britain, the Statements laid annually before the British parliament, as representing the state and condition of the commerce of the nation; the Statements, also, be it remembered, referred to by his majesty's ministers and their partisans, as evidencing the prosperity of our commerce and manufactures. What then are, the grounds, permit me to ask, on which surprise is so presumingly expressed, that I should not be startled at the glaring absurdity of the conclusions which the Statements led me to draw? I have stated my conclusions, drawn from the Statements in question, to be, "that, since the termination of the war in 1815, more than 100,000,000*l.* value of property, composed of the production and labour of the British people, has been exported, beyond what equivalents, either directly or indirectly, in substance or in name, have been received for in return; and I challenge and defy refutation of this conclusion, as far as the official and authorised Statements and accounts of the government and parliament of the nation are concerned. How far the fact of the case may be otherwise is another question, which shall be considered by-and-bye; but, supposing the fact should prove to be otherwise, to what inferences and conclusions must we then be led? The first inference is, that the Statements in question are really fallacious: but we cannot admit this inference without a character of knavery and deception being assigned to those who countenance them; whilst, on the other hand, if they are not fallacious: the conclusions to which I have been led stand incontrovertible; and, it must then be admitted, that those whose duty it is to watch over, protect, and guide, the interests of the country in a right direction, who have suffered such an extensive waste of property to be made, merit, not merely reprehension, but the severest punishment which can be inflicted. The dilemma, therefore,

in which Mr. S. R. is placed, and in which, perhaps, he will wish he had not involved himself, is this, viz. If the Statements are fallacious, he exposes those who countenance them to the character of knavery and deceit; and, if not fallacious, as my conclusions will then stand incontrovertible, he exposes himself to ridicule for the bold air of his assumptions, and places the guardians of the national interests as convicted culprits at the bar of judgment, guilty of either a wanton and shameful disregard of their duty, or of a total incapacity to its performance.

I shall not take upon myself, it remains for the British people to pronounce judgment, after they shall have duly weighed and digested the evidence which I have offered in my previous communication in November, and that which I purpose further to offer on the present occasion. I beg, however, in the first place, to remind Mr. S. R., and that I do it in the sincerity of good feeling, and not of malevolence; that, by the tone and manner in which he has offered his observations, he has exposed himself to the suspicion of belonging to a party interested in maintaining a system of delusion. In the multiplied ramifications into which the commerce of the nation diffuses, whatever may be the loss in the aggregate, there will be numerous gainers. There are other wreckers, and plunderers of wrecks, in commerce, besides those who live shameless of the opprobrium of the name; besides plunderers, also, there are numbers who will fairly be gainers in proportion to the extent of the operations carried on, be the result unprofitable or profitable; and, if Mr. S. R. is at all conversant with the present practical nature of commerce, and, if he is not, it ill became him to offer so bold an expression of opinion on the subject as he has done, but if he is, he will know that there is one class of commercial operators, the fewest in number, but the most powerful in means, whose narrow-minded, selfish, and avaricious, views, induces them to believe that their interests consist (or rather their conduct resolves itself into such position) in maintaining a system of delusion, whereby they may the more readily make victims, and derive advantage from the credulity and cupidity of sanguine and unsuspecting adventurers.

But I will now proceed to offer some further evidence in justification and proof of the inferences and conclusions drawn in my communication of Nov. last; and, in the first place, I will ask Mr. S. R., if he can name a town or market on the whole surface of the globe, where he can realize his cost of British production to the value of 500*l.* he may make his selection out of the whole range of British products, and the remuneration for the labour of their production shall not have exceeded 2*s.* per day, and I defy him to name a market where he can realize the cost; and, on the other hand, I defy him to name a production of any other country in which he can vest a corresponding sum to realize the cost when it arrives in England. I say nothing about profit, but merely the cost; and I gravely put forth this challenge, not only to Mr. S. R., but to the whole commercial body "in the metropolis of the greatest commercial empire that ever existed," as Mr. S. R. has so pompously designated it; and to facilitate his selection, as well as serving to shew how far the total amounts, from which the inferences and conclusions drawn in my November communication, are fallacious or not, I herewith send you a series of Tables, for insertion in your Supplementary Number, in which all the leading articles of both import and export are enumerated, with the values assigned to each article in each of the nine years 1814-22; and, as regards the imports, I shall send you, for insertion in a future Number, a series of Tables, exhibiting the quantity, in cwts. or lbs. weight, of all the more important articles. Whereby, by referring to the selling prices of the respective years, a reference easily made, the actual values may be pretty correctly ascertained, and compared with the values assigned in the Custom-House returns: and the receipt of Customs duty for the last six years, which was published with a minuteness of detail, and an unrivalled perspicuity of arrangement, in the British Press newspaper, from the 12th to the 20th of August last, will further serve to show the quantity and value of several other articles of import. The Statements at pages 359 and 441 of the 55th volume of your Magazine, will also serve to throw much additional light on the subject; and the following is a specification of the several countries from whence the imports are derived,

derived, with the value imported from each in the three years 1818, 19, and 20, and the exports to each country in the latter year as laid before the British parliament in the session of 1822.—Vide Paper, No. 274, ordered to be printed May 1, 1822.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.	Excess of Exports.
	1818.	1819.	1820.	1820.	1820.
Ireland	4,290,612	3,944,101	4,999,343	3,387,784	..
West Indies	8,347,236	7,687,669	8,011,335	4,347,043	..
East Indies and China	7,337,690	7,537,563	7,562,648	3,272,817	..
The Fishery	456,076	403,989	553,771	5,006	..
Totals £	16,141,002	15,829,221	16,127,754	7,624,866	..
Germany	1,265,584	575,671	641,085	9,894,108	9,253,023
Italy	1,274,241	939,458	817,597	3,767,622	2,950,025
Russia	2,851,550	2,483,961	2,500,201	3,668,383	1,168,182
Holland	1,133,773	584,314	562,614	2,047,612	1,485,008
Portugal	707,245	456,044	400,537	1,824,905	2,915,236
Gibraltar	61,203	11,607	15,309	1,765,963	
Spain	1,245,990	762,568	926,698	666,912	
Flanders	571,903	203,586	99,198	1,542,331	1,442,133
Russia	1,390,834	587,912	712,295	1,312,580	600,285
France	1,137,755	620,988	761,564	1,162,756	401,192
Turkey	369,052	251,206	417,158	961,746	544,588
Denmark	376,319	170,786	141,230	308,576	167,346
Sweden and Norway	285,188	212,369	141,930	211,444	69,514
Malta	61,420	83,270	21,265	528,433	428,379
Ionian Isles	87,224	49,618	92,828	14,041	
United States of America	3,426,332	2,688,077	3,651,342	3,920,220	268,888
Brazils	1,080,543	952,202	1,294,025	2,278,469	984,444
Foreign West Indies	850,042	774,117	798,620	1,257,050	458,430
South America	400,568	290,645	233,711	917,916	684,205
British North America	690,432	751,004	841,272	1,676,316	835,044
New Holland	5,111	6,900	5,031	118,086	113,055
Cape of Good Hope	126,225	74,425	78,494	256,465	177,971
Africa	158,685	179,548	95,920	309,586	213,666
British Isles	146,440	141,871	137,541	306,358	168,817
Totals £	19,704,339	13,332,147	15,390,137	40,717,877	25,329,431
Exports £	43,823,030	35,990,988	40,717,877		71,604,640

This Statement, it will be seen, and I hope that your readers will bear in mind that it is not my Statement, but the Account of the British government, submitted to and laid before the parliament of the nation as an authentic return and matter-of-fact document, exhibits an excess of export from Great Britain in the year 1820, to all parts of the world except the East Indies and China, the West Indies fishery, and Ireland, (and it will be seen, that none of those places affect the question at issue,) over and above the value imported, of no less a sum than 25,329,431*l.*; and, that the excess of the three years, by the like order of analysis and deduction, amounts to the enormous sum of 71,604,640*l.*! Are then the accounts fallacious? Or how has this enormous sum been equalized? It merits, I think, a higher and more serious consideration than Mr. S. R. appears to have bestowed upon the subject. If there are any such glaring absurdities about the matter, why not definitely point them out? The details are now ample enough to rescue the question from the necessity of resting on the mere *dictum* of bare assertion.

A. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS an account of the weather may in some respects prove serviceable,—either for comparison with other parts, or as a record for reference,—I send you the following.

The spring of 1822 set in fine and temperate very early, and unexpectedly; and, as it were, broke in upon us abruptly,—in one little week enjoying both the fire-side and the open air. April proved a warm month, as did the first

first part of May; frequently very warm during the remainder part, with the addition of clear and beautiful weather. Grass astonishingly forward. Some days were cool, and then followed very hot,—frequently thunder and lightning. A few refreshing showers to the middle of June, and from thence continued beautifully fine and dry till the beginning of August, which produced some very heavy showers; and a succession of clearness again followed for the harvest, which had commenced with the month, and full three weeks or more earlier than for years past. September, with the character of a dry and agreeable month throughout, closed this charming season; and for general productiveness there is not remembered a greater; it was the most abundant apple-season for years, also grapes were very plentiful—(1821 was the greatest general fruit year, though a dreary wet one). With the weather, as with all other things, one extreme produces another; so October commenced a scene the reverse of the above, by an almost unceasing rain, though warm and highly beneficial after the drought; but which continued down to the first week in December, and then began a series of sharp frost; which broke for a week, but set-in again with renewed vigor. Thermometer fell to about 17° or 18° below freezing point (out of doors); and snow fell two separate times very deep. It continued thus to the 27th of January, 1823, when a rapid thaw began. Gangs of poor sent from the workhouses, and by the Houseless Poor Society, to clear away and pile the snow along the streets, to two and three feet deep,—a dreary spectacle indeed. Rain fell, accompanied with bleak easterly winds. The first fortnight in February, there was one day a deep snow, the next a thaw, succeeded by warm, rainy, miserable, weather. Thermometer about 50°. Rest of February, and all March, variable and winterly, sometimes stormy: wind still east. The constitution breaking, as it were, with the frost: mortality began,—both young and old were seized, and all more or less affected. So unhealthy a time is hardly known: continued through April and May,—weather dryish, up to which time wind easterly. The spring was thus kept back full a month. A great and destructive blight then followed, covering whole fruit-trees with thick web, and on others it hung in ropes: had it not been for a cherishing rain in June, that made all nature smile, fruit there would have been none. The rain continued till about the last week in August, now and then very heavy, but generally gentle, warm, and refreshing; at times cool, and some days dry.—Though it may be called a wet summer, and for pleasure very bad, it was such a one as seemed ultimately to have suited almost every thing, although more as to quantity than quality. The harvest, for which there were great fears, turned out abundant, and was enabled to be well got in, September proving so fine, so clear, and so temperate: the last day, with the first fortnight in October, was wet and winterly, with heavy dews, foggy nights and mornings, and cold,—then fine and dry,—finished wet. November began wet, with two stormy days, (great falls of snow in the north, with heavy floods); remainder of the month rather dry, but damp,—fogs night and morn,—day-time hazy: thermometer usually a little below temperate. The three first weeks in December continued the same haziness as in November, but more frosty, with a little rain; and finished wet and warm. N.

Hoxton; Jan. 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXV.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 72. *October* 1823.

THE first article in the present Number is upon the *Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for the Year ended 5th January*, 1823, *printed by order of the House of Commons*, &c. and contains that sort of ingenious admixture of popular truisms and disingenuous sophistry natural enough in those who write for the purposes of a party rather than the discovery of truth. That the question of the comparative advantages or disadvantages of raising the funds for the prosecution of a war by immediate taxation, and of supplying the exigencies of the year by loans, for which the interest only is to be immediately provided, should at this time be particularly agitated by political economists, is to be expected. Having, by a line of conduct equally short-sighted and jesuitical, thrown ourselves open to attack upon our

most vulnerable side,—that of our commercial importance and prosperity; and having, in the possession of Cadiz, tacitly surrendered to the most politic of all that continental confederacy so *holily* allied against our naval power, and even our national independence, not indeed another Gibraltar, but the very best counterpoise against the advantages derived from that impregnable fortress; and which, at the breaking out of any new war, it must be our first object, at an immense expenditure of blood and treasure, to wrest again from the hands of so formidable a rival;—it behoves us, indeed, to consider deeply how we are to meet the exigencies which a little more calculation of consequences, and a little less of lurking anxiety for the ascendancy of monarchic despotism, might have enabled our cabinet to avert. We have now, in fact, to consider whether the comparative bankruptcy into which we have so lavishly brought ourselves for the restoration of the Bourbons and other *legitimates* of the Continent, hath really left to us the means of defending our own commercial interests against the despotisms we have so restored; and, if so, what are the safest and the wisest means by which our yet-remaining resources can be applied to so necessary a purpose. Upon the main subject of the article before us, we have no hesitation in declaring our full accordance with the reviewer, that the expenditure of the year should be raised within the year, and no further appeals be made to the funding system. We suspect, however, that a very different principle will be acted upon. That the borrowers will take upon themselves to reduce the interest they agreed to pay to the lenders, and trust to the gullibility of mankind for the facility of raising new loans. But, though we agree to the full extent in the reprobation of the funding system, and the idea of new loans, yet in many of the collateral arguments and propositions, we discover the cloven foot of that worst of all factions, which confines its regard to what are called property and proprietors, (that is to say, to the opulent and comparatively opulent classes,) and entirely overlooks the mass of the population, in whose labour, as Adam Smith *has* sufficiently shown, all actual property originates; and upon whose shoulders, as he *might* equally have shown, the burthen of taxation must eventually be thrown: while, at the same time, they have neither voice nor shadow of influence in the accumulation or disposal of that burthen. So far as proprietors and capitalists are alone concerned, the controverted maxim of M. Pinto is correct—"the interest of the public debt *is* (in this point of view) a debt of the right hand to the left, or so much wealth transferred from one class of society to another;" and nothing can be more false than the reviewer's assertion, that "the capital lent by the stockholder to government has been annihilated;" although at the same time it is true, that, "instead of deriving a revenue from it, the revenue of the stockholders is exclusively derived from the capital and industry of others." The capital borrowed by the government (that portion of it alone excepted which has been squandered in foreign subsidies, or expended upon a foreign soil,) is not, with respect to the country at large, annihilated. So far as it has been expended in the country, it has only changed hands; and the essential enquiry is, whether those who have been benefited by the transfer are the persons who eventually pay the interest. Upon this enquiry, the reviewer, however, plays false, with all the unfeeling craftiness of a thorough-paced partisan. It is true, indeed, that "if we attend, not to the transitory only, but also to the lasting, effects of the funding system, we shall find that the facility it gives of raising the supplies, so far from being an advantage, is really one of its greatest defects;" inasmuch as "to cause industry and economy to be practised," (and the evils of war to be duly estimated,) the people "ought to be made fully sensible of the influence of war-expenditure on their own private fortunes." But men "invariably reckon a war burthensome only in proportion to what they are at the moment called upon to pay for it in taxes, without reflecting on their probable duration." This is good logic for those who have no share in the official emoluments, &c. which war creates. But by *what* party, if in power, does the reviewer expect it would be adopted?—But, when he further proceeds to state, (however specious his first premises,) that "it must be obviously a matter of perfect indifference

indifference to the heir of an individual, whose share of the expenses of a war amounts to 1000*l.* whether he pays it at once, and leaves him 1000*l.* less, or does not pay it, and leaves him 1000*l.* more, subject to a constant charge of 50*l.* a-year,"—where, for general application, is the logic, then? The proprietor who has an income of 1000*l.* or 500*l.* a-year, may sell so much of his estate or stock as will enable him to pay a whole year's income at once, and be in no worse condition than if he were permanently taxed to the amount of 100*l.* or 50*l.* a-year. But, suppose a professional man, or any other description of person having no other property than the annual income of his talents and exertions, to be in the receipt of 1000*l.* or of 500*l.* a-year, can he take the tithe of his *estate in brain* to market, and raise his 1000*l.* or 500*l.* at once, instead of paying his 100*l.* or his 50*l.* annually? The consideration of this will show at once the enormous iniquity of another part of the reviewer's proposition, viz. an equal tax upon permanent and upon precarious income. A tax, of twenty per cent. for example, on the income of the permanent proprietor takes from him only the *one-hundredth* part of his actual property; for it touches only the *interest* upon his property: but a tax of twenty per cent. on the income of mere personal exertion, takes away an actual *tenth*; for the income, in such case, is at once both principal and interest. It tithes the very capital itself as fast as it is produced; and, in ninety-nine instances out of every hundred, must effectually preclude all possibility of provision for a family from mere personal exertion. The curious attempt at illustration, from the exclusive profession of the law, seems to point out the profession of the writer; and may suggest the idea of his conviction that he would not be one of those whom such a tax would drive from the profession, and that, consequently, his fees might be increased in number and amount from the diminution of present and the exclusion of fresh competitors, so as to make him no loser by the burthen. But he forgets that his proposed tax is to affect all professions and callings; that those who are driven from one must seek refuge in another; and that, accordingly, in proportion as the *remaining* practitioners of *the law* might become indemnified from the burthen, it must fall with the more crushing weight upon every other description of the precarious annuitants of talent and industry. Into the suppositious assertion, that the wages of *labourers* would be in this, and other cases of such taxation as he proposes, so "increased subsequently to the imposition of the tax, as to preserve them in their former relative position," had we space to dilate, we could prove that our denial has rested upon facts and *has-beens*, not upon hypothetical *would-bes*,—like the affirmations of the reviewer. Let the reader, therefore, refer to Bishop Fleetwood's "Chronicon Preciosum," and other authentic documents of the comparative proportions between the prices of labour and of the necessaries of life at different periods; and not only will the hypothesis before us be blown into the air, but the conclusion would be irresistible, that all inordinate taxation eventually falls, has fallen, and ever must fall, almost exclusively on the productive labourer; as surely as that out of the produce of his labour it must eventually be paid. But such appeals to the facts of past and present experience as would demonstrate the distinction that ought ever to be regarded between a tax on permanent property and a tax upon precarious income, suit not the political philosophy of the criticism of the Edinburgh Review.

The second article, *A Letter to the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Game Laws*, is treated much more fairly; and the public in general, we trust, will go at least the full length with the reviewer in the reprobation of a system of laws which, being in direct violation of all natural justice, and irreconcileable to all intelligible ideas of property, are demonstrably the nurse of every species of atrocious crime, as well as characterised by a vainly-oppressive tyranny. We are of opinion, however, as indeed the reviewer seems to be, that something more than the proposed measure of "licensing the sale of game," viz. the complete abolition of the Game Laws, is necessary for the remedy of the evil. That the present laws are impotent to their end is on all hands admitted; and in a country like this they ever must be so. For there is a law of moral right more cogent than

than even that of Parliament; and enlightened people will rather connive at crime against the statute than be instrumental in enforcing the statute, which they regard itself as criminal.

The third article, on Dr. Bradley's *Authentic Narrative of Prince Hohenlohe's extraordinary Cure of Miss Barbara O'Connor*, is a temperate exposure of the newly-revived pretensions to Catholic miracles; which we particularly lament, as having a tendency to revive those prejudices which were so happily dying away; and to encourage a suspicion that Catholicism has not become so comparatively a rational and harmless superstition as candour was beginning to believe.

In the review of the prosing dulness and "silly or vulgar peculiarities," or, as the "French critics" have characterised them, "the vulgarly-ungrammatical" details of *the Bourbon Narratives*, which are the subject of the fifth article, the reviewer has not only spoken with critical freedom of those maudling effusions of royal imbecility, and of the "tone of selfishness and cold disregard of other men's safety, as well as services, which runs through these tracts;" but has taken the opportunity of reducing to their proper level the heroes of Horace Walpole's "Catalogue of ten Royal and fourscore Noble Authors;" of whom the only exemptions admitted from this censure of worse than mediocrity are one king (James I. of Scotland,) and "two or three noblemen" (Bacon, Bolingbroke, and Shaftesbury, we suppose). With a true anti-Bourbon spirit, this well-written article does severe justice on a once pitied and infatuatedly-cherished race, "now only remarkable for feebleness and bigotry, hatred to freedom, and ingratitude to their best benefactors." Nothing of importance to the instructive records of history is added by the feeble and prosing pens of Louis XVIII. and the Duchess of Angouleme, unless it be the importance of "a fricassee, or a bottle of burgundy," to the consolation of fugitive royalty.

Upon the subject of Mr. Bischoff's *Reasons for the immediate Repeal of the Tax on Foreign Wool*, the reviewer, in a strain of correct argument, supported by facts and documents, sustains the rights of the commercial and manufacturing interests against the monopolising and high-price spirit of the agricultural proprietors.

We are happy to find him equally consistent with the principles of reason and justice on the still more important subject of the seventh article,—*Thoughts on the Necessity of improving the Condition of the Slaves in the British Colonies, with a view to their ultimate Emancipation, and on the Practicability, the Safety, and the Advantages, of the latter Measure*; by T. Clarkson, esq. This is a subject upon which we cannot here do justice, either to the venerated author of the pamphlet, the reviewer, or our own feelings. We rejoice, however, on the increase and activity of the societies originating from "the parent stocks at Liverpool and London," for the promotion of the objects for which Mr. Clarkson has so long and zealously laboured; we shall rejoice in every demonstration, "that a fuller knowledge of the subject is alone wanting to their complete practical success; and while we cannot suppress our apprehensions of the obstinate resistance which the claims of justice and humanity have yet to encounter from foreign hostility, and the selfish prejudices and narrow interests of a few among ourselves, neither can we suppress our anxious conviction, that nothing short of the complete abolition of slavery can ever abolish the slave-trade.

In the eleventh article, on the *Memoirs of the Baron de Kolli, relative to his secret Mission in* 1810, *for liberating Ferdinand VII. from Captivity at Valencey, written by himself; to which are added, Memoirs of the Queen of Etruria, written by herself*,—we have a satisfying abridgment of the awkward management of that bungling intrigue of the British cabinet to which the former of these items refers; and of the spirit in which the review is written we have a specimen in the well-founded remark on "the surprise of all the world, and the mortification of legitimacy," that the fall of Napoleon was followed by no "bringing to light of crimes of the departed tyranny," no overflowing of the press "with memoirs and testimonies of those who had been its victims." On the contrary, it is well observed—"The abuse of the Emperor was far less after his abdication than it had ever been during his reign; and we believe we state the truth but feebly and inadequately when we say, that all that has since been disclosed of his conduct and character, has tended not only to rouse

rouse the general opinion of his extraordinary talents, but to mitigate the severity of the judgments which had sometimes been passed on his moral defects." In the second item we have another testimony to the auto-biographic talents of the race of the Bourbons; and of the royal good taste and skill with which they can appeal to the sympathies of the world on such direful calamities as being "actually reduced to the necessity of occasionally eating off China,—an extremity which is thus touchingly recorded: 'This was the first time that a daughter of the King of Spain, accustomed to be served in gold and silver, saw herself obliged to eat off porcelain!'"

The rear of the political articles, and of the present Number of this Review, is brought up by a candid and judicious disquisition (spiced a little, it is true, with Whig panegyric,) on *Observations on the Judges of the Court of Chancery, and the Practices and Delays complained of in that Court*; a grievance which has been of late so much discussed, that it is not necessary for us to descant. Our ears, it is true, in theatres and other places of public resort, have long been habituated to panegyrics on the laws, qualified however with pointed sarcasms on the perverting knavery of the practitioners of the law. But it is time we should open our eyes to the unprejudiced conviction, that the root of the evil is in the entanglement and perplexity of the laws themselves; which in many respects are such, that the only wonder is that the lawyers are so honest as they are.

The articles on subjects of polite literature in this Number are only three. Art. 4, *the Select Melodies of Scotland, interspersed with those of Ireland and Wales*, by George Thomson, F.A.S. Edin. in which, together with some judicious observations on the consonant principles of melody and harmony, we have some equally just remarks on the influence of national songs on national character, and some merited panegyric on the lyrical poesy of Scotland, &c.—Art. 8, *Travels through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Norway, and Russia*, by the late Dr. Clarke; an article which we wish we had space to pursue through the eighteen pages that are not unworthily devoted to it; and Art. 9, on *the Secondary Scottish Novels,—Annals of the Parish*, and eleven others, the majority of which are by the same author; upon which we are not disposed to be loquacious, being of opinion that the public are beginning to feel that they have had so nearly enough of the *first-rate* productions of this school, as not to be very desirous of reiterated criticism on those of secondary merit.

The only remaining article, the tenth, is upon a subject more profound and philosophical,—Buckland's *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ, or Observations on the Organic Remains, &c. and on other Geological Phenomena, attesting the Action of an universal Deluge*; an article upon which, if we entered at all in any shape of controversy, we must extend our observations to a length from which we are precluded by the space we have allotted to a subject upon which the generality of our readers, perhaps, will feel a more present interest than in the enquiry, whether the universal deluge was simultaneous or successive, whether it began in Europe or in Asia, or whether Cuvier, Deluc, or Buckland, have been most successful in supporting "the cause of Revelation," by a systematic arrangement of the fossil bones "found in caves and fissures, and diluvial gravel." The article is written in the temperate and tolerant spirit of genuine philosophical enquiry; and, as such, at least is entitled to commendation. And the whole of the present Number, though evincing little either of the profundity to which the Edinburgh Review once pretended, or of the flashy versatility and sarcastic pungency it once displayed, will be read with pleasure by those who, in publications of this description, look more for political disquisitions than for a review of the state and progress of general literature.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous illustrations of the population of Great Britain, which have appeared in your Magazine since the last return to Parliament in the session of 1822; the eternal interest of the subject will doubtless justify a recurrence to it, as long as an additional spark of light can be elicited: a correct enumeration of the people is unquestionably the first step to a just administration of their interests. It is recorded by Sir John Malcolm, in his "Memoir

"Memoir of Central India," recently published, that, on his being appointed to the command of that district in 1818, he caused a census to be taken of the dominions of Holkar, Scindia, and the Puars; and that the utility of the information was so obvious to Tantea Jogh, the prime minister of Holkar, as to induce him to declare, that it had imparted to him a knowledge which he could only describe by saying, that he felt like a man who had been couched for a cataract in his eye, "it was light after darkness." The additional illustration, however, which I send you on the present occasion, requires no far-fetched apology to give it a claim to the attention of your intelligent and numerous readers. It will prove its own best recommendation, and as interesting for the numerical results which it exhibits, as for the more perfecting of future censuses, which it is calculated to occasion. For the idea, or, at all events, for the first promulgation of the illustration, the public are indebted to George Harvey, esq. M.G.S. M.A.S. &c. inserted in the last Number (xxxii.) of the "Quarterly Journal of Science, &c." and I should have contented myself by expressing the pleasure and gratification I had derived from it, and by simply referring your readers to that work for an examination of the details, had not the learned and ingenious gentleman's remarks upon it induced me to conclude, that his own calculations had led him to draw somewhat erroneous inferences from them.

Mr. Harvey appears to consider that his numerical results demonstrate the change that has taken place in the occupation of the people in the different counties, whilst the inference which I have been led to draw, after a very minute attention to the details in all their bearings, is, that they demonstrate (if I may use the term, for it is something like proving a negative,) great imperfection in the returns. I have transposed Mr. Harvey's illustration from the order of increment and decrement of the several counties, in which he has arranged them, for the order of alphabetical arrangement of the counties; and I trust that the learned gentleman will see that it is the simplest, and consequently the most intelligible, form; and, by the explanations which I deem it necessary to offer, to render the subject intelligible to the general reader, I think it will be seen that the fairer inference is, that the results bespeak an imperfection in the returns, rather than the change which has actually taken place in the occupations of the people. I concur entirely with the learned gentleman in his expression, that "the numerical changes, which particular branches of the community undergo in the progress of time, are to be classed among the most remarkable phenomena with which we are surrounded;" and, as such, I deem it the more important and desirable, that the returns should be obtained in a manner and degree the most unequivocally correct and perfect.

In the Tables C, D, E, which I send you for insertion in your half-yearly Supplement, the total number of families in each county of England, and their occupations, in 1821, will be found; and the second column of the following Statement exhibits the increase in each county on the number of families, as returned in 1811: and now, taking the county of Bedford as an example whereby to explain the nature of the calculations, which are founded not on the actual number of families in each county, but on a common radix of 10,000; and, instead of the characters + —, for *plus* and *minus*, apprehensive that the width of your pages might not admit type of that description, I have used the initials *p* and *m*; thus Bedford has 123 families *m*, *minus* or less, employed in agriculture; 5 families *m*, *minus*, employed in trade, &c.; and 133 families *p*, *plus* or more, unproductive, not included in either of the other two classes, that is, in the proportion of 10,000 families, as returned in 1811; but, admitting the returns at both periods and the calculation founded upon them to be correct, it does not follow that the agricultural population in 1821 is *minus* or less in the aggregate than it was in 1811; as will be manifest on a reference to the general results of England and Wales; England, it will be seen, represents 168, and Wales 555, families *minus* in agriculture, that is in proportion to 10,000 families, whilst there is an increase since 1811 of 77,758 families in the aggregate employed in agriculture; which circumstance leads me to suggest what I think will prove a still more interesting order of illustration, viz. to show the increase in each class of occupation, or of the three divisions in which the population is exhibited

exhibited in the returns made to Parliament: for instance, the aggregate increase of England and Wales is 16 per cent. whilst, on an analysis of the subject into the three classes into which it is divided, the increase of the agricultural population is 10 per cent. increase of trade and manufactures ditto 21 per cent. and of unproductive ditto 15 per cent.; and this order of analysis and deduction, applied to each separate county, would, I think, lead to much more satisfactory results than those exhibited by the order of illustration adopted by Mr. Harvey.

A. L. L.

Statement shewing the Proportional Change in 1821, *since* 1811, *in the Occupation of the Population in each of the Eighty-seven Counties into which Great Britain is divided; the Calculations being founded on a common Radix of* 10,000 *Families.*

Counties of ENGLAND.	Increase per cent. on Population of 1811.	Proportional Change in Occupation of 10,000 Families.		
		Agriculture.	Trade, Manufactures, &c.	Unproductive.
Bedford	18	128 *m*	5 *m*	133 *p*
Berks	10	21 *m*	140 *p*	119 *m*
Bucks	13	235 *p*	462 *m*	227 *p*
Cambridge	19	36 *m*	197 *p*	161 *m*
Chester	17	201 *m*	32 *p*	169 *p*
Cornwall	17	182 *m*	557 *p*	375 *m*
Cumberland	15	276 *m*	101 *p*	175 *p*
Derby	13	376 *m*	609 *p*	233 *m*
Devon	13	78 *m*	155 *m*	233 *p*
Dorset	14	49 *p*	15 *m*	34 *m*
Durham	15	567 *m*	49 *p*	518 *p*
Essex	13	47 *p*	132 *p*	179 *m*
Gloucester	16	136 *m*	146 *p*	10 *m*
Hereford	8	88 *m*	58 *p*	30 *p*
Hertford	15	122 *m*	130 *m*	252 *p*
Huntingdon	14	102 *p*	322 *p*	424 *m*
Kent	13	65 *p*	137 *m*	72 *p*
Lancashire	25	321 *m*	121 *p*	100 *m*
Leicester	15	178 *m*	106 *p*	72 *p*
Lincoln	17	69 *p*	107 *p*	176 *m*
Middlesex	19	50 *m*	63 *p*	13 *m*
Monmouth	13	373 *m*	517 *p*	144 *m*
Norfolk	16	125 *m*	158 *m*	283 *p*
Northampton	13	400 *p*	631 *m*	231 *p*
Northumberl.	14	218 *m*	384 *p*	166 *m*
Nottingham	13	128 *m*	8 *p*	120 *p*
Oxford	13	79 *p*	50 *p*	129 *m*
Rutland	11	432 *p*	262 *m*	170 *m*
Salop	5	192 *p*	44 *m*	148 *m*
Somerset	16	89 *m*	80 *m*	169 *p*
Southampton	14	9 *m*	121 *m*	130 *p*
Stafford	14	278 *m*	731 *p*	453 *m*
Suffolk	14	50 *p*	25 *m*	26 *m*
Surrey	22	28 *m*	425 *p*	397 *m*
Sussex	21	460 *m*	563 *p*	103 *m*
Warwick	18	295 *m*	450 *p*	157 *m*
Westmorelan.	10	22 *m*	591 *p*	569 *m*
Wilts	13	178 *m*	10 *p*	168 *p*
Worcester	13	222 *m*	182 *m*	404 *p*
York, E. R.	12	186 *m*	539 *p*	353 *m*
—— N. R.	10	300 *m*	43 *m*	343 *p*
—— W. R.	21	352 *m*	265 *p*	87 *p*
England	16$\frac{2}{3}$	168 *m*	175 *p*	7 *m*
Wales	15$\frac{1}{4}$	555 *m*	63 *p*	492 *p*
Scotland	14	211 *m*	35 *p*	178 *p*
Great Britain	15	195 *m*	153 *p*	42 *p*

Counties of WALES and SCOTLAND.	Increase per cent. on Population of 1811.	Proportional Change in Occupation of 10,000 Families.		
		Agriculture.	Trade, Manufactures, &c.	Unproductive.
Anglesea	20	679 *m*	154 *m*	833 *p*
Brecon	14	1416 *m*	1277 *p*	139 *p*
Cardigan	13	38 *p*	378 *p*	416 *m*
Carmarthen	15	907 *m*	646 *m*	1553 *p*
Carnarvon	16	542 *m*	330 *m*	872 *p*
Denbigh	18	316 *m*	290 *p*	26 *p*
Flint	14	29 *m*	239 *p*	210 *m*
Glamorgan	18	887 *m*	130 *m*	1017 *p*
Merioneth	9	404 *m*	107 *p*	297 *p*
Montgomery	14	712 *m*	150 *p*	562 *p*
Pembroke	20	524 *m*	285 *p*	239 *p*
Radnor	8	75 *m*	39 *p*	36 *p*
WALES	16	555 *m*	63 *p*	492 *p*
Aberdeen	14	186 *m*	253 *p*	67 *m*
Argyl	12	64 *p*	75 *m*	14 *p*
Ayr	21	175 *m*	351 *p*	176 *m*
Banff	17	232 *m*	424 *p*	192 *m*
Berwick	7	104 *p*	248 *m*	144 *p*
Bute	13	35 *m*	532 *p*	498 *m*
Caithnes	27	1802 *m*	1903 *p*	101 *m*
Clackmanon	9	499 *p*	1711 *p*	2210 *m*
Dumbarton	11	89 *m*	578 *m*	667 *p*
Dumfries	11	22 *p*	166 *m*	144 *p*
Edinburgh	27	185 *p*	610 *p*	795 *m*
Elgin	9	192 *m*	430 *p*	238 *m*
Fife	12	118 *p*	567 *m*	449 *p*
Forfar	4	98 *m*	243 *p*	145 *m*
Haddington	11	433 *m*	535 *p*	102 *m*
Inverness	14	416 *m*	722 *m*	1138 *p*
Kincardine	5	312 *m*	199 *p*	113 *p*
Kinross	6	107 *m*	212 *p*	105 *m*
Kircudbright	14	244 *p*	275 *p*	519 *m*
Lanark	26	319 *m*	728 *m*	1047 *p*
Linlithgow	15	105 *m*	240 *p*	135 *m*
Nairn	8	556 *m*	326 *p*	230 *p*
Orkney & Shetland	14	984 *m*	106 *p*	878 *p*
Peebles	..	196 *m*	207 *p*	11 *m*
Perth	2	333 *m*	137 *p*	196 *p*
Renfrew	19	204 *p*	1480 *m*	1276 *p*
Ross and Cromarty	12	40 *m*	473 *p*	433 *m*
Roxburgh	8	312 *m*	297 *p*	15 *p*
Selkirk	11	907 *m*	95 *p*	812 *p*
Stirling	11	43 *m*	116 *p*	73 *m*
Sutherland	..	719 *m*	462 *p*	257 *p*
Wigtoun	22	552 *m*	520 *p*	32 *p*
SCOTLAND	14$\frac{1}{2}$	211 *m*	53 *p*	178 *p*

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SKETCH *of the* LIFE *of* GENERAL RIEGO.

WHATEVER truth was in the wily answer of that soothsayer who counselled the death of Philip, in the promise that, with the name of this conquerer, should descend to the latest posterity the name of his slaughterer also, on the tongue of imperishable fame; it has received a considerable enlargement of application during the age we live in. To have struggled in any exertion, however brief, gentle, or unavailing, for any change for the good of his country, and the happiness of its people, is to many a subject in these days amply sufficient to insure the vengeance of kings; and, by the cruelties of their displeasure, command the sympathy of his compeers and the pity of their children. Amongst the many men of worthy spirit who have fallen within our own memory under such respect, no one, perhaps, deserves more generous mention than the Spaniard whose name entitles this page.

General Riego was a man of great talents and high energy: the good of his country was sincerely in his heart; and he laboured for its attainment, and the real service of his king, most aspiringly. In this arduous task, far from personal insult or wrong, he had the grace to lay the monarch, who notwithstanding willed his death, under particular obligation. He protected in danger, and spared in misfortune; he was brave, honest, ingenuous; and yet hung from a gibbet! But the infamy of that fate presses not on his mouldering bones, but lies, like a stain, on the honours of three nations;* and the cry of his blood to heaven for retribution, may fall with greatest justice in its return upon the heads of three men.

Rafael Riego was nobly descended, and born at Tuna in Asturias in the year 1785. His education, which included a knowledge of Latin, and some imperfect sciences, was superintended at Oviedo, where his father was Director General of Posts. At the period of the French invasion, during the administration of Godoy, the Prince of Peace, he was remarked in the uniform of the Body Guards. It is well known that the unprovoked nature of that war, amongst other consequences of popular indignation, excited a tumult at Aranjuez, which, in one night, put an end to the rule of the guilty minister. On that night, Riego happened to be on guard; and, although he took a share in the object of the insurrection, yet made himself conspicuous by his exertions to save the life of the prostrate favourite. For this part he was consigned, with many of his comrades, to the Escurial by Murat. He soon, however, effected an escape; and clad in skins, which make the common covering of the Spanish peasantry, traversed, with much hardship, towards his native province; there, in spirited resistance to the invading troops, was forced by superior numbers to retreat, again arrested, and at length rewarded by a captaincy in one of the many patriotic bands the Asturias armed for that memorable occasion. The commander happened to be a particular friend to his brother Miguel, canon in the cathedral of Oviedo, and made the new captain his aid-de-camp. Overcome by years, that soldier was obliged to travel slowly in his carriage, escorted by a small troop, which was suddenly attacked and routed by a superior force. To a man, the old general was deserted by his recruits, except Riego, who placed his patron on his own horse, was made prisoner himself in consequence, and detained captive in France until peace ensued.

How, after that occurrence, the Constitution given on the spur of danger was broken in the first moments of security; and the men who enacted the most generous deeds for the safety of their country, were meanly crowded together in the expedition collected at Cadiz for the subjugation of the liberative colonies, that they might undo, in one clime, the welfare they had done in another, and so pass unrespected and forgotten in the distance; how disease thinned the numbers, and discontent marred the destiny, of that army; and after a pause, though brief, yet awful, from the supposed means of slavery, sprung up the seeds of regenerated freedom; are all

* It is not to be supposed that the King of France, or his nephew, wanted any thing but the will to save Riego's life.

facts too recent and notorious to need recapitulation here. On the 1st of January, 1820, supported by the battalion under his command, Riego proclaimed the Constitution of 1812, in the village of Las Cabezas de San Juan; immediately advanced, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants, upon Arcos, and decisively secured the town and garrison. A chequered march under progressive circumstances of great intrepidity conducted the young conqueror to Cadiz, already in the possession of Quiroga, who, in the attainment of that important fortress, overcame a succession of critical events in the highest spirit of bravery and skill. Many were the daring skirmishes and sallies which thence followed on in prosperity; and many acquisitions strengthened the liberating cause, which, though trivial for detail, were then almost essential to its healthy existence. The year hastened actively to its close; and the Constitution was gradually carried in triumph throughout the kingdom, with a decision that proved its superiority, and a moderation that developed its virtue. Ferdinand again swore to the code of 1812, and convoked the Cortes; while a suppression of arbitrary power, at once so perfect and bloodless, impressed a note of admiration in the history of Europe.

Meanwhile Quiroga, the chosen leader of the army from the isle of Leon, was selected amongst the first deputies to the new Cortes, and resigned his command to Riego, who soon after repaired to Madrid, and was there hailed with the continued shouts of a rejoicing multitude, distinguished by the friendly attentions of the highest ranks, and even graced by the specious notice of a false sovereign. Little could exceed the popularity of those days: songs were every where sung in his praise, and festivities celebrated to commemorate his honours. Satisfaction appeared universal, but the professions of no inconsiderable a party were simulative; the clergy were its main strength, and, above all, the ministry were insincere. Calumny began to whisper with the name of Riego; republicanism was falsely insinuated against him in the hall of the Cortes; and, at length, openly laid to his charge in the ministerial prints. The intrigue succeeded, and Riego was banished to his native province.

But, in this instance, the measure which, by the humiliation of Riego, was meant to decide the overthrow of the cause he served, signally recoiled upon the enemies of freedom. The manifest discontent which followed his departure from Madrid, drove the ministry to another act of duplicity; to preserve appearances, Riego was appointed Captain-General of Arragon. In that capacity, open to the unbiassed judgment of every countryman, the frankness of his behaviour soon convinced every heart of the integrity of his devotions; and, in the very next choice of deputies, the general was returned for the province. On this new elevation he conducted himself with his former modesty in private, and equal energy in public, affairs. He was no speaker, and seldom engaged the ears of the assembly but on urgent occasions; and then his voice was simple, but strong. Yet even in the hall of the Cortes he conciliated confidence, and acquired the proof of unqualified appreciation: for one of the most critical years the Spanish representatives sat together, he was appointed their president. When the revolt of the Royal Guards threw Madrid into consternation, and, for a day, the Constitution into danger, Riego was earnestly solicited to assume dictatorial command, and at once confirm the destitution of absolute pretensions; but his prudence declined the post, as unnecessary and invidious. He discharged the earnest duty of a private citizen with signal prosperity; and most particular are the testimonies of his happy exertions towards the moderation of that popular triumph, and the protection of the beaten guards from furious punishment, which remained to polish the record of his patriotic deserts.

The second, and more wanton, invasion of Spain, by the Cordon Sanitaire, followed in 1823. The king and Cortes retired from Madrid to Seville, and from Seville to Cadiz, where the cowardly defection of several Constitutional chiefs soon left a small but faithful party in close blockade. Under these circumstances, Riego determined upon a diversion in favour of a fast-failing cause, and sallied from Cadiz with a few followers. His first destination was to take the command of the garrison at Malaga. That object attained, he summoned the municipal council, explained

plained his powers and views, and the wants which impeded their execution; and then left it to them to fix the amount of a forced loan, and the proportions in which the different classes of inhabitants could best raise its payment. The money was collected with as ready a complacency as such ungracious demands are usually fulfilled. Menaced, however, on every side, by superior detachments from the French army, he abandoned Malaga, and forced a long march, impeded in its arduous progress by many running fights, over the mountains of Grenada, and approached the posts of the renegade Ballasteros.

The emergencies of Riego's fortune now pressed closer upon him from all quarters; and, as a last effort, he resolved upon a stroke which, contemplated even by itself, amply evidences the fortitude of his aspirations. He led his little band to Pietro, where Ballasteros ruled his bribed followers in apathy. It was a habit, peculiar to the high temper of Riego's intrepidity, to take upon his own shoulders as great a weight of every hazardous achievement he pursued, as was possibly compatible with its success. He always reconnoitred by himself, and was the first to advance on every charge. On the present occasion, after halting his men, he proceeded alone to the adverse camp. The first party he met happened to be the very battalion at whose head he proclaimed the Constitution in 1820. A short exhortation from their former captain was sufficient to trim the slumbering ardour of their breasts, and they followed him with acclamations to the head-quarters of their own chief. The generals embraced and conferred, the one all frankness, hope, and honour; the other reserve, depression, and shame. Riego warmly adverted to the degradation of his country, the fetters of its people, the wretchedness of a conquered state, and the opening prospect of escape from it; but in vain, the man who for months had vacilated from oath to oath, now disowned the spirit to renounce the only guilty one he had sworn.

During this interview, some fearful emissaries harangued another division of the army, and emboldened them by money to attack Riego's column and seize its leader's person. Retreat became then the only alternative, and it was hastily accomplished. But, from that moment, dangers multiplied with irresistible rapidity: the weather became wet and stormy, every road was in the invader's power: exposure, sickness, and want, delayed every anxious step: while some fell beneath the constant attacks of their pursuers, and others sunk under exhausted nature; until the adventurous band was reduced to a melancholy conviction, that its only chance of safety, for the few who survived, was in immediate dispersion. The party disbanded: but Riego's hardy devotion was invincible, and he undertook, without hesitation, to penetrate in disguise across the country, and join the fortunes of the indominable Mina. Other events withdrew the fame of that hope. Under the impulse of necessity, he claimed a peasant's hospitality; and, in an hour, was betrayed under the same cabin into the chains of the civil power. The deed was one of most heartless baseness, and the measure of a terrible revenge has already punished the crime. The traitor, and every member of his unfortunate family, were in one night nailed dead to the doors of the violated home. Meanwhile, Riego was driven on foot to Madrid, with every insulting aggravation of torment to which the malice of unrestrained authority may be extended, and there thrown into the closest confinement. Four-and-twenty hours, in that state, were often allowed to pass over him without sustenance, while the thirst of unjust sufferance was only slackened in a dirty bucket of stale water. As if in the extremest refinement of absolute cruelty, he was arraigned before the Sala des Alcades, a tribunal so severe in its measures and bloody in its awards, that its suppression ranked among the first improvements the Cortes decreed in the judicial administration of unhappy Spain. The indictment, if such it can be called, was a verbose string of reproaches, unsupported by any facts except these two:—that, as a member of the Cortes, he voted the removal of Ferdinand; and, with others, attended him in the journey. The choice of any counsel was denied him, whilst the court appointed a defence, fearful to commit its own person by any honest exertion. After the melancholy statements already made, it is almost unnecessary to add, that a trial thus summarily begun soon ended in conviction. The Procurator Fiscal immediately

mediately demanded that the prisoner should be hung from a gibbet, beheaded and quartered, and the mutilated parts then publicly exposed. The demand was of course granted: on the 7th of November, 1823, this last martyr of liberty was hung from a gibbet of unusual elevation. If, as he tottered to execution, the heavy chains which oppressed his person did not of themselves prove the tyranny exercised upon him in imprisonment, his wasted looks would have supplied a knowledge of the indignities of his persecution, as his feeble limbs gave too clear an evidence of the barbarous but unavailing torture! Rafael Riego expired, as he lived, without any forfeiture of honour. The moment he was thrown off from a footing, a barbarous executioner sprung upon his shoulders, and waved a white kerchief in triumph over the contortions of his death, while an uncivilized mob shouted health to the monarch whose perjured hand signed the shame of that day.

Thus unmercifully and barbarously terminated the career of an illustrious patriot, whose bravery added lustre to a glorious cause, while his skill removed its dangers, and his energy promoted its success. From the scene of battle, where he nobly fought with his king's commission in his bosom, he was snatched in chains, and hung for deeds of fame! In his death, the name of justice has been most impiously violated, the honour of military life most daringly outraged, and the reputation of his ungrateful country most indelibly stained.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT *of* M. HAÜY, *a celebrated* MINERALOGIST *and* BOTANIST.

René Just Haüy, honorary canon of Notre Dame, member of the Academy of Sciences, &c. was born at St. Just, a little town in the department of Oise, on the 28th of Feb. 1743. He was elder brother of the late M. Haüy, inventor of a new method of instruction for such as are born blind. Their father was a poor weaver; but, as there was then an abbey at St. Just, the prior, taking notice of young Haüy, who was very assiduous in his attendance on religious services, and had a particular taste for the choral chantings, directed some of the religious to give him instruction, the rudiments of which he acquired so rapidly, that his masters prevailed on his mother to take him to Paris, where he readily found the means of prosecuting his studies.

The first place procured for him was that of a boy's place in the Quire, in a church of the quarter St. Antoine. Here, by a rapid proficiency, he became an excellent musician. At length he obtained an exhibition in the college of Navarre, and here commenced the series of his regular studies.

On the expiration of the term of his scholarship, his masters associated him in their labours; and, at the age of 21, he was regent of the fourth class. Soon after, he was removed to be regent of the second in the college of Cardinal Lemoine. At that time, he had not applied himself to physics and natural history; but, meeting here with Lhommond, who to his other acquirements in science added that of a profound herbalist, young Haüy, in complaisance to this new friend, whom he chose also for his father confessor, bent his studies to a course of botany.

As the College of Lemoine is in the vicinity of the Garden of Plants, M. Haüy, observing one day a crowd of auditors attending a lecture of Daubenton on mineralogy, found here a line of study perfectly analogous to his taste. This led the way to his discoveries in crystallography. To him it seemed paradoxical, that the same salt should develope itself in cubes, prisms, needles, &c. without changing an atom of their composition, while the rose ever preserves the same petals, the acorn its curvatures, and the cedar a uniform height.

M. Haüy in these investigations, examining some minerals in the possession of his friend, M. Defrance, happened to let fall a beautiful groupe of calcareous spath crystallized into prisms. In some of the fragments Haüy discovered the form of the crystal rhomboides of the Iceland spath. Like the geometer of antiquity, he exclaimed, 'I have found it!' and, in fact, the whole of his crystallographical theory, a monument as imperishable as geometrical truths, is founded on Haüy's observation. It requires, however, to be unfolded and completed by the deductions of geometry.

Now it was that Haüy devoted his labours more eagerly to the structure of crystals, inventing the means of admeasurement

measurement and description; and then first revealing his discoveries to his friend and tutor, Daubenton, he at once recognized their value, and, imparting them to M. Delaplace, the author was prevailed upon, though with a modest reluctance, to communicate them to the Academy of Sciences. He appeared, accordingly, at the Louvre, in the costume prescribed by the canons. He had conscientious scruples as to wearing the ecclesiastical habiliments then in use, but was overruled by the advice of a doctor of the Sorbonne. On the 12th of February, 1783, he was admitted as an adjunct in the class of botany.

In the prosecution of these peaceable labours, the revolution took its rise; and soon after, on the downfall of the Bastile, the monarchy underwent the same fate. Haüy refused to take the oath to the Ecclesiastical Constitution newly adopted; and, being deprived of all his employments, was reduced to a degree of poverty resembling that of the singing boys.

Haüy was not exempt from dangers still more imminent. One day his privacy was broke in upon by intruders, who demanded his fire-arms; he shewed them some sparks of his electrifying machine. His papers were seized, which only contained mathematical calculations, his collections searched, and he, with other priests, was shut up in the seminary of St. Firmin, which had been converted into a prison. Here, meeting with a number of his friends, his mind became tranquillized, and he thought only of putting his crystals in order. One of his former pupils, and afterwards his colleague, M. G. de St. Hilaire, procured an order from those in power for his liberation; but he was then so reconciled to his situation, that he only quitted it, by a kind of constraint, on the 2d of September.

It was fortunate for Haüy that he was dislodged from that scene of subsequent massacres. He seemed unconcerned at the tumultuous bustle around him, and saw little of it, except that, one day, being ordered to appear at the review of his battalion, he was instantly put on the reformed list, the cause alleged being his *mauvaise mine*, his unsoldierly looks and appearance.

When the Convention was at the paroxysm of its violence, it is curious that Haüy should be appointed a commissary of weights and measures, and conservator of the cabinet of Mines. When Lavoisier was arrested, and Borda and Delambre were stripped of their employments, Haüy had the courage to write in their favour. It affords matter of astonishment that, in such times, one who was himself a nonjuring priest, should fulfil all the ecclesiastical functions with absolute impunity.

On the death of Daubenton, many expected that Haüy would have been named his successor; but Dolomieu was appointed. This last, in violation of the law of nations, was then immured in the cells of a prison at Naples; and the only token of his being in existence was a few lines scrawled on the margin of a book with some wood smoked by a lamp, and which, by the humane generosity of an Englishman, who bribed the gaoler, was transmitted to Paris. Haüy was one of those who solicited the most earnestly for Dolomieu's appointment.

It was not, however, till the conclusion of a treaty of peace that Dolomieu was released from his confinement; and his premature death, brought on by his sufferings, made way for Haüy's nomination to the vacant place.

From that time, as from a new epoch, the study of mineralogy has assumed a more animated direction, and its collections have been more than quadrupled. In the succeeding and recent discoveries, a display of order and method was conspicuous; and the learned in mineralogy, from all parts of Europe, were eager to attend the lectures of a professor, so elegant, so clear, in his explications, and so complaisant. His natural benevolence made him ever accessible, even to the most humble students, who were familiarly admitted into his interior apartments, and treated upon the same footing as pupils, or scientific characters of the highest rank.

Haüy's name has been placed on the list of one of the faculties of the university. He had an adjunct worthy of him, in M. Brongniart, now a member of the Academy of Sciences, and his successor in the Museum of Natural History. So zealous was Haüy for rendering himself useful, that he was accustomed to send for the pupils of the Normal School, to enter into conversation with them, initiate them in his secrets, as it were, in play, and never dismissing them without an ample

ample collation. His time was fully occupied in religious exercises, profound and unremitting studies, and acts of benevolence, especially towards the rising generation. No intolerance gave a wrong bias to his piety, nor could the most sublime speculations divert him from performing any office prescribed by the Ritual. From the nature of his researches, the finest jewels were often the objects of his observations; but, to a man of his sentiments, the crystals only attracted attention. One degree more or less in the angle of a schori, or of a spath, would have interested him more than all the treasures of the Indies. If there was any attachment to which he seemed too partial, it was for his own ideas on such subjects.

His latter days were somewhat clouded, by the loss of one or two pensions which he had enjoyed, in the department of the Finances. He derived consolation, however, from the assiduous attentions of his relations, his quondam pupils, and the learned of all ranks and countries. His brother, who had been invited into Russia, to teach those born blind, had returned with his health so much impaired, that he became chargeable to his family: none of the splendid offers made to him had been fulfilled. Among other foreign visitors, was the Prince Royal of Denmark, who attended often at his bedside, and expressed a lively regard for his interest.

In his modes of living, Haüy never quitted the habits of his native village, and his college. His hours of rising, sleep, &c. were uniform; the same exercises, and promenades in the same places, recurred daily. To strangers he would frequently give cards of admission to his collections, though unknown to them. His antique garb, simple and modest air and language, prevented his ancient neighbours, whom he sometimes visited in his village, from discovering that he had become a considerable personage.

This worthy character, who died on the 3d of June, 1822, has left no other inheritance to his family than his valuable collection of crystals, which, by donations, &c. from different parts of Europe, during twenty years, is reckoned to exceed any other known.

STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXVI.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. *of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in collecting Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.*

SINGULAR WILL.

THE following remarkable passages have been extracted from the will of Francis Stanhope, esq. brother to Lord Chesterfield, proved the 25th of October, 1739, and registered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury:—"*Item*, a silver cup upon a high foot, in which my dear father tipt off his last Sacrament, after disinheriting and defrauding me of the greatest part of my patrimony, by sinking and destroying a deed, and setting up another to defeat me, and, contrary to all right and justice, to settle the said estate (thirteen years after the first deed,) on a most execrable, vile, detestable monster, who is commonly called or known by the name of Doctor Michael Stanhope, who, by his wicked intrigues and base ascendancy over a credulous deluded father and mother, devoured the inheritance of his brothers and sisters, drove two of his brothers to absolute despair, for want of subsistence, after the decease of his father; insomuch, that one brother (viz. Philip) shot himself, and the other (viz. Henry) drank himself to death; and other brothers and sisters, though they forebore such violent courses, he robbed and cheated them so much, as to abridge them of the more comfortable way of living they would have been in if they had had their right, and a due proportion of their patrimony.—*Item*, As I ever was of opinion that pompous funerals, attended with great expenses, are a ridiculous and foolish piece of pageantry,

geantry, tending more to enrich a ravenous undertaker, in helping him off with his old rotten tattered wares, than to do any true or real honour to the deed, I desire that mine may be done in the plainest manner, without any escutcheons or atchievements being put upon the house where I shall happen to die. And I do hereby farther desire, that none may be invited to my burial, and that no one relation of any kind, or friend whatsoever, do put themselves into any kind of mourning for me; for, though it be customary and natural for people through their weakness and infirmities to grieve and afflict themselves for departed friends, I think it more rational for them, according to the custom of eastern countries, to rejoice at their being delivered from a ridiculous world, full of plagues and continual vexations of one kind or another.—*Item*, I will and desire, that none attend me to my grave, unless a servant or servants, with one coach and a hearse, and the parish-officers to put me in; and I would be buried in the church of Stoke Newington, in the county of Middlesex, and be carried at or after twelve o'clock at night, that gazing fools may be in bed; but, if it should be an inconvenient hour for the parson to sit up so late, then I would be carried out of London at that time, and lodged at some inn or other house at Newington, and buried at eight o'clock the following morning."

M. BOUHOURS.

Few lovers, even in the days of ancient chivalry, devoted themselves either with so much affection or constancy to their mistresses as Bouhours ever did to the French language. When on his death-bed, he turned round towards those who surrounded him, and spoke as follows:—"*Je vais ou je vas mourir, car l'un et l'autre se dit.*" The philologist vindicated his love of grammatical propriety with his last breath, and, in the language of our Pope—

Found his ruling passion strong in death.

SCANDERBEG.

The public has never yet been in possession of a life of Scanderbeg, a work that would doubtless be very interesting to all such as enquire into the manners, military constitutions, and circumstances, of governments and people in past ages. Scanderbeg was bred a Turk, and at the age of forty became a Christian. Soon after, he asserted his hereditary right to the principality of Albania, and recovered it. In various fields of battle, in numberless encounters with the enemies of his country, he performed prodigies of valour, and evinced such a knowledge of the military art, in a defensive war, as it is difficult to find a parallel for in history. With a feeble garrison, he defended his little city Croja against all the Turkish host, under Amurath II. and dared to contend with a greater foe, Mahomet II. In the conspicuous atchievements of this hero, valour might seem a principal subject, as the military power of the Turks was then at its height; but, though brave to conquer, Scanderbeg was braver still, in restraining those sons of violence oftener by stratagem than by force. An history of the campaigns of this great and noble-minded captain would justly demand the respect, admiration, and esteem, of all who regard war as a necessary evil, employed by God to punish itself.

DR. SHEBBEARE.

The late Dr. Shebbeare was accustomed to tell his friends, that the day he stood *on*, although not *in*, the pillory at Charing Cross, for a libel on the grandfather of the very king who pensioned him, "was the proudest in his whole life." It was also, perhaps, one of the richest; for the subscription then procured amounted to more than five hundred guineas.

REVENGE.

The following was communicated to me, by a friend of John Philip Kemble, as a circumstance which occurred in Worcestershire. Two lads were engaged in robbing an orchard, and afterwards one of them impeached the other; for which his companion swore bitterly that, one day or other, he would be revenged. They arrived at the age of manhood, when the injured retired from business to a county far from his native one. The impeacher had adopted a sea-faring life; and, at length being shipwrecked, was taken, apparently lifeless, to the house of an aged man, who was bedridden; he did not see his guest, who lay in the next room to him. While the sailor was recovering, he recounted to the maid-servant several incidents of his life, which were heard by the bedridden man in the next apartment, and, convinced he was the object of his ancient pique, in the dead of night he roused himself sufficiently to crawl on his

his hands and knees to the sailor's apartment, and struck him to the heart with a deadly weapon. The maid-servant was tried for this murder, convicted, and had nearly suffered, when the feeling of gratified revenge became too powerful for the hoary sinner, and he confessed, with delight, that he alone was the murderer.

ST. EVREMONT.

Old age did not afflict St. Evremont with any of those evils that usually render it disastrous. Instead of diminishing, his gaiety appeared to increase with his years, and at times he seemed to possess all the forward petulance of a school-boy. Being one evening in a numerous circle, he wished, as usual, to make the company merry with his pleasantries. A prude, who happened to be present, exclaimed, "What! are you about to *bore* us again with your follies?" "Follies? (replied the witty old man,) unhappily for myself, I have spent but too much of my time in committing them: I have, however, uttered the fewest possible, but I have been obliged to listen to them often; and you, madam, have just caught me in the fact."

THE CATESBYS.

John de Catesby, of Ladbroke, in Warwickshire, one of the commissioners appointed in that county for the suppression of unlawful assemblies in the reign of Richard II. In 13 Henry IV. (1411-12), his widow, and John de Catesby her son, obtained a grant of free warren in their demesne lands of Rodburne, Ladbroke, and Shuckburgh, in Warwickshire, and "Assheby leger," Welton, and Watford, in this county. Sir William Catesby, grandson of John, in conjunction with Sir Richard Ratcliffe, and Viscount Lovell, formed the triumvirate which gave rise to the memorable distich—

The Rat, the Cat, and Lovell our dog,
Rule all England under the hog;

alluding to King Richard III. having adopted a boar for one of his supporters. For this poetical libel, Collingbourn, the author, was "hanged, headed, and quartered," on Tower-hill. Catesby is charged with ungratefully deserting or betraying his early patron, Lord Hastings, to whose friendship he owed his introduction to the usurper, who in the first year of his reign constituted him esquire of the body, chancellor and chamberlain of the Exchequer for life, and chancellor of the Marches of Wales. He obtained grants also of various forfeited manors and lucrative wardships; and, amongst other local appointments, was steward of the manors in this county belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, master forester of Rockingham, "justice" of Whittlebury Forest, and joint constable, with Viscount Lovell, of Rockingham Castle. He was well versed in the law of the land, and is said to have made the judges shake at his displeasure. He followed the fortunes of his royal master to the fatal field of Bosworth, where he was taken prisoner, and three days after beheaded at Leicester. On the morning of his execution he made a will, in which the following are passages:—"This is the Will of William Catesby Esq. made the xxvth of August 1 H. 7. to be executed by my dere and welbeloved wife, to whom I have ever be trew of my Body, putting my sole trust in her for the executing thereof for the helth of my soul; the which I am un-doubted she will execute; and for my Body, when she may, to be beryed in the Church of S. Leger, in Aisby, and to do such memoriall for me as I have appointed by, for, and to restore all land that I have wrongfully purchased, and to pay the residue of such land as I have bought truly, and to demene hit among her children and myne as she thynketh good after her discretion. I doubt not the King will be good and gracious Lord to them; for he is called a full gracious Prince, and I never offended him by my good and free Will; for God I take to my Judge I have ever loved him."—[Here he mentions the lands, &c. to be returned; and, addressing his wife, adds]—"my speciall trust is in you Maisteres Margarete: and I heartily cry you mercy if I have delyd uncurteously with you; and ever pray you to live sole, all the deys of yowr life, to do for my soul. And I pray my Lord of Winchester, my Lord of Worcetur, my Lord of London, to help yow to execute this my Will, and they will do somewhat for me; and that Richard Freebody have his xx li. and Badby xl li. or the lande at Evertons and the xl li. and pray you in every place see cleerness in my soul, and pray fast, and I shall for you; and Jesu have mercy on my Soule, Amen. My Lords Stanley, Strange, and all that blood, helpe and pray for my Soule, for ye have not for my Body as I trusted in yow: and if my

my issue rejoyce my land, I pray you. Iett Mr John Elton have the best Benefice: and my Lord Lovell come to grace, then that ye shew to him that he pray for me. And uncle John remember my Soule, as ye have done my Body, and better; and I pray you see the Sadler Hartlington be paied, and in all other places."

Attainted of treason, his lands were forfeited, and passed into the possession of Sir James Blount and Sir David Owen, but were recovered in about ten years by his son George. Robert Catesby, the conspirator, was great great grandson of this John de Catesby, and "damned to everlasting fame" as the projector of the Gunpowder Treason. His father had been tried for harbouring the Jesuits; and in his two sons, William and Robert, the family, whose root was Simon de Catesby, (younger brother of Philip de Esseby, founder of Catesby Priory,) steward to Randle Gernon, Earl of Chester in the time of Henry I. and Stephen, became extinct.

DR. JOHNSON.

A man of fashion wished to be introduced to the late Dr. Johnson: this was accordingly effected by means of Mrs. Otway, a lady for whom the doctor entertained the greatest respect. At the hour appointed, he came to the door in an elegant chariot, and, after a loud *rat-tat-tat*, demonstrative of his consequence, entered the drawing-room in a dress-suit, with a bag, sword, &c. Having been educated at the university of Dublin, and reckoned a good classical scholar in his youth, he hoped to recommend himself to the colossus of literature by a display of his early acquirements. After a speech of about half an hour, interlarded with plentiful quotations of Greek and Latin, he turned round towards his new acquaintance, in the full expectation of being complimented on his parts. How great, then, was his disappointment, when the doctor, addressing himself to the lady of the house, with his usual solemnity, said, "I will be much obliged to you, madam, if you will send one of your servants to the toy-shop, for a rattle to entertain this gentleman you wish me to be acquainted with."

ENVIRONS OF PARIS.

The view from the hill of St. Denys appears as agreeable as the eye could wish: it offers Paris in the middle of a well-wooded, well-cultivated, country, and the Seine, in all their charms. The whole together is enchanting.—As to the chateau of St. Germain, we perceive it a long time before we reach it: from the hill we cast our eyes all around, and the meadows show a country like England. I believe I looked upon it, on that account, with a more favourable eye, yet I found it less agreeable than the former. My imagination was full of the noise, and pomp, and splendor, which this celebrated chateau once afforded, but which time had suppressed,—scenes wherein art, poetic genius, courtly eloquence, had exhausted all their strength to support the fabric of regal magnificence. From Montmartre, Paris is the primary object of vision, including a confined view of particular places about it. The avenues in the quarters round Paris are superb, but, from too great regularity, not holding forth picturesque views,—no little romantic villas for men of fortune,—no retired snug boxes for citizens and tradesmen,—all is on too grand a scale; and every country-house has, if possible, its *jet d'eau*, &c. in imitation of the Tuilleries, which appears to be the general model. Versailles is *demeublé*, unfurnished, and in a dilapidated state. Charenton exhibits a good general view of the junction of the Seine and Marne.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MARY DEAR;

A SERENADE.

BY the pleasures that lurk in a sweet woman's eyes,
By the glance which a paramour's suit ne'er denies,
By the fond recollection of days that are flown,
By the feelings which only to lovers are known,
I swear to be constant to thee, Mary dear!

By the stars that are studding yon heaven in pairs,
By the charms which a virgin's soft countenance wears,
By the roses that bloom on thy redolent cheeks,
By that tongue which of love so impressively speaks,
I swear to be constant to thee, Mary dear!

And should the Fates darken the paths I may tread,
Or number me, Mary, too soon with the dead,
The remembrance of thee, and the flame thou hast fann'd,
Shall the tears of regret and affection command,
And the last words I utter shall be, Mary dear.

Islington. J. G—M.

SONNET

SONNET

TO A CLUSTER OF SNOW-DROPS IN FEBRUARY.

First in the virgin coronet of Spring,
Meek modest flowers! your stainless buds I hail;
O now, ere Zephyr breathes kind welcoming,
Or your light sister Primrose decks the vale
With bright-hue'd yellow bloomings,—silently,
Under this old worn copse, unfenc'd from cold,
While vegetation yet doth torpid lie,
Your little trembling bells I pleas'd behold,
Spangling the earth with lustre. O ye look,
Snowdrops! so fair, so purified, so bland,
Ye lovely cheerers in this little nook,
Ye seem to have dropp'd from some bright angel's hand,
Forming his couch to rest on: then be ye,
Sweet flowers! the type of Heaven's own purity.

ENORT.

STANZAS

To her who has a right to appropriate them, and a disposition to appropriate the Author.

There is a beauty which the pow'r
Of Time must pass unin'ring by,—
A blooming amaranthine flow'r,
Which can each withering blast defy;
And, while earth's sweeping tempests lour,
Can lift unharm'd its head on high.

'Tis not the beauty which I view
With fond delight in thy fair face,
My ****, where every hue
That Health, (gay limner!) paints, I trace,
And all my soul hath imag'd to
Itself of loveliness and grace.

It is not this: for Time, alas!
May rub the glowing tints away,
And o'er those cheeks his rough hand pass,
And wrinkles plant where dimples play;
And on the brow that polish'd was,
Print the coarse furrows of his sway.

'Tis not the lustre of thine eye,
Tho' bright as is the evening star,
When o'er the azure arch on high
She shines in glory from afar,
Ere Night hath darken'd all the sky
With the vast shadow of her car.

Not this;—for Sickness' damps may light
And settle on its brilliant rays;
Not this;—for Age may turn its bright
To dim, and shroud it from our gaze;
Not this;—for Death's long gloomy night
Will close, extinguishing its blaze.—

No! the immortal beauty is,
A mind that Virtue hath array'd
In her ten thousand graces;—'tis
A mind that Piety hath made
Her seat, her throne, for ever: this
The flow'r that doth not, can not, fade.

And this, my ****, hast thou;
And O! were it my lot to see
Decay and wither, even now,
Each mortal charm I view in thee,—
Tho' I must grieve for them,—the glow
Of my heart's love unchill'd would be.

I love thee, dearest, for thy mind,
And, 'mid the fiercest storms of time
That blight each grace of earthly kind,
This will be flourishing sublime;
Nor aught can e'en Death's icy wind,
But waft it to a bright and changeless clime.

And the right hand of God shall plant it there;
And there, if Faith's beatific reward
To me be given, my soul with thine shall share
The sunshine and the glory shed abroad,
By His own countenance, o'er that region fair,
The ever-blooming garden of the Lord.

Pendleton, near Manchester. T. H.

STANZAS,

ON THE DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN.

Erin! O Erin! the sacred tear
May fall from thine aged eye;
Thou victim of sorrow! thro' many a year
Thou may'st cherish the secret sigh.

O'er thy care-worn frame,—o'er thy wasted form,—
Let the mantle of grief be bound;
'Twill shield thee alike from the "pitiless storm,"
And picture thy feeling around.

For gone is that genius whose heavenly mind
Enlighten'd thy hapless land;
Whose eloquence flow'd for th' oppress'd of mankind,
An eloquence rapid and grand.

For gone is that genius to worlds of bliss,
Whose brightness illumin'd us here,
Who shone with a glory unequall'd in this,
And a brilliancy none came near.

O Curran! O Curran! and art thou fled,
From a country so lov'd alone?
And oh! must thou moulder amongst those dead,
Who were born, and who perish'd unknown?

Alas! that a soul such as thine could'nt live,
And ever amongst us dwell;
What light such a star would to mankind give,
What an impulse around impel.

But such is our destiny, sooner or late,
All human must yield to the grave;
The prince, as the beggar, must bend to his fate,
The despot, as well as the slave.

Cold,

Cold, cold, is that bosom, and silent that tongue,
That oft has a nation inspir'd;
On which often thousands with rapture have hung,
To the wit and the fancy it fir'd.

What a sight to behold, when some youth of these days
To the spot of thy rest shall retire,
And, weeping in silence, his gratitude says,
"Here lies he who righted my sire."

And telling his young ones those tales ne'er forgot,
He'll recount what thy talents have done,
How oft thou'st enliven'd the sorrowful cot,
How oft gave the mother her son.

For thou wert the man whom no tyrant could awe
From the path thou so firmly pursu'd;
Whose aim still was justice supported by law,
Not foully or wrongly constru'd.

For thou wert the man who dar'd boldly arraign,
And drag forth those minions of state;
Who spring from the wrongs which their country sustains,
And live by the feuds they create.

Erin! O Erin! the sacred tear
May fall from thine aged eye;
For Curran is gone! but his memory dear
Shall live till thy last sad sigh.

His worth,—his attainments,—his genius,—his name,
Still shall honour thee, land of his birth!
And age unto age still shall add to his fame,
Till there lives not a soul upon earth.

THE RESOURCE.

How sweet in Winter bleak and drear,
When the cold wind comes howling near
In dark November days,
To bid one's lyre to hush away
The storm without, and cheer the day,
With artless soothing lays.

'Tis then the Muse is doubly dear,
'Tis then we love her voice to hear,
Its soft and welcome strain,
It comes like music in the gale,
Or, like a sad but tender tale,
It soothes our ev'ry pain.

What tho' all cheerless is the sky,
And wint'ry blasts are heard to sigh
The leafless boughs among,
Thy look, Enchantress! blue-ey'd maid!
Can chase away the dismal shade,
And light for darkness bring.

Here in our shelter'd sweet retreat,
While all is drear, we love to greet
The cheerful fire,—blaze warm;
To join the Muses hand in hand,
Or gaze upon the sister band,
Admiring ev'ry charm.

Ye winds! that murmur in the storm,
I hear your voice loud piping borne
Far like a wailing ghost;
In mournful strains ye meet my ear,
And now ye break in accents clear,
Loud whistling in the blast.

But, O ye winds! I fear not you,
I love to mark your steps, pursue,
Wild tossing high the waves;
But now the Muse, with placid brow,
Bids lay aside the harp of woe,
And list to softer lays.

J. S. H.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FOURTH YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* FOURTH SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XLIX. *For regulating Turnpike Roads in Scotland.*

Cap. L. *For the Rebuilding of London-bridge, and for improving and making suitable Approaches thereto.*

Cap. LI. *To encourage the Consumption of Beer; and to amend the Laws for securing the Excise Duties thereon.*

Cap. LII. *To alter and amend the Law relating to the Interment of the Remains of any Person found* Felo de se.

Cap. LIII. *For extending the Benefit of Clergy to several Larcenies therein mentioned.*

Cap. LIV. *For allowing the Benefit of Clergy to Persons convicted of certain Felonies under two Acts, of the 9th year of King George the First, and of the 27th year of King George the Second; for making better Provision for the Punishment of Persons guilty of sending or delivering threatening Letters, and of Assaults with intent to commit Robbery.*

Cap. LV. *To consolidate and amend the several Acts now in force, so far as the same relate to the Election and Return of Members to serve in Parliament, for Counties of Cities and Counties of Towns in Ireland.*

Cap. LVI. *For maintaining in Repair the Military and Parliamentary Roads and Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, and also certain Ferry-piers and Shipping-quays erected by the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges.*

Cap.

Cap. LVII. *To defer the Commencement of the Duties and Drawbacks on Barilla, under an Act of this present Session of Parliament.*

Cap. LVIII. *To continue, until the 1st day of August, 1824, an Act, made in the last Session of Parliament, for suppressing Insurrections and preventing Disturbances of the Public Peace in Ireland.*

Cap. LIX. *To defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses, of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain and Ireland; and to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors, of Militia, until the 25th of March, 1824.*

Cap. LX. *For granting to his Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Lotteries.*

Cap. LXI. *For the better Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery in Ireland.*

Cap. LXII. *To repeal the Duties upon Horses let to Hire for the Purpose of travelling in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof; and to provide for letting the same to farm.*

Cap. LXIII. *To authorise the advance of Money by the Commissioners under several Acts for the Issue of Exchequer Bills for Public Works, for the building, rebuilding, enlarging, or repairing, of Gaols in England.*

Cap. LXIV. *For consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing, and regulating, of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales.*

Cap. LXV. *To extend two Acts of his late Majesty, for Distribution of Prize Money, to all Cases of Capture that have been made by Foreign Ships or Land Forces in conjunction with his Majesty's Ships or Land Forces.*

Cap. LXVI. *To authorise, in certain cases, the Reduction of the Duties payable in Ireland, and the Alteration of the Duties and Drawbacks, on the Importation and Exportation of Goods between Great Britain and Ireland.*

Cap. LXVII. *To declare valid certain Marriages that have been solemnized at St. Petersburgh since the Abolition of the British Factory there.*

Cap. LXVIII. *For rectifying Mistakes in the Names of the Land Tax Commissioners, and for appointing additional Commissioners, and indemnifying such Persons as have acted without due Authority in Execution of the Acts therein recited.*

Cap. LXIX. *To repeal certain Duties of Customs in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof; to grant certain Bounties on Salted Provisions and Silk Manufactures exported; and to make more effectual Regulations for collecting the Duties of Customs.*

Cap. LXX. *For the better Administration of Justice in the Equity Side of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.*

Cap. LXXI. *For defraying the Charge of Retiring Pay, Pensions, and other Expenses of that Nature, of his Majesty's Forces serving in India; for establishing the Pensions of the Bishop, Archdeacons, and Judges; for regulating Ordinations; and for establishing a Court of Judicature at Bombay.*

Cap. LXXII. *To repeal the several Duties and Drawbacks of Customs chargeable and allowable in Ireland, on the Importation and Exportation of certain Foreign and Colonial Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, and to grant other Duties and Drawbacks in lieu thereof, equal to the Duties and Drawbacks chargeable and allowable thereon in Great Britain.*

Cap. LXXIII. *To facilitate the Recovery of Damages for Malicious Injuries to Property in Ireland.*

Cap. LXXIV. *For vesting in Commissioners the Bridges now building over the Menai Straits and the River Conway, and the Harbours of Howth and Holyhead, and the Road from Dublin to Howth; and for the further Improvement of the Road from London to Holyhead.*

Cap. LXXV. *For enabling his Majesty to inclose part of Kew Green, and for dividing and extinguishing Rights of Common over certain Lands in the Parish of Kew, in the County of Surrey.*

Cap. LXXVI. *For amending the Laws respecting the Solemnization of Marriages in England.*

Cap. LXXVII. *To authorise his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the Duties and Drawbacks on Goods imported or exported in Foreign Vessels; and to exempt certain Foreign Vessels from Pilotage.*

Cap. LXXVIII. *To grant additional Stamp Duties on certain Proceedings in the Court of Chancery, and in the Equity Side of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.*

Cap. LXXIX. *For building addi-*

tional Places of Worship in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

Cap. LXXX. *To consolidate and amend the several Laws now in force with respect to Trade from and to Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, and to make further Provisions with respect to such Trade; and to amend an Act of the present Session of Parliament, for the registering of Vessels, so far as it relates to Vessels registered in India.*

Cap. LXXXI. *To consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company; and to authorise Soldiers and Sailors in the East Indies to send and receive Letters at a reduced Rate of Postage.*

Cap. LXXXII. *To authorise for one year, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the temporary Removal of Convicts from the General Penitentiary.*

Cap. LXXXIII. *For the better Protection of the Property of Merchants and others, who may hereafter enter into Contracts or Agreements in relation to Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, intrusted to Factors or Agents.*

Cap. LXXXIV. *To repeal the Laws for regulating Vessels carrying Passengers from the United Kingdom to Foreign Parts, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.*

Cap. LXXXV. *For empowering Commissioners, to be appointed by his Majesty, to enquire into the Forms of Process in the Courts of Law in Scotland, and the Course of Appeals from the Court of Sessions to the House of Lords.*

Cap. LXXXVI. *To amend the Laws for collecting Church Rates, and Money advanced by the Trustees and Commissioners of the First Fruits of Ecclesiastical Benefices, and for the Improvement of Church Lands, in Ireland.*

Cap. LXXXVII. *To amend and render more effectual the Provisions of an Act, made in the Fiftieth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, for preventing the administering and taking unlawful Oaths in Ireland.*

Cap. LXXXVIII. *For regulating Vessels carrying Passengers between Great Britain and Ireland.*

Cap. LXXXIX. *To limit and regulate the Expense of certain Proceedings in the Courts of Justice in Ireland in the Particulars therein mentioned.*

Cap. XC. *To regulate the Linen and Hempen Manufactures in Ireland.*

Cap. XCI. *To relieve his Majesty's Subjects from all Doubt concerning the Validity of certain Marriages solemnized abroad.*

Cap. XCII. *For extending the Annuity granted to Earl St. Vincent to the present Viscount St. Vincent, and the next Person to whom the Title of Viscount St. Vincent shall descend.*

Cap. XCIII. *To divide the County of Cork, for the Purpose of holding additional General Sessions thereof.*

Cap. XCIV. *To grant certain Duties of Excise upon Spirits distilled from Corn or Grain in Scotland and Ireland, and upon Licenses for Stills for making such Spirits; and to provide for the better collecting and securing such Duties, and for the Warehousing of such Spirits without Payment of Duty.*

Cap. XCV. *To explain and amend an Act, passed in the 3d year of the Reign of his present Majesty, to amend the general Laws now in being for regulating Turnpike Roads in that Part of Great Britain called England.*

Cap. XCVI. *To provide, until the 1st day of July, 1827, and until the end of the next Session of Parliament, for the better administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual Government thereof, and for other Purposes relating thereto.*

Cap. XCVII. *For the Regulation of the Court of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, and for altering and regulating the Jurisdiction of Inferior Commissaries in Scotland.*

Cap. XCVIII. *For the better granting of Confirmations in Scotland.*

Cap. XCIX. *To provide for the establishing of Compositions for Tithes in Ireland for a limited Time.*

Cap. C. *For raising the Sum of 14,700,000l. by Exchequer Bills; for applying a certain Sum of Money for the Service of the year 1823; and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.*

END OF THE SESSION.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

On the Motions of the Eye, in illustration of the uses of the Muscles and Nerves of the Orbits. By CHARLES BELL, ESQ.

I PROPOSE to show, that we must distinguish the motions of the eye according to their objects or uses, whether for the direct purpose of vision, or for the preservation of the organ: that the eye undergoes a revolving motion not hitherto noticed; that it is subject to a state of rest and activity, and that the different conditions of the retina are accompanied by appropriate conditions of the surrounding muscles; that these muscles are to be distinguished into two natural classes; and that in sleep, faintness, and insensibility, the eye-ball is given up to the one, and in watchfulness, and the full exercise of the organ, it is given up to the influence of the other, class of muscles: and finally, that the consideration of these natural conditions of the eye explains its changes as symptomatic of disease, or as expressive of passion.

The eye is subject to two conditions: a state of rest, with entire oblivion of sensation, and a state of watchfulness, during which both the optic nerve and the nerve of voluntary motion are in activity. When the eye is at rest, as in sleep, or even when the eye-lids are shut, the sensation on the retina being then neglected, the voluntary muscles resign their office, and the involuntary muscles draw the pupil under the upper eye-lid. This is the condition of the organ during perfect repose.

On the other hand, there is an inseparable connection between the exercise of the sense of vision and the exercise of the voluntary muscles of the eye. When an object is seen, we enjoy two senses; there is an impression upon the retina; but we receive also the idea of position or relation which it is not the office of the retina to give. It is by the consciousness of the degree of effort put upon the voluntary muscles, that we know the relative position of an object to ourselves. The relation existing between the office of the retina and of the voluntary muscles, may be illustrated in this manner.

Let the eyes be fixed upon an illuminated object until the retina be fatigued, and in some measure exhausted by the image, then closing the eyes, the figure of the object will continue present to them: and it is quite clear that nothing can change the place of this impression on the retina. But, notwithstanding that the impression on the retina cannot be changed, the idea thence arising may. For, by an exertion of the voluntary muscles of the eye-ball, the body seen will appear to change its place; and it will, to our feeling, assume different positions according to the muscle which is exercised. If we raise the pupil, we shall see the body elevated, or, if we depress the pupil, we shall see the body placed below us; and all this takes place while the eye-lids are shut, and when no new impression is conveyed to the retina. The state of the retina is here associated with a consciousness of muscular exertion; and it shows that vision in its extended sense is a compound operation, the idea of position of an object having relation to the activity of the muscles.

In my endeavour to arrange the nerves of the orbit, I encounter, in the first step, all the difficulties of my subject; for, although there be only nine nerves properly enumerated as proceeding from the brain, six of these go to the eye; the second, third, fourth, part of the fifth, sixth, and seventh, go into the orbit, and may be said to be concentrated into a space no larger than a nut-shell.

We are, in the first place, to inquire by what nerve the common endowment of sensibility is bestowed upon the membranes and surfaces of the eye. On recurring to this subject we are reminded, that the sensibilities of the body differ as much in kind as in degree; that the sensation of pain is provided to rouse our activity, and guard us against violence, or, by means more direct, to excite instinctive motions, which shall anticipate the most rapid actions of the will, and serve as a more perfect safeguard. The trigeminus, or fifth nerve, bestows upon all the surfaces of the head and face, external and internal, that sensibility which is enjoyed by the rest of the body through the spinal nerves. But through some of its branches is also bestowed that distinct sense on certain

certain parts, for the purpose of drawing the muscles into combination; as for example, that fine sensibility of the surface of the eye to the presence of minute particles, which at once excites the flow of tears, and draws the muscles into a combination to expel the offensive matter.

The respiratory nerve of the face performs two offices; one of which is voluntary, as in moving the cheeks and lips in speech; and the other involuntary, as in moving the nostrils in breathing during sleep or insensibility. In like manner that branch of the respiratory nerve which is prolonged to the eyelids, performs a double office, contracting the eyelids by volition, and also producing those involuntary winking motions of the eyelids which disperse the tears, and preserve the lucid surface clear.

The voluntary nerves of the eye are the third and sixth. The third nerve arises from the crus cerebri, that track of medullary matter which gives off all the nerves purely of volition. It is given to the muscles of the eye generally, and to no part but muscles. The fifth nerve, by its ophthalmic division, gives branches to the muscles of the eye, but not so profusely as to the surrounding parts; and not more than sufficient to give them sensibility in the degree possessed by muscular substance generally.

The sixth nerve is called abducens, and motor externus. With regard to its origin and distribution, there is no obscurity in this nerve; it arises from the same track of medullary matter which gives rise to the motor nerves, and it is distributed to a voluntary muscle, the rectus externus. In this respect it is like a subdivision of the third, and without doubt it is a voluntary nerve; but there is a circumstance in its connection which I cannot explain. It receives a gross branch from the great visceral nerve called sympathetic. This nerve, ascending through the base of the skull, unites with the sixth nerve as it is entering the orbit. These nerves, the third and sixth, although they receive no external impression, are nevertheless agents which give rise to the perceptions of place or relation, in aid of that sensibility enjoyed by the optic nerve and retina.

In our books of Anatomy, the nerves are numbered according to the method of Willis, an arrangement which was made in ignorance of the distinct functions of the nerves, and merely in correspondence with the order of succession in which they appear on dissection.

The first nerve is provided with a sensibility to effluvia, and is properly called the olfactory nerve.

The second is the optic nerve, and all impressions upon it excite only sensations of light.

The third nerve goes to the muscles of the eye solely, and is a voluntary nerve by which the eye is directed to objects.

The fourth nerve performs the insensible traversing motions of the eyeball. It combines the motions of the eyeball and eyelids, and connects the eye with the respiratory system.

The fifth is the universal nerve of sensation to the head and face, to the skin, to the surfaces of the eye, the cavities of the nose, the mouth and tongue.

The sixth nerve is a muscular and voluntary nerve of the eye.

The seventh is the auditory nerve, and the division of it, called portio dura, is the motor nerve of the face and eyelids, and the respiratory nerve, and that on which the expression of the face depends.

The eighth, and the accessory nerve, are respiratory nerves.

The ninth nerve is the motor of the tongue.

The tenth is the first of the spinal nerves; it has a double root and a double office; it is both a muscular and a sensitive nerve.

Had I taken the nerves of any other complex organ rather than of the eye, I should have had an easier task. If I had taken the nerves of the tongue, I should have been able to prove by experiment, and in a manner the most direct, that the three nerves belong to three distinct functions, and stand related to three different classes of parts. I could have shown that taste and sensibility belong to the office of the fifth nerve, voluntary motion to the ninth, and deglutition to the glosso-pharyngeal nerve of the tongue.

If we turn to the opinions which have been entertained on the subject of the brain and nerves, we find one theory to have prevailed from the Greek authors to the time of Willis, and to have descended from him with little alteration, to modern writers. The brain has been supposed to secrete

crete and supply a nervous fluid, and the nerves to be the conduit-pipes for its conveyance. In every age the brain has been considered a common sensorium, and all the nerves to be capable of conveying sensation, unless when they had ganglia. If ganglia intervened, then the nerves were said to be cut off from the brain; and those so distinguished were called vital nerves, neither serving the purpose of governing the muscles nor of conveying sensation. With all this apparent simplicity of doctrine, there never has been presented such a crude heap of errors in the history of any department of science.

These notions were obviously founded on the mistake, that the same nerve served different purposes, and that a fluid moved in the same tube outwards to stimulate the muscles, and inwards to convey sensation of external impressions. So inconsistent are those opinions with the structure of the frame, that the simplest dissection proves them false.

So far is it from being true that ganglia cut off sensation, that I have ascertained, and proved by experiment, that all the nerves, without a single exception, which bestow sensibility from the top of the head to the toe, have ganglia on their roots; and those which have no ganglia are not nerves of sensation, but are for the purpose of ordering the muscular frame.

This notion of a fluid moving backwards and forwards in the tubes of the nerves, equally adapted to produce motion and sensation, has perpetuated the error, that the different nerves of sensation are appropriated to their offices by the texture of their extremities, "that there exists a certain relation between the softness of the nervous extremities, and the nature of the bodies which produce an impression on them." On the contrary, every nerve of sense is limited in its exercise, and can minister to certain perceptions only. Whatever may be the nature of the impulse communicated to a nerve, pressure, vibration, heat, electricity, the perception excited in the mind will have reference to the organ exercised, not to the impression made upon it. Fire will not give the sensation of heat to any nerve but that appropriated to the surface. However delicate the retina be, it does not feel like the skin. The point which pricks the skin being thrust against the retina, will cause a spark of fire or a flash of light. The tongue enjoys two senses, touch and taste; but by selecting the extremity of a particular nerve, or, what is the same thing, a particular papilla, we can exercise either the one or the other sense separately. If we press a needle against a nerve of touch, we shall feel the sharpness, and know the part of the tongue in contact with the point; but, if we touch a nerve of taste, we shall have no perception of form or of place, we shall experience a metallic taste.

The innovations of the celebrated continental authority Bichat, did not bring us a step nearer the truth. When he at once threw off respect for his contemporaries, and for the authority of those who had preceded him, he equally disregarded the facts of anatomy. There may be merit in taking new views of a subject; but Bichat was continually holding a thing up by the wrong end, and presenting it in an aspect so singular, as to puzzle any one to say whether or not it was that with which he had been long familiar; accordingly, what had been termed the sympathetic system of nerves, he called the ganglionic system; although they are not more distinguishable by ganglia than the other nerves, upon which indeed the ganglia are remarkable for their size, number, and regularity. These ganglia must not be thrown out of the system altogether, merely because they are contained within the skull and vertebræ, which circumstance should rather mark their importance.

Bichat persuaded himself that his ganglionic system was isolated, and a thing by itself; when, on the contrary, the connections of this part of the nervous system are universal. The wide-spreading fifth pair, and the thirty spinal nerves, give large and conspicuous roots to this system. It exhibits a tissue extending universally.

It was a still more unfortunate mistake of this ingenious physiologist, to suppose the sympathetic nerve to be the same with that, which in the lower animals (the vermes) is seen coursing from one extremity of the body to the other. In the leech, or worm, those nerves produce union and concatenation of all the voluntary motions, and bestow sensibility as well as motion; yet

yet he saw in the sympathetic system of the human body, only the development of the same system of nerves, although he was aware that in man the sympathetic nerve bestowed neither sensibility nor the power of motion.

Bichat announced his system with a popular eloquence, which had a very remarkable influence over all Europe. Physiologists, yielding to him, mistook the importance of the several parts of the nervous system; and even the multiplied experiments of Le Gallois failed to convince them of the nature of the spinal marrow.

The experiments of M. Le Gallois were of the rudest kind possible. The spinal marrow was cut across, or destroyed by passing skewers into the spinal canal, and the effects were observed as if the spinal marrow were a simple body. Whereas, by such destruction of its substance, the original ganglia, which form a series along the spine, must have been hurt; the track of nervous matter which gives rise to the nerves of sensation, that also which gives roots to the nerves of voluntary motion, and the lateral column connected with the offices of respiration, must all have been destroyed by such coarse experiments. It cannot surprise us that the results were obscure and contradictory.

But the most extravagant departure from all the legitimate modes of reasoning, although still under the colour of anatomical investigation, is the system of Dr. Gall. It is sufficient to say, that, without comprehending the grand divisions of the nervous system, without a notion of the distinct properties of the individual nerves, or having made any distinction of the columns of the spinal marrow, without even having ascertained the difference of cerebrum and cerebellum, Gall proceeded to describe the brain as composed of many particular and independent organs, and to assign to each the residence of some special faculty.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To THOMAS FULLER, *of Bath, Coachbuilder; for an Improvement in the Construction of Shafts, and the Mode of attaching them to two-wheeled Carriages.*—Feb. 18, 1823.

THIS improvement in the construction of shafts, and the mode of attaching them to two-wheeled carriages, are designed to prevent that unpleasant vibration of the carriage commonly called knee-motion; which object is effected by rendering the hinder part of the shafts elastic, and affixing them to the drawing-bar, by means of shackles, with pivots, upon which, as fulcrums, the shafts vibrate, and thereby communicate the up-and-down motion of the horse to the elastic part of the shaft beyond the drawing-bar; while the body of the carriage, being suspended in front to the fulcrums, and behind to the extremities of the elastic shaft, escapes the vibrating action of the shafts, and is subjected to no other motion but that which is communicated by the elasticity of the springs as the carriage passes over temporary obstructions.

By means of a shackle-joint or fulcrum, the vibratory motion of the shaft is dissipated, whereas, in the ordinary construction of two-wheeled carriages, the shafts are constantly vibrating levers, having their fulcrums at the axle of the wheels, and deriving their action from the up-and-down motion of the horse's back, by which that unpleasant vibrating movement is produced, commonly called knee-motion, and which the introduction of the improved elongated elastic shafts and shackle-joints entirely prevents.

A horse works much easier in the patent shafts, as they accommodate themselves to his action by their flexibility behind the bar; for the same reason they are not so likely to break as other shafts. The simple and secure method of attaching the patent shafts, allowing them to be disengaged without difficulty, presents a great convenience in shipping for exportation, as the whole of the body and springs, &c. can be inclosed in a portable packing-case, and the shafts packed together in a way to preserve their shape, and may be disposed of in any convenient part of the vessel. Spare shafts can also be taken out. If it should be (and it is not unfrequently) the case, that a gentleman has a favourite horse, much below in height the horse he is accustomed to drive, a pair of extra shafts can be made for the small horse, which can easily be substituted for the others when required, and the carriage

rendered completely suitable for either horse at pleasure.

To JAMES HARCOURT, *of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Brass-founder; for an Improvement in Castors applicable to Tables and other Articles.*—June 21, 1820.

This improvement in castors, applicable to tables and other articles, consists in the adaptation of anti-friction rollers, which are intended to take off the friction when the castors turn horizontally. The principal novelty of this invention, and, indeed, that alone which is claimed, consists in a conductor guide-plate, by which the action of the anti-friction rollers are confined to a certain course, and enabled to revolve without moving upon poles or axles. Its action is as follows: the leg of a piece of furniture being fitted into the socket, its weight would rest upon the plate of the wheel-carriage; and, as the castor turned horizontally, very considerable friction would take place; but, to prevent this, the anti-friction rollers are so placed, that by bearing upon the bed, and receiving the whole weight of the socket by its false bottom, the anti-friction rollers, conducted by the moving guide-plate, take off the friction which would otherwise be produced by the bearing of the socket.

To SAMUEL FLETCHER, *of Walsall, for an Improvement on or Addition to Saddles, Saddle-straps, Saddle-girths, and Saddle-cloths, by the Application of certain known Materials hitherto unused for that Purpose.*—July 11, 1820.

The improved girth consists of an apparatus, by the use of which saddles are more permanently secured on the horse's back than can be done by the girths heretofore in use.

The web required for these new-invented girths differs in no respect from that in general use, and is attached to the apparatus already described in the ordinary way of making girths. The improved saddle-girths being now completed according to the above description, they are to be buckled to the saddle in the usual manner, and, when it is girthed tight upon the horse, the strap with the buckle attached to it should be drawn about one inch and half out of the leather case at each end of the girths. It will then be found, that, when the horse's carcase shrinks up, the elastic nature of the girths being brought into action, will still cause them to press closely to the horse, and thus prevent the saddle from moving out of its proper place.

To JAMES DELVEAU, *of Wardour-street, Musical Instrument-maker; for certain Improvements on Harps.*

The pedals are arranged in any way that may be found convenient, so as to allow the leading rods or wires to pass up through the pillar to the neck of the harp. Mr. D. does not claim any particular construction or arrangement of the pedals, or to the movements to effect the shortening of the strings to produce the semi-tones; but he confines his claim entirely to the new mode of making or arranging the bottom part or pedestal of the harp, and the branched or divided part of the pillar as therein described, so as to obtain a greater length of sounding-board, and a more perfect connection between the pillar and the pedestal, in proportion to the size of the harp, than by the means at present adopted in the pedestals and sounding-boards of the harps in common use.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Thomas Gawan, of Fleet-street, truss-manufacturer; for certain improvements on trusses.—Nov. 11, 1823.

John Day, of Barnstaple, esq.; for certain improvements on percussion gun-locks, applicable to various descriptions of fire-arms.—Nov. 13.

John Ward, of Grove-road, Mile End-road, iron-founder; for certain improvements in the construction of locks, and other fastenings.—Nov. 13.

Samuel Servill, of Brown's-hill, Bisley, Gloucestershire, clothier; for a mode or improvement for dressing of woollen or other cloths.—Nov. 13.

Richard Green, of Lisle-street, London, sadler's ironmonger; for certain improvements in constructing gambadoes, or mud-boots, and attaching spurs thereto; and part of which said improvements are applicable to other boots.—Nov. 13.

Robert Stain, of the Tower brewery, Tower-hill; for an improved construction of a blast-furnace, and certain apparatus to be connected therewith, which is adapted to burn or consume fuel in a more economical and useful manner than has been hitherto practised.—Nov. 13.

Joseph Gillman, of Newgate-street, silk-warehouseman, and John Hewston Wilson, of Manchester; for certain improvements in the manufacture of hats and bonnets.—Nov. 18.

John Heathcoat, of Tiverton, lace-manufacturer; for a machine for the manufacture

facture of a platted substance, composed either of silk, cotton, or other thread or yarn.—Nov. 20.

Thomas Hopper, of Reading, esq. for certain improvements in the manufacture of silk hats.—Nov. 20.

Anthony Deane, of Charles-street, Deptford, ship-caulker; for an apparatus or machine to be worn by persons entering rooms or other places filled with smoke or other vapour, for the purpose of extinguishing fire, or extricating persons or property therefrom.—November 20.

Jacob Perkins, of Hill-street, London, and John Martineau, of the City-road, engineers: for an improvement in the construction of the furnace of steam-boilers and other vessels, by which fuel is economised and the smoke consumed.—Nov. 20.

Joseph Bourne, of Denby, Derbyshire, stone-bottle manufacturer, for improvements in the burning of stone and brown-ware in kilns or ovens, by carrying up the heat and flame from the furnace or fire below to the middle and upper parts of the kiln or oven, either by means of flues or chimneys in the sides thereof, or by moveable pipes or conductors to be placed within such kilns or ovens, &c.—Nov. 22.

*** *Copies of the specifications, or further notices of any of these inventions, will be inserted free of expense, on being transmitted to the Editor.*

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Fantasia for the Flute and Piano-Forte; composed by Charles Nicholson. 4s.

IN this piece, which has been repeatedly performed in public with distinguished applause, Mr. Nicholson has successfully introduced the popular Scottish air of "Auld Lang Syne," and an "Original Waltz." So far as the selected movements evince individually the tasteful choice of this celebrated fluitist, they are creditable to the professional cultivation of his mind, while such of the matter as he claims for his own displays a respectable portion of natural talent. Its style is certainly good, and it well amalgamates with the parts of the publication. The embellishments Mr. N. has given to the melodies he has enlisted in his service are too judicious, and, we may say, too improving, to have escaped our notice; and the *tout ensemble* of the production exhibits a degree of imagination and judgment which give him an honourable rank among the instrumental composers of the day. For the piano-forte accompaniment to this "*Fantasia,*" the free and florid style of which well entitles it to its designation, the public, it would seem, is indebted to the abilities of Mr. Nicholson's friend, Mr. J. B. Taylor. This gentleman has executed his task with a skill worthy of the undertaking; and the whole piece presents an attractive example of united taste and ingenuity.

"The Language of Love," a Canzonet; composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by Charles Jarvis. 1s. 6d.

How far the title of this canzonet is sanctioned by the treatment the author has given it, we will leave to the judgment of its hearers. The piece (in E flat major) is composed in an easy, simple, and natural style, and with very little digression from the original key. Mr. Jarvis has evidently aimed at nothing beyond prettiness, and so far has succeeded; but, as to the light thrown by the poetry on love, on the "Art unteachable, untaught," its discovery must rest with the sagacity of its author.

The celebrated Trio from Rosina, "When the rosy morn appearing," arranged with Variations for the Piano-Forte, by Samuel Poole. 2s.

In scanning the pages of this little and unassuming production, we find ourselves much pleased. By his adscititious matter, Mr. Poole has given an agreeable variety to the original air. The light and shade thrown over the composition, by the changes and re-changes, from the major to the minor mode, and *vice versa*, together with the concluding *corda*, present indisputable evidences of this master's taste. Without stretching far into the regions of science, or displaying any profound acquaintance with the laws of harmony, this pleasing effort affords a respectable specimen of talent and knowledge of the secrets of good composition.

"Tarry and woo," a Ballad, as sung by Miss Graddon. The Words by Mr. W. Upton, the Music by Mr. T. Cooke. 2s.

There is in this air a degree of novelty, and that novelty, as far as it goes, is not unrecommended by the taste with which it is set forth. In the accompaniment

accompaniment we trace little beyond the common-place arpeggio, and the bass is by no means artificially selected. The expression, for the most part, is good; and, in some instances, forcible; but it is not always syllabically accurate. The long note given to the first syllable of the word *tarry*, destroys the quantity, and is far from indicating Mr. T. Cooke's knowledge of the laws of prosody.

Grindoff and Claudine, an Air by Henry R. Bishop, with Variations for the Piano-Forte; composed by Ferdinand Ries, Member of the Royal Academy of Music in London. 3s.

Considering how slender a foundation Mr. Ries has here selected for the exercise of his expatiating powers, we cannot but admit that he has acquitted himself with considerable success. His variations, unlike the original on which he has worked, are free, playful, attractive, and not devoid of substance. As a piano-forte practice, his publication will be found useful as well as agreeable, and we recommend it to the attention of juvenile performers.

"Good Night," a Song. The Music by Augustus Meves. 1s. 6d.

"Good Night" is a pleasing and interesting little air. If there are not many passages in it that are striking in themselves, they are, at least, so easy and natural, and so well disposed in regard of each other, that considerable effect results from their succession. It is, indeed, scarcely possible to listen to them without feeling as the composer intended we should feel; and this is allowing him no ordinary degree of skill.

"O, turn those dear dear eyes away," a Song, composed by Joseph de Pinna. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this song, which is accompanied with a part for the piano-forte, is conceived with a degree of taste and originality that reflects some credit on Mr. de Pinna's pretensions to the qualifications of a vocal composer. There is, perhaps, in the accompaniment generally, and in a few of the passages of the air, somewhat too much affectation of ornament; but we do not find in either any thing meretriciously decorative, nor a single symptom of wishing to impose upon the ear false for real beauty. The strain, aggregately considered, is natural and expressive, and merits a respectable station among the fugitive productions of the day.

THE DRAMA.

The general and encouraging eclat now attending the representations of our national theatres, renders the task we have imposed upon ourselves, of giving monthly comments on their career, a very agreeable undertaking. At either house, every effort continues to be made to secure the public gratification and applause; and, speaking generally, with unabated success. At Drury-Lane, the spirit and vivacity of Madame Vestris's *Macheath*, the pathos and the lively force of Munden's *Old Dornton*, and Elliston's *Henry Dornton*, together with Dowton's admirably-artful *Cantwell*, and Braham's and Miss Stephens's *Henry Bertram* and *Lucy Bertram*, would have well maintained the high reputation of the company, even without the aid of a new tragic play, chiefly supported by the excellent acting of Mrs. Bunn and Mrs. West; and the production of a comic opera, neither the words nor the music of which, without the vocal powers of Mr. Braham and Miss Stephens, and the comicality of Liston, would have sufficed for its salvation. Novelty, however, is in itself an inherent charm, of which every author and every composer experiences the benefit less or more; and the manager's resources, eked out by the very beautiful scenery (especially its dioramic portion) of a well-received pantomime, has to congratulate himself on the repayment of his vigilance and liberality, in the high satisfaction, for the most part, his labours have afforded.

At Covent-Garden, the vigour and energy of Young's *Brutus*, *King John*, and *Rolla*; the sweetness of Miss Paton's vocal exertions in *Amazetti*; the delightful singing of Sinclair in *Trumore*, and *Prince Orlando*, and the manifold attractions of "Harlequin and Poor Robin," into which general scale of good things, the considerable and valuable make-weight of Charles Kemble's judicious and animated performances remain to be flung, have kept up a routine of magnetic strength sufficient to answer any moderate ambition of the management; and, as we should imagine, to reasonably supply the demands of, we know, a no less heavily taxed treasury than that of the rival theatre.

NEW

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JANUARY:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

WE congratulate the public on the completion of Mr. BELSHAM'S *History from the Revolution to the Death of George the Third.* As revised in his late editions, and completed in the two recent volumes, it forms the only History of the period which deserves to be cherished and read among friends of civil liberty, and of the free principles of the Constitution. Too many histories, so called, are written under the patronage of courts, and often to serve base purposes; but, in the production of fourteen volumes, Mr. Belsham has had no encouragement except in the free suffrages of his fellow-citizens, and the literary public. The present volumes are not numbered as part of a series, but they will be eagerly purchased by possessors of the former parts, while they stand by themselves as a succinct History of the first twenty years of the century. The style is clear and nervous without dogmatism, and eloquent without inflation, while the spirit is temperate, and the details unimpeachable in veracity and impartiality. The Appendix contains documents illustrative of the text; and, we conceive, that the work will be rapidly adopted as a standard production, and as an authority in relation to a period during which the author has justly been considered as one of the most enlightened of its contemporaries.

Of all the numerous publications with which the press teems at this festive season, we have seen none that has pleased us more than the *Italian Tales of Humour, Gallantry, and Romance.* The stories are well selected, and told with much spirit and elegance. The lover of olden drama will be happy to recognize, amongst them, the originals of some of his "primest favourites." They are ornamented by very tasteful illustrations from the pencil of George Cruikshank, fully equal, *nobis judicibus*, to his Points of Humour, his German Stories, or, indeed, to the happiest of his former efforts. He has, in short, to borrow the expressive language of a cotemporary, "out-Cruikshanked himself," and we think

> The force of 'humour' can no further go.

In several of the plates, particularly in the tale of the "Pomegranate Seed," there is a great deal of easy elegance and grace; but the brothers of the lady of "the 'Teacher Taught,'" appear to us "but poor sticks." We think "we could have made better men with the pairings of a turnip." The work is admirably printed by Mr. White, in his very best manner; and is the same in paper, size, and type, with the same printer's celebrated edition of "Chaucer," published not long since by Pickering.

Another production, to which we shall call the attention of our readers, and especially of those connected with law and with commerce, is the new edition of *Sir Wm. Jones's Essay on the Law of Bailments.* There is this inconvenience attendant upon a professional terminology, that "simple men," though not "of small capacity," cannot readily apprehend their signification. It may be necessary, therefore, to inform some of our readers what bailment is. Bailment, from the French *bailler*,* to deliver, is the delivery of goods to a person for a particular use, as of cloth to a tailor to be made into a coat; to a carrier to be conveyed to London, or the like. The present edition is enriched with the useful notes of Mr. Nichols; who however has, we think, in most instances, gone farther than his author intended. In the event of a second edition being called for, as we hope, unless the present impression is very large, it will, we beg to call the learned editor's attention to the 6th Proposition on the subject of an innkeeper's responsibility, at p. 121, which we apprehend is much too limited.

The *Fragmenta Regalia of Sir Robert Naunton* have just made their appearance in a very superior style. We have often lamented that the readers of English history content themselves in general with such a superficial acquaintance with it as may be gathered from the pages of Hume and Smollet. They seldom take the trouble of consulting the original authorities, although their labour would be amply rewarded. Truly, as an old and favourite writer expresses it, *Satius est petere fontes quam sectari rivulos*,—or, we may add, *flumina.* Sir Robert Naunton's work consists of Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, her ministers and favourites, and was written under peculiar advantages, the author himself having been a protegée of Essex, and more or less acquainted with nearly all whom he describes. The text is, for the first time, we believe, published in its original purity, from a (supposed) autograph copy in the British Museum. There is in the notes a variety of curious information; besides which, there is a well-written and able memoir of the author, and no fewer than nine fine portraits.

The last book on Egypt and Holy Land necessarily claims the most attention, particularly if the production of so entertaining

* Whence also *bail* and bailiff.

ing and intelligent a traveller as *Mr. W. R. Wilson.* In both respects we can recommend this modest octavo to the perusal of our readers. The portions which relate to the Holy Land are specially deserving of notice, and leave us little more to desire after Chateaubriand, Clarke, and Buckingham. Mr. Wilson has quoted the text of Scripture connected with every sect he visited, and thereby much increased the curiosity and sympathy of the reader. Some very good views are introduced of places which possess an eternal and universal interest; and, taking the work all together, we have not seen a recent book of travels more worthy of extended notice in our next Supplement.

Royal Naval Biography, by LIEUTENANT MARSHALL, is a proper tribute to our national bulwark, and to the heroes who have commanded. The special qualifications of the author for the undertaking are not unknown to us; and, in accuracy and impartiality, as well as the qualifications of mere authorship, his work accords in all respects with our best anticipations. It is not a general Naval Biography, but an account of officers whose names now adorn our naval list, and whose energies in the late wars have rendered their flag master of the ocean. Two volumes have appeared, including the admirals, and others are to follow on the captains and commanders.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND'S work on the Yorkshire Cavern, having led him to adopt theories at variance with modern science, but in accordance with certain erroneous scriptural interpretations, the partisans of the latter have eagerly embraced his theory. It is, however, in its conclusions, little superior to a hundred works that have gone before it; and the labour and science of its details are, in truth, utterly thrown away in irrelevant speculation. Abundance of arguments may be adduced to show that this cavern was no hyena's den; but MR. PENN, in another work, called *the Comparative Estimate and its Supplement*, has satisfactorily proved, that all these remains of animals are uniformly found in limestone, which at some period was soft and plastic, in the drying of which foreign bodies formed cavities. Mr. Whidbey, of Plymouth, has, in truth, just discovered another of these cavities of bones, to which there never was an outlet. The theories and conclusions of Professor Buckland are consequently mere airy dreams; and his volume must be classed on our shelves with the productions of Whiston, Woodward, &c. on the same subject. Professor Buckland, on his own Scriptural hypothesis, seems to have forgotten the general and prolonged inundation of the earth, described *in the first verses of Genesis*, and which doubtless refer to the period when the perihelion of the mundane orbit had its greatest northern declination; and when the ocean necessarily covered the hemisphere about which Moses was treating, and which hemisphere alone was known to the ancients.

The Principles of Forensic Medicine, by Dr. J. GORDON SMITH, though with a title not, perhaps, at the first view, the most explicative to the general reader, is a work of very desirable instruction, sensibly conceived, and clearly developed. Its design is to enumerate and describe each physical process and appearance, from which bodily injuries are to be inferred; and is meant to facilitate the inquisitions of criminal jurisprudence, by illustrating the information of the legal profession. Yet it may be read with pleasure by every earnest member of domestic or active life. The work is thus not inappropriately inscribed to the retired Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, a gentleman who has so happily relieved the crudeness of a lawyer's studies by the amenity of polite literature. There is some peculiarity in the syntax of this author's style, a negligence of idiom,—(is he a Scotsman?) but otherwise, it is a volume of clear expression; and, though strictly a work of science, is far from dull or severe. It is the most deterring sin of books of the kind, that they abound in an unlettered jargon peculiar to themselves, and utterly unintelligible to any scholar, who, however variously read, happens to be uninitiated in particular pursuits. Few oversights are to be conceived grosser, or more blundering, than, in the essay to give information, to adopt a means which is unavailable for the same want of information. The unclassical and barbarous use and application of Greek and Latin derivations, which pervade the whole range of our popular sciences, is about the most vexatious obstacle to the attainments of the general student, and the most injurious stain upon the philosophers of the day. They seem to have improved themselves by a lingual education only to destroy the benefits of it in all those who have not happened to penetrate each of their chosen paths. We do not recollect any science, which has been at all illustrated by modern improvement and discovery, on which a writer can safely use one of its definitive terms, without giving the sense in which it is received by his own profession. A scholar would add its derivative anatomy, and observe upon the proper affinity of its application: perhaps no better, certainly no easier, steps could be followed, to induce a more inviting relation between those useful studies which are strictly scientific, and the many others we love, because classical and humane. These remarks are here the more readily inserted, because Dr. Smith is in this respect

respect rather politc to his readers: though, even with him, we were casually at fault. However, we closed his pages, pleased to describe them as instructive and entertaining.

The Poetical Grammar of the English Language, by J. Fitch, is a little book, which, in this age of ingenuous speculation and varied improvement in systems of education, may prove to many instructors an agreeable present. Poetical grammars are common to most languages: for ourselves, we do not like them; in our own day we were flogged up to their rote, but seldom understood them. Every initiatory book should be as simple as possible; verse has its fetters for this, and therefore is subject to objections. Mr. Fitch's Morocco is not without as much poetry as may be in such things; yet we are a little apprehensive, it has words too big for a child's comprehension, as well as too long for his memory. We underlined some verses as rather lame for a grammarian.

Hints on Ornamental Gardening, is a volume pleasing to look over, and still more pleasing to copy from. The designs for adoption are light, imitable, and tasteful; the prints clear and perspicuous, and the descriptive text pressed with intelligence. To the improvements of rural residence, this book is likely to furnish considerable facility: perhaps it is by fostering a kindness for such embellishments, and smoothing their execution through the proprietor's hands, that the architecture of the country may be most readily profited, and the pleasures of domestic retirement most attractively increased.

Vie de Rossini, par M. de Stendhal. Signor Rossini's visit to this country was preceded by the best recommendation any man may enjoy in a strange place: we mean that general appreciation by which his musical talents were applauded amongst us. But what a pity is it, that, secure of a grateful meed upon high and unquestioned deserts, men will so frequently and so idly pervert the eye of praise, often to a weakness, and sometimes to a sin. Rossini is unusually vain: the contents of these volumes, and more so the circumstances of them, amply evidence the truth. Stendhal is confessedly a fictitious name: Rossini has not, perhaps, written the book; to such a task he may be unequal, but we are without doubt that he furnished the contents. And what are they? A too particular account of how often and lowly this lewd composer has debauched the name of love, disgraced his talents by a crude subserviency; and, to pique a superior, married his mistress. In France, where it is so seldom a bride's fault to have been virtually another's before marriage, or in his own Italy, where most husbands are too observant of other women to guard the purity of their own wives; these dirty pages might make a black feather in the musician's cap; but assuredly, in this country, his impudence will meet its merit. The decency which has long made the happiness of our homes is not to be violated by such a Giovanni as Signor Joachim Rossini. We most heartily reprobate this biography: yet *who would have thought it?* The shameful theme was first puffed and quoted here by two periodicals, the first of which is unceasingly prosing over the dull immorality of my Lord Byron's works, and the other is the retained advocate for those *saints-quotha!* once of Bridge-street, and those others of Vice, who ruined a *poor* bookseller for selling the Chevalier de Faublas! Fie, Doctor Mawworm!

The Pilgrim's Tale, by Charles Lockart, deserves a word of note for its odd inscription, frank advertisement, and easy verse. In those days when pilgrims roamed, and sung wild tales, our author says they were then, and even still are, ever best when sung for bread and cheese. One of this brotherhood of reputable vagrants presented himself before a bower, in which sate a Spanish don, his daughter fair, an only child, and her lover—

In honour's cause who faced his country's foes,
And lost an eye among their outer works;
Then in the holy wars he lost his nose,
An ear, and his left leg, among the Turks.

The pilgrim poet "smoothes his beard," and "tells a tale for bed and board." We have not quite room to tell it now; but, as a specimen, here is a toast to scare from New Year gambols:

Yet for the hackney'd wish of health and joy,
This were my cry in prison and in storm,—
'May rank disease prey on thy wasting form
Till life become thy curse, and death deny
Thy only, ceaseless, soul-breathed prayer, to die!
Then shall thy hand, perchance, be drugged like mine,
To venom more that rancorous heart of thine,
And my glad spirit—if such spirits be—
Rush from its home of punishment to thee,
And bear thy tainted soul to hell's eternity."

This, gentle reader, is a suicide's *sentiment* over a bowl of poison; need we add, that the poem is a dark romance, all passion, crime, and horror? Yet is it checkered by several pretty songs, and some tenderness: as this vow from an unfortunate lover.

Oh! rapture——
To think thy love at length will realize
My youthful visions; that distress will flee
Before thy smiles, and life's sole purpose be
To view the tearful dew arise, and show
Behind it the fresh morn's empyreal glow,
Withdrawing, like the clouds of our distress,
From veiling scenes of heaven and happiness.
To wander by the gliding streamlet's side,
And feel our tranquil life as gently glide—
To gaze together on the stars above,
And think them angel's eyes that view our love;
Then—

—Fertile, indeed, as is the literature of the age, it yet is sad to think how few are the correct models the student may be guided

guided by. This truth should be a hint to the aspirants of the day; and, amongst them, to Mr. Lockart. His versification is often loose, and his rhimes weak; secondary parts of speech, for instance, after Scott's flow. Nor is his plotting and telling the most effective; the reader wants fewer, but more orderly, points: revisal, revisal is his word of command. We meant to end with a word on taste; but that, in a romance of terrors, is a pinch above criticism. The Pilgrim is pastime for a winter's hour at night.

The Life of Ferdinand the 7th, King of Spain, by MICHAEL J. QUIN. This is a translation from Don Dash, a Spanish advocate, and is the second publication for which this barrister's passing journey during the last year, through Spain, has supplied him with matter. In these pages, as well as in his *Visit to Spain*, there is a labour of popularity and liberalism which to us passes very awkwardly. We are not without some doubt, that the Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature is at bottom as thorough a Tory as ever reprobated aught change in any church or state; one of those philosophical Christians who are content to take the pair, as a man takes his wife, for better, for worse, to have and to keep. Yet fain would we hope it is not true, that "he would and he would not," or rather that "he would not if he durst;" and is, in truth, not a young author groping his path, and begging for friends, only like another laureate, to turn tail as soon as he shall have gained a partial name. However, if there be at this day a man, who can still doubt the reckless turpitude and vain cruelty, the worse than crimes, those heartless sins, done as if in idleness, of Ferdinand VII. he will find in Mr. Quin's book a particular and consequent detail of baseness and tyranny, such as must transport a slave, and make the abhorrence of every bosom. There is much court-story throughout the volume, and the general reader will not find it without novelty. Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, an undutiful son, an unfeeling husband, an indifferent father, and such a friend as is the rush to the pool over which the winds shake it, is a compound of that mean, fatal character, half fool and half knave; such as, perhaps, never was exhibited to the sorrowful eyes of a people, and the shame of his peers. 'Tis an ill wind; may some mend by the example! We shall be glad to learn, for the reputation of the new society, all royal and still virgin, that Mr. Quin has some claims for his fellowship besides the composition of the books we mention; in sooth, they are badly written, aught but classical.

Horæ Jocosæ, by J. LUNN. This writer has two pretensions; as the author of a successful farce, to be very broad in his jokes, and as a soldier, to be as bold as free in his gallantry; and certes, in these pages, he has upheld both. Accustomed, in his red career, only to make way and enact glory, by rough dealing and an unsheathed sword; and often only relieved over many a wasteful scene, by some strange perversion of nature's strong beauties laid bare in desolation; perhaps there may be some extenuation for the extreme rudeness in some of these incidents. Still it is questionless that the rhymes might be as entertaining, and more pardonable. We would commend Mr. Lunn without qualification, if we could, for we are sure he is a companion of mirth and gentlemanly education; but it were an offence to many an eye that reads us, to read him throughout. 'Tis not the manner but the matter of the song, we pause to praise: his themes chastened, we were happy to recommend Mr. Lunn, for certainly he can write humourous poetry well. He is far more a bard than Walcott, and has less indecency than Swift: we only want a little less to yield him a palm neither of them has attained.

St. Ronan's Well, by the author of "Waverly." The Scotch publishers latterly hit upon a puffing pretension, which, whatever may have been its plausibility or success, is, we fancy, by the work before us, likely to be thrown back into disuse. Thus was it: they forwarded an early copy to some favoured and friendly editor, who culled out its pretty passages, and thus beguiled the press into general commendation upon special provocatives; while the eager readers in town were formally apprised, by daily advertisement, that the new *novel shipped from Leith* was weather-bound, while each morning ensured a variation of the needle. But the stormy winds do blow, do blow, do blow! This game was played to an extremity, on the subject of the present novel; but, when the cards were dealt out, not an honour turned up! Nay, the trump was the vilest—the deuce; and St. Ronan's Well is immediately dubbed the worst, the last in every sense, of the author's prolixities. For ourselves we stand not committed, and are free to say, the novel is assuredly not the worst of the batch, and yet far from the best: 'tis the third during the year.

In our list of new publications, vol. 51, page 368, we mentioned the appearance of *Elementary Illustrations of the Celestial Mechanics of Laplace: Part the First, comprehending the First Book;*" but this work appearing without an author's name, we omitted to examine its pages or speak of it in our Proëmium, not being then aware, that the same proceeded from the masterly hand of *Thomas Young*, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. until we perceived, lately, that the Doctor has acknowledged it, in the Nautical Almanac

manac for 1824. Under a title of the most unassuming kind, Dr. Young has here presented the English reader with the first part of a treatise on physical astronomy, which, though it professes only to be a translation from Laplace's "Celestial Mechanics," abounds, nevertheless, with additions of new and original matter, in the form of Lemmas, Scholia, and explanatory remarks, besides supplying the details or processes of the demonstrations; so that even those who possess and are familiar with the work of Laplace, may profit greatly by the illustrations of his able translator. To the student, it will furnish ample assistance, as the steps or processes of each demonstration are filled up, by recurrence to the fundamental principles of mathematics and mechanics, contained in a concise but clear and comprehensive system of these sciences, here given as an introduction, which renders a reference to other elementary works unnecessary. Dr. Young has not contented himself with merely expressing Laplace's meaning in English words, but has rendered his processes clearly intelligible to any person who is conversant with the works of the English mathematicians of the "old school" only; and has made his book serve, as a connecting link between the geometrical and algebraical modes of inquiry. It is remarked in the preface, that "a mosaic work of this kind may perhaps possess less of perfect harmony, than if it had been more regularly modelled into a continuous system;" but the want of strict method is more than compensated, by the greater interest which naturally arises, from a mixture of the direct consideration of the phenomena of nature, with the abstract investigation of purely mathematical truths. As parts of the work before us which are absolutely new, we may notice, the elegant and simple theory of waves, and that of sounds; and the interesting inquiries respecting the cohesion of fluids; these will not fail to attract the reader's attention. Amongst the analytical improvements which Dr. Young has introduced, those in notation will be found of importance; and his remarks on the celebrated theorem of our countryman, Dr. Brook Taylor, will tend much to facilitate its application to a variety of intricate inquiries, for which it is very peculiarly adapted. The work in its present state is a whole, and completely independent of all others; yet the author proposes to extend his illustrations to the other books of the "Celestial Mechanics" of Laplace, and probably to some other works relating to astronomy and the higher branches of the mathematics; our readers, in this branch of science, will look anxiously forward to the completion of these, the Doctor's purposes.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

AGRICULTURE.

Harding's Farmers' Account Book for 1824, being a collection of forms ruled for keeping the Accounts of a Farming Establishment, highly useful to Landholders, Farmers, Stewards, &c. Continued annually; 1l. 1s. for a year, or 10s. 6d. for half a-year's book.

The Farmer's Memorandum Book, or Journal for 1824. 4to. 10s. 6d.

ANATOMY.

Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy of the Human Body; particularly designed for the use of Painters, Sculptors, and Artists in general; translated from the German of John Henry Lavater, and illustrated by twenty-seven plates. 8vo. 12s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Dowding's Catalogue of a very comprehensive collection of Second-hand Books, consisting of nearly 120,000 volumes, embracing the most useful and desirable class of works in general literature.

Beckley's Catalogue of Books, chiefly in the Italian, French, and English languages.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for the Year 1824. 8vo. 15s.

Memoirs of Ferdinand VII. King of the Spains; by Don ——, advocate of the Spanish Tribunals. Translated from the original Spanish manuscripts; by Michael I. Quin. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

BOTANY AND GARDENING.

The Botanists' Manuel; by Richard Morris.

A Practical Treatise, describing the whole process of cultivating the White Poppy for the production of Opium, with the instruments for cutting and collecting the same; and also a Poppy-Head, containing Seed, from which Opium has been gathered. 5s. 6d.

CLASSICS.

The Agamemnon of Æschylus, a Tragedy, translated from the Greek; by Hugh Stuart Boyd. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

Extracts from various Greek Authors, with Notes and a Lexicon; for the use of the Junior Greek Class in the University of Glasgow; by Professor Sandford. 8vo. 6s.

DRAMA.

The Vespers of Palermo, a Tragedy; by Mrs. Hemans. 8vo. 3s.

EDUCATION.

A Praxis on the Latin Prepositions, being an attempt to illustrate their origin, power, and signification in the way of Exercise; by Samuel Butler, D.D. F.R.S. archdeacon of Derby, and head master of Shrewsbury school. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Observations on the Antichristian Tendency of Modern Education, and on the Practicability and Means of its Improvement;

ment; by John Campbell, esq. F.R.S.E. 12mo. 2s. 6d. boards.

The Oratorical Class Book, with the Principles of Elocution simplified and illustrated by suitable Examples; intended for the use of Public and Private Seminaries; by A. M. Hartley, teacher of elocution. 12mo. 4s. boards.

A Poetical Grammar of the English Language, with Exercises and Questions for Examination; by Joseph Fitch. 2s.

FINE ARTS.

No. VI. of Views in Spain; by Edward Hawke Locker, esq. F.R.S. To be completed in twelve Numbers, and will form an appropriate illustration of Mr. Southey's History of the Peninsular War. 8vo. 8s. 4to. 12s.

GEOGRAPHY.

A concise New Gazetteer of the World, describing the respective Situation, Extent, and Boundaries, of its great Natural Features, and Political Divisions and Subdivisions, &c. by Chris. Earnshaw. 12mo. 5s.

GEOMETRY.

Legendre's Elements of Geometry, and of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, edited by David Brewster, LL.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Part I. of Pathological Observations on Dropsy, Purpura, and the Influenza of 1822-3: and particularly on the Morbid Changes of the Blood, and their influence on the production and course of these diseases, illustrated by select cases and dissections; by William Stokes, M.D. 8s. boards.

No. 78, being the first Number of a new series, of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, exhibiting a concise view of the latest and most important discoveries in Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy, 8vo. with illustrative engravings. 6s.

MISCELLANIES.

Prose; by a Poet. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 12s. boards.

Original Letters in the Times of Henry VI. Edward IV. and V. Richard III. and Henry VII.; by various persons of rank and consideration, with portraits, facsimiles, notes, &c. by the late Sir John Fenn. 4to. 2l. 2s.

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The Life of an Actor, Peregrine Proteus; by Pierce Egan, author of a Life in London, Tom and Jerry, &c. assisted with numerous original poetical descriptions, by Thomas Greenwood, esq. with three coloured engravings. royal 8vo. 3s.

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No. 1, of the Christian Gleaner and Servants' Magazine. 2d.

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The Spirit of the Public Journals for the Year 1823.

List of Plates in the Gentleman's Magazine, from 1731 to 1822 inclusive. 8vo. 2s.

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No. 1, of the Zoological Journal; to be continued quarterly. 8vo. 10s.

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IT is our pride that we have been uniformly instrumental in promoting the progress of Mr. M'Adam's most ingenious principle of constructing public roads. Road-making is an important social science, and we have ever been awake to all its suggested improvements. The best roads, previously to the improvements of Mr. M'Adam, were concave ones, slightly inclined, and cleared of their argil by a stream of water flowing down their middle; but Mr. M'Adam has adopted Nature's principle of cohesion by fitting forms, a result which he produces by reducing the bulk of the materials, so that fitting is the consequence. As might have been foreseen, if this principle

principle is best adapted to public roads, it is also best adapted to public streets. Half the inconveniences of a town-life have hitherto resulted from the necessity which stupidly appeared to exist of paving the streets with large round stones. They were constantly out of order, and out of level; the noise which they produced was intolerable; the accidents which they occasioned were innumerable; the wear and tear of carriages was increased by them; and they were preferred merely because a better system had not been invented. The commissioners of St. James's parish have, however, with a most laudable spirit, unpaved St. James's-square, caused the stones to be broken to an egg-size, and imbedded on Mr. M'Adam's system: the consequence is, that St. James's-square presents a firm, quiet, and dry, highway, superior in every respect to every other square in the metropolis. This example has been followed by the commissioners of that ornament of London, the new Regent-street; and this noble avenue is now undergoing the M'Adam process. The consequence will be most favourable to the property; carriages and equestrians will prefer it to the rumble and dangers of other streets, and it will be the grand resort of fashion. We doubt not that other districts of the town, which are not governed by the sinister influence of paviors, will speedily follow these examples; for, comparatively, the old mode of paving has not a single recommendation, and we have heard of no objection to the new system except the probability of increased dust; but, inasmuch as we are at present obliged to water our paved streets, so the same remedy will cure the evil on the improved system. Great cities will thus be relieved from the inconvenience of their noise; and, if the Society of Arts did their duty, we ought long since to have been relieved from that other great nuisance of cities—their overwhelming Smoke. We have expected the accomplishment of the latter even before the former; but the Society of Arts are, as they think, better engaged in bestowing premiums on ingenious and handsome young ladies, for drawings of flowers and butterflies.

It is our painful task to have to record the verdict of a jury, during the past month, which materially affects the liberty of the press, in regard to works of fancy, to literary controversy, to the independence of biography, and to the impartiality of history. We allude to the unworthy appeal made to the law for the purpose of sustaining the sycophancy and bad taste of the noted author of "Wat Tyler," against the manly spirit and sterling genius of Lord Byron. If any crime has been committed, it was on the part of the author of "Wat Tyler," who disgraced the name of poetry, and the reputation of a man of letters, by a servile production, filled with irreverent exhibitions of subjects of grave religious faith, for the purpose of holding up certain characters to idolatry, and covering others with ignominy. It is not necessary for us, in this notice, to enter into the question of the respective merits of these parties; but, in regard to them, there has necessarily existed among a free people great differences of opinion. A poet-laureate may be tolerated in excesses of adulation, but in this case the servility of his muse was intermingled with such gross allusions to points of religious faith, as to render the work such an outrage on decency, as no one but the author of "Wat Tyler" could have perpetrated. Respect to public opinion ought to have led to his dismissal from his office. As the crimes of poets are, however, best punished by poets themselves, Lord Byron stepped forward to vindicate the character of the age, and produced a *jeu d'esprit*, in the form of a parody on that offensive work, and thereby rescued it from the oblivion to which it otherwise was destined. Here the matter ought to have ended,—with baseness on one side, wit on the other, and a laugh on the part of the public; for it is not to be supposed, that any rational person was seriously moved in his opinions by the rhymes and points of either party. It seems, however, that the ghost of the Constitutional Association,—a body which had been murdered by public opinion,—was still prowling the earth like Milton's evil genius, and that it beheld in this petty squabble the bases of a solemn war, in which the equivocations of law and the machinery of *special* jury might be brought to bear, and a ferment created where all before had been peace and badinage. It was accordingly assumed, that Byron's parody on "Wat Tyler's" insulting adulation was calculated to wound the filial feelings of our present excellent

king, so as to endanger the publi peace; and on this whimsical assumption, which is the essential feature of criminal libel, Lord Byron's publisher has, by the verdict of a *special* jury, been rendered amenable to the judgment of the Court of King's Bench. Such is the outline of the case. We trust the judges will treat it with sound discrimination; but we lament that such a prosecution should have appeared on the records of our jurisprudence: for, if its anti-social principles were to be maintained, Britons would, in respect to biography and history, sink into the condition of the Romans under Tiberius. In these observations, we do not affect to justify the opinions *per se* of Lord Byron; and, if he had volunteered such a production, we should have thought that he had offended public decency and good manners: but in the present case his sentiments were extorted by the vile spirit of the court-poet; and, as this pensioner was not dismissed, so the indignation of Lord Byron's muse was excited to inflict a punishment of its proper kind on the delinquent. For our parts, we are at once concerned at the degradation of mind which produced the original poem, at the notice with which Lord Byron honoured it, at the doctrines of the judge, and at the decision of this *special* jury.

Memoirs of the Life of Riego and his Family, including a history of Spain from the restoration of Ferdinand to the present time, are preparing for publication, under the superintendance of the Canon Riego, and for the benefit of the widow of that unfortunate general. The work will be illustrated with several portraits and fac-similes.

It is alleged that a manuscript work of MILTON's has been discovered in the State Paper Office, but in the hand of his nephew Phillips. It is theological and controversial, and, consequently, of little interest or value: if printed, it could only add to the lumber of the polemical writings of his bewildered times.

Mr. G. DYER, formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, announces for early publication his long-promised work on "the Privileges of the University of Cambridge."

The Albigenses, a romance, by the Rev. C. R. MATURIN, is printing in four volumes.

The great success of *Nature Displayed*, and of the *Atlas of Nature*, has led to a determination to illustrate the arts of man in a similar manner; and in the ensuing winter, *Art Displayed*, and an *Atlas of Art*, exhibiting all kinds of machinery and apparatus, will be submitted to public patronage. The only impediment to the sale of "Nature Displayed" and its Atlas has been the difficulty of preparing copies fast enough to meet the general demand.

In addition to the severe and high mathematical examinations, on the admission to Bachelor's degrees at Cambridge, it is proposed that this year, and in future, there shall also be a Classical Tripos, for those who have obtained honours in mathematics. This will perfect a course of public education already the most rigorous and complete in Europe. The number of Bachelor's degrees conferred on the 24th ult. was 250; of whom eighty-three were candidates for honours; and, such is the advancement of mathematics, that thirty-one were admitted to Wrangler's degrees, being the largest number ever recorded. The Classical Tripos will be altogether honorary, and be divided into three classes. The great increase of students will be attended by local improvements on a grand scale. Bennet College is rebuilding, others are in course of enlargement; the Fitzwilliam Museum is about to be commenced; and the trumpery houses which obscure the grand line of colleges on the west are to be removed, by which a *coup d'œil* will be produced equal to any in the world.

It deserves to be noticed, that of the *Observer* newspaper which contained the details of the trial and execution of Thurtell for the murder of Weare, no less than 137,000 copies of a double paper were sold,—a number at once astonishing and unprecedented. There were used 274,000 stamps, and 548 reams of paper; the excise-duty upon which, added to the stamp-duties, must have amounted to about 4000*l.* for this one publication only.

An account of Six Months' Residence and Travels in Mexico, by W. BULLOCK, F.L.S. with a map and many plates, is in the press.

Capt. PARRY's Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage, with twenty-five plates, from the drawings of Captain Lyon, and numerous charts, &c. is nearly ready.

Capt.

Capt. PARRY in his first voyage discovered, after entering Lancaster Sound, an opening, which he called Prince Regent's Inlet; and the Admiralty, at the suggestion of Capt. Parry, have resolved that this Inlet shall be examined, in order that no opening which promises success may be neglected; he is therefore to proceed thither, in the ensuing spring, in the Hecla; and, from the situation where Hearne discovered the sea, and the apparent direction of Prince Regent's Inlet, he hopes to succeed in reaching Capt. Franklin's Cape Turnagain through it.

Proposals are circulated for publishing by subscription, a prose translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, by Miss L. PRINCEPS.

Dr. THORNTON's Green-house Companion is considerably advanced in printing, and will soon be ready for publication. It is intended as a familiar manual for the general management of a green-house, with numerous useful lists, directions as to soils, and a variety of familiar instructions necessary to be attended to in the cultivation of flowers.

Another new Review is announced, to be published every two months, and the first number will appear in March: it will be entitled, the Universal Review, or Chronicle of the Literature of all Nations. "No man can doubt (says the prospectus,) that the principal Reviews have utterly failed in these most essential points: that half a dozen essays every three months are unequal to give any idea of the progress of literature; that the ambitious authorship, whose object is simply to display the powers of the reviewer, must defeat the purpose of the reader, who desires to be acquainted with the book; that the tone of sneering and pert personality, which makes the study and the triumph of modern criticism, goes directly to offend correct taste, and to insult and repel the progress of all honourable and sensitive minds; and that, in addition, the notorious bondage and instrumentality of those reviews, as tools of government or of opposition, totally extinguishes the hope of right judgment in matters of the first importance to us as individuals, as subjects of a free state, and as lovers of literature. In those journals, too, foreign publication has found but the most trivial and occasional notice. Yet, on the Continent, a new and brilliant period has opened, that almost resembles the fifteenth century, in the suddenness, masculine strength, and original splendor, of its intellectual exertion. In France, in Germany, throughout the north and east of Europe, from Siberia to Hungary, great acquisitions have been made in every region of mental and physical discovery, into which powerful and accomplished minds could break their way. Of these labours the English reader has been kept in general ignorance, — an ignorance which it is not within the scope of the principal journals to enlighten." In these observations, there is much truth and good sense.

A volume of Critical Researches on Philology and Geography, will be published in a few days.

Mr. THELWALL has obtained permission from the Lord Chamberlain to deliver, on the Wednesdays and Fridays of the ensuing Lent, a Course of Oratorical Lectures on Shakspeare, and on Dramatic Composition and Theatrical Representations in general: including animadversions on the present state of the Stage, both with respect to writers and performers. The Lectures will be delivered at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket, and will commence on Wednesday the 10th of March. The terms of subscription proposed for the entire course are two guineas for the boxes, and twenty-four shillings for the pit. Of the proposed series, it is intended that some play or character of Shakspeare should be the leading subject of almost every individual lecture; with a general preference to those which, either in an abridged or interpolated state, still continue on the list of acting dramas. In the illustration of these, animadversions will be introduced upon the respective playwrights who have either judiciously abridged or preposterously disfigured the] productions of our immortal dramatist. Opportunities will also be taken to develop the causes of the present state of dramatic literature; and to criticise, with impartial freedom, such of the distinguished authors of the present day as have either given to their writings a dramatic form, or have furnished the materials from which the most popular of our recent dramas have been extracted. The original matter of these Lectures (including the whole of the animadversions and criticisms,)

criticisms,) will be not read, but spontaneously delivered. Of the illustrations,—the scenes and passages in dialogue, will be read from the original text, and occasionally contrasted with the altered portions of the acting plays. The soliloquies and single speeches, in general, will be dramatically recited. To extend still further the variety of the entertainment, and prevent as much as possible all inconvenience to such of the subscribers, &c. as may not always be able to assemble before the rising of the curtain, each Lecture will be preceded by some popular recitation, serious or comic: such as Collins's "Ode on the Passions;" Dryden's "Alexander's Feast;" select passages from Milton, Pope, Byron, &c. and the most approved humorous and satirical writers.

An original work, under the title of the English Spy, has been some time in preparation, and is nearly ready for publication. It embraces characteristic sketches and scenes of the present age, and particularly of high life, including Eton and the Universities. A series of coloured plates and wood engravings will accompany each part, designed by Cruikshank from the life, and containing portraits and scenes drawn upon the spot.

Mr. Henry Phillips, author of the "History of Cultivated Vegetables," "Sylva Floriffera," &c. has a work on the eve of publication, entitled Flora Historica, or the Three Seasons of the British Parterre, historically treated, with observations on planting, to secure a regular succession of flowers from the commencement of spring to the end of autumn. To which are added the most approved methods of cultivating bulbous and other plants, as practised by the most celebrated florists of England, Holland, and France.

Mr. J. Williams, the editor of the last edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, is preparing a new edition of Milton's Poetical Works, with copious notes and illustrations. This edition will be preceded by the criticism of Dr. Johnson, with numerous emendations and corrections of the misconceptions, misrepresentations, and party prejudices and partialities, of the critic; and it will contain many additional facts and circumstances which have been omitted or imperfectly stated in the biographer's life of the poet.

Dr. Hooker, the Professor of Botany at Glasgow University, is preparing a complete System of Plants, arranged according to the natural orders, with a Linnean Index, and illustrated with numerous coloured plates. One object of the author is to divest the study of botany of the repelling feature of a dead language in which it has hitherto been clothed, by adopting our own instead of the Latin, and thus to promote the cultivation of the science throughout all classes of the community.

We often quote with respect Mr. Brande's Journal, and we think it equal to its rival by Dr. Brewster, while both are the best scientific journals in Europe. At the same time, we feel it due to the public to protest against the overweening vanity and jealousy constantly displayed in the notes and criticisms in the former, in regard to the originators of certain puny experiments and very trifling assumed discoveries. Every thing is referred, in the most egotistical manner, to a certain coterie, to whom all improvements and suggestions are as weakly and pompously referred as though the parties had the intellects of a woman of fashion, who plumes herself in having first worn a cap in a particular shape! The same feeling disgraces even the pages of the "Philosophical Transactions." We know not with whom so much folly originates; and the knowledge that it is observed (derived from this paragraph) may perhaps cure it; but these gentlemen are not perhaps aware that the impartial historian of science, who may write in the year 2000, will scarcely find, of real discoveries made in the last twenty years by the coterie in question, more than will afford materials for two or three meagre paragraphs. Nevertheless, we admit their general merit; but they flatter one another too much, and see themselves under too large an angle; consequently lose, instead of gaining credit with less intoxicated bye-standers.

It having been deemed necessary to add a Miscellaneous Dialogue, the announced "Dialogues between an Oxonian and Common Sense, on the Reformation of Philosophy," were delayed for two or three weeks, but they are now before the public.

As the appearance of some of our most early native plants in flower reminds the botanist that his seasons of

of harvest are arriving, a correspondent begs our insertion of the following method of drying plants for an Hortus Siccus. It is simply by putting them between boards, covered with woollen cloth: by this method they dry much quicker, and preserve their colour better, than between paper. The leaving a plant accidentally between the leaves or flaps of a card-table, suggested the above; but such tables seldom shut close enough to prevent the wrinkling of leaves and petals. Twenty-four hours are sufficient for a plant of a dry nature, but longer for succulent ones, before they are put into a book.

In the management of cauliflower-plants, so as to secure good produce during the winter, Mr. G. Cockburn, gardener to W. S. Poyntz, esq. sows the seeds of the early cauliflower in a south border, in the beginning of July, and, as soon as the plants come up, he thins them out to twelve or fourteen inches apart, where he suffers them to remain, keeping them clean, and watering them occasionally, till about the middle of November, by which time they all produce heads from ten to thirty inches in circumference. As they are not hardy enough to bear much frost, he removes them at that time into a shed, taking care to retain as much mould about their roots as possible, and to remove all their decayed leaves. In the shed they are planted in mould, keeping a space of about an inch between each head. In this state they are frequently looked over with care, their dead leaves removed, and those heads cut for present use which show any disposition to decay; and, when severe frost occurs, they are covered with dry short hay. By this management, he has been able to send three dishes of cauliflowers to the table every week during the autumn and winter.

Mr. Lewis Gompertz, the celebrated mathematician, published in the last "Philosophical Magazine" a plan for deflecting the course of cannon-balls, by temporary inclined planes affixed to the object of attack.

Mr. Blore's work of Monuments is announced for publication in February. Mr. B. has recently returned from a journey in the north, for the purpose of collecting materials for this work, and has succeeded in tracing and restoring some very valuable specimens of ancient monuments, particularly those of the early Douglases.

In addition to the objections of Mr. Jones, Mr. Frend, Sir Richard Phillips, and others, to the physical theories of Newton, Mr. John Walsh has entered the lists in Brande's Journal, and he demonstrates mathematically the incongruity of the principle of universal gravitation. We suspect that Newton's physical hypotheses will not survive him a century, and it is curious that his method of fluxions has already yielded, both at home and abroad, to the method of his rival Leibnitz. Our scientific readers should however beware, that these changes in no degree involve the explications of phenomena promulgated in the sixteenth century by Copernicus and his followers, which explication must be as eternal as truth; for many persons are led away by ignorant quacks, who attempt to impeach Copernicus, and, with corresponding discrimination, refer themselves to our illustrious Newton. Copernicus developed the phenomena, Kepler and Hooke the laws, and Newton mathematically dissected and analyzed those laws. This discrimination is necessary to be made by all who speak and write on these subjects.

Damm's Etymological Lexicon to Homer and Pindar, is preparing in one volume, quarto. This work was printed at Berlin, in a thick quarto volume, in 1765. This "Herculei laboris!" as Heyne characterized it, has been long and extensively known to the learned world: but, for some years past, copies have been so very rare, and consequently so expensive, that the work has been unattainable, particularly to youthful scholars.

Mr. Baker, of Hampstead, has published the following remedy for the dry-rot:—Take two ounces of white arsenic in powder, dissolve it by boiling in one gallon of soft water; if boiled in an iron or tinned vessel, add half an ounce of copper-filings, but if in an untinned copper-vessel the filings are not necessary; to a quart of size and half a pound of common tar, add a small quantity of fresh-slacked stone lime, sifted pretty fine, beat them well into a paste, which should be then nicely dissolved with the above solution, gradually adding during the process (by small portions,) as much more of the pulverized lime as will give the whole

whole a proper (rather diluted) body, to be laid on with a painter's brush. New work when finished, as a preventative, should be dressed with the composition at least twice, after well drying the first coat; old work, as a curative, when removed and repaired, (such as diseased wainscot) should be perfectly dried by exposition to the air, and then well dressed on its back before it is returned to its place.

Biographia Poetica, or Lives of the British Poets from Chaucer to Cowper, in four volumes, octavo, including every poet in the collections of Chalmers, Campbell, &c. and those of the early bibliographers, whose writings or whose names retain sufficient interest to be comprised in an historical collection. Vol. I. is nearly ready.

The Life of Thomas Lord Erskine, with observations on the character of his eloquence at the Bar and in Parliament, and critical notices of his speeches and writings, interspersed with private anecdotes, is preparing by H. Cooper, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, in two vols. octavo.

Letters to a Young Man whose Education has been neglected, by the Author of "Confessions of an Opium Eater," will soon appear.

The Pilot, a tale of the sea, by the Author of "the Spy," "Pioneers," &c. is forthcoming.

Traditions of Edinburgh, or Legends and Anecdotes respecting the City in former Times, are preparing.

The Old English Drama, a selection of plays from the early English dramatists, which will include the whole of Dodsley's Collection, and every play of any excellence, is printing in small octavo, with biographical and critical notices, and will be published in monthly parts, at a moderate price.

A third volume of Dr. Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language is in the press.

Mr. G. Cruikshank is engaged in illustrating two volumes, entitled Tales of Irish Life, written from actual observation, during a residence of several years in various parts of Ireland, and intended to display a faithful picture of the habits, manners, and condition, of the people. The same ingenious and original artist is also preparing several designs for a humourous exposition of the Tread-mill.

A Catalogue of Pictures in England, collected and arranged with the permission of the proprietors, and divided into counties, is about to appear periodically.

In a few days a Shilling Pamphlet will appear, entitled Aspersions Answered; an Explanatory Statement addressed to the Public at large, and to every reader of the Quarterly Review in particular, by William Hone.

A small volume of Notes, Biographical, Critical, and Poetical, on the Portraits of "the Poets from Chaucer to Cowper," is in preparation.

An Account of the Life and Writings of the late Thomas Brown, M.D. professor, of Edinburgh, will soon be published by the Rev. D. Welsh.

Massilon's Thoughts are in the press.

The Posthumous Works of Percy B. Shelley, esq. are in the press.

The Rev. S. Piggott's volume on Suicide, in a series of anecdotes, and actual narratives, with reflections on mental distress, will be published in the course of the month.

C. Tennant, esq. announces a Narrative of a Tour through Parts of the Netherlands, Holland, Germany, &c. in 1821-22.

Mrs. Lanfear has a small volume nearly ready, entitled Letters to Young Ladies on their first entrance into the World; to which will be added, Sketches from Real Life.

Dr. Uwins will shortly publish a Compendium of Medical Theory and Practice, founded on Cullen's Nosology.

S. T. Coleridge, esq. announces the Wanderings of Cain.

A second part will soon appear of George Cruikshank's etchings, entitled Points of Humour, containing passages from celebrated comic writers, selected for the humour of situation, illustrated by original designs, drawn and engraved by Cruikshank.

The History of the Roman Empire from the Accession of Augustus to the Death of the Younger Antoninus, is preparing by W. Haygarth, esq.

The Good Samaritan, or an Appeal to the Sympathy of the Young on behalf of the Heathen World, by the Rev. J. Hooper, A.M. will soon appear.

J. Buckingham, esq. author of "Travels in Palestine," will shortly publish Travels among the Arab Tribes of the Countries East of Syria.

One Hundred Original Songs, by A. Cunningham, in one volume, and Scottish Songs, ancient and modern, in four volumes, are in preparation.

A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Music, is preparing by G. F. GRAHAM.

The Journal of Llewellyn Penrose, will soon appear.

Marston Moor, or the Queen's Page, an historical novel, in 3 vols. is in the press.

A Letter to the Editor of the British Review, occasioned by the notice of "No Fiction," and "Martha," in that work, by A. REED, will soon appear.

The New Shepherd's Calendar, by J. CLARE, may soon be expected.

Specimens of the early French Poets, with biographical and critical notices, are in the press.

The Mother's Offering, or Tales in Rhyme for Children, is preparing for publication, by a Lady, embellished with sixty-two superior engravings.

Plants may be completely protected from the depredations of insects, by washing them with a solution of bitter aloes, and the use of this wash does not appear to affect the health of the plants in the slightest degree; and, wherever the solution has been used, insects have not been observed to attack the plants again.

H.W. WILLIAMS, esq. of Edinburgh, author of "Travels in Greece, Italy, &c." will shortly publish Select Views in Greece, to be comprised in six numbers, each containing six plates, with descriptive letter-press.

A Sketch of the System of Education at New Lanark, by R. D. OWEN, is in the press.

Various unfounded observations having at sundry times been made in the newspapers and journals, calculated to mislead the public in regard to the liberal conduct and accommodations of the British Museum, we consider it our duty to set the matter in its clearest light, by introducing an exact copy of the *Directions respecting the Reading Room of the British Museum:*—

The Reading Room of the Museum is open from ten till four every day, except on Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; also on Thanksgiving and Fast Days.

Persons desirous of admission are to send in their applications in writing (specifying their Christian and surnames, rank or profession, and places of abode) to the principal librarian, or, in his absence, to the senior under librarian, who will either immediately admit such persons, or lay their application before the next general meeting, or committee of the trustees. But as it might be dangerous, in so populous a metropolis as London, to admit perfect strangers, it is expected that every person who applies should produce a recommendation satisfactory to a trustee or an officer of the house. Applications defective in this respect will not be attended to.

Permission will in general are granted for six months; and, at the expiration of this term, fresh application is to be made for a renewal.

Although the librarians are strictly enjoined to use all possible dispatch in supplying the readers with the printed books or manuscripts they may apply for; yet, as in so extensive a library it may not be possible to find every article immediately, it is recommended to the readers to allow a reasonable time for the search, especially as to the printed books.

Readers will be allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuscript; but no whole or greater part of a manuscript is to be transcribed, without a particular leave from the trustees.—The transcribers are not to lay the paper on which they write on any part of the book or manuscript they are using; nor are any tracings allowed without particular permission of the trustees.

Travels through Part of the United States and Canada in 1818 and 19, are preparing for publication by J. M. DUNCAN, A.B.

Mr. J. E. GRAY is preparing the Elements of Zoology, containing, besides an outline of comparative anatomy and physiology, and a natural disposition of the animal kingdom, with an analytical table of the genera, an explanation of all the terms used in the science, illustrated by numerous engravings.

Mr. De la BECHE will shortly publish a Selection of the Geological Memoirs contained in the "Annales des Mines," together with a synoptical table of equivalent formations, and M. Brongniart's Table of the Classification of Mixed Rocks.

It is clearly proved, and has been satisfactorily accounted for, that the air is warmer close to the earth than at some distance above it. Hence we find lofty mountains in warm climates constantly covered with snow. During a frost, however, things appear to be reversed. An observation, leading to this consequence, has been made in Hampshire. Mr. White placed a thermometer on the top of a hill at Selbourne, and another in the valley, towards the evening of a very cold day.

day. During the night, that in the valley lowered to one degree below zero, that is, to 33° below the freezing point; whereas that on the hill, though 200 feet higher, fell only to 17°, or 15° lower than the freezing point. On the following morning, that in the vale was at 10°, while the elevated thermometer was at 22°; so that the difference of cold between the two situations was at one time 18° less above than below; and through the whole frost continually 10° or 12°. This variation in temperature was confirmed by the total destruction of the forest evergreens in the valley, those on the hill remaining unhurt.

RUSSIA.

M. Martinoff is the first author who has attempted to introduce into the Russian language the classical beauties of the ancient Greeks; he has prepared for the press, and is now publishing, the Iliad of Homer, the first rhapsody to be accompanied with a literal translation; also the Tragedies of Sophocles, the Hymns of Callimachus, with philological remarks, and the Fables of Esop.

A Bible Society has been established at Kaffa, which has already distributed an immense number of copies of the New Testament among the Russians, Cossacks, and Americans. A Museum of Antiquities has been lately founded there, containing objects found in the vicinity. Certain speculative virtuosi pretend to have discovered the tomb of Mithridates, at the distance of some leagues from Kaffa. Pallas has described the region of the Tauride as rich in antiquities. Among other recent improvements at Kaffa, are a Greek theatre, a public library, and a botanic garden.

GERMANY.

The number of students at present in Gottingen is 1419. Among them are four princes,—the Prince of Brunswick, the Prince of Leinsingen, and the two Princes of Solms; and also seventeen counts. Of the students, 270 study theology, 730 jurisprudence, 224 medicine, and 195 devote themselves to physics and general philosophy.

A plan is in contemplation to unite the Danube with the Elbe, by means of a canal to be cut from Lintz, and intended to unite with the Moldau, which falls into the Elbe, in the circle of Butzlau. M. Von Gerstner, of the Polytechnic School at Vienna, surveyed the Elbe to Hamburgh, by order of the Austrian government, last autumn. There is every reason to expect the speedy execution of this important measure.

FRANCE.

A new machine has been invented as a substitute for the Scaphander, and to preserve from drowning. It is made of tin, in the form of two cones lengthened, as a distaff, and strongly joined together. It is so contrived, as to come under the arm-pits; a river may be safely crossed with it by any individual, though loaded. It has been successfully tried for half an hour together, before numerous spectators, and bears the name of *Rouanette*, from its inventor M. Rouan, of Paris.

At the last annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Paris, at which the Duke of Orleans presided, it appeared from the Secretary's report, that the following works had been printed at the Society's expense, during the preceding twelve months:—A Japanese Grammar, a Mantchou Dictionary, certain Fragments in Sanscrit, a Collection of Fables in the Armenian tongue, and a Grammar of the Georgian, accompanied with a Vocabulary. In the same sitting were read, among other specimens of Asiatic literature, a Fragment of a very curious Chinese Romance, translated by M. Fresnel; some extracts from the works of Hairi, a famous Arabian writer, translated by M. de Tassy; and certain Idyls and Fables, translated from the Persian and Sanscrit by M. Chezy.

NORTH AMERICA.

Capt. Cochrane has ascertained that there is no junction between the continents of Asia and America. He had been for two years exploring the north-eastern coast of Siberia, to settle this point.

In the United States, the proportion of marriages to the population is calculated as one to thirty; that of births, as one to twenty; and of deaths, as one to forty. The number of males to that of females, as collected from the census, has been rated from twenty-six to twenty-five; also the proportion of male infants under ten years, to that of females of the same age, has been found, at different periods, from twenty to nineteen, and from nineteen to eighteen.

L. Bringier, esq. of Louisiana, has published observations on the region of the Mississippi, and shows that thousands

sands of superficial miles have been formed by the deposits of that river. The whole state of Louisiana is a country but just emerging from its water; and, as the Mississippi is ascended, the banks of the river gradually rise and again descend towards the swamps. The Mississippi may be considered as a river running on the top of a hill twenty-four feet in its highest position, the base three miles in its average diameter, and reposing in the swamps, which are more than 9 feet above the marshes, on the sea-shore, for a distance of 215 miles. What has escaped over its banks in its overflowings never returns to it again. Enormous beds of timber, leaves, and other substances, are spread over the plains by its waters. In the Achafalaya river, several hundreds of miles are converted into solid rafts of wood, and these disappear every two or three years under beds of sand and leaves, by which the bed of the Achafalaya is alternately removed four or five miles to the East, or two or three to the West. Mr. Bringier landed at the mouth of that river in 1812 (the river itself being but a mouth branch of the Mississippi,) and he counted the large trees which were perpetually carried into its current in a given time, and found them to amount to 8000 cubic feet for a minute. To these may be added the leaves, bark, reeds, and muddy sediment, making on a moderate calculation thirty-six cubic miles of deposit annually. The large raft at Red River is sixty miles in length, and in many places fifteen in breadth, in some places composed of pines heaped together with their leaves into compact rafts.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY.

[*The great increase of Journals devoted to Science, and the consequent accumulation of facts, have determined us, as a means of putting our readers into possession of every novelty, to devote from three to four pages regularly to Notices of the New Discoveries and interesting Facts scattered through seven or eight costly publications. We hope thereby to add to the value and utility of the Monthly Magazine, and leave our readers nothing to desire in regard to what is passing in the philosophical as well as literary world. The* Belles Lettres *departments of this Miscellany are, we believe, inferior to no work in the interest and taste of the articles, while, as an assemblage of useful materials, we have confessedly no rival either at home or abroad. Our only ground of lamentation is the limitation of space, by the limitation of our price; but we have resisted every overture to raise it above two shillings,—it being our ambition to present the public with the best Miscellany at the lowest price. This we are enabled to effect by an established circulation, and by not expending our small profits on meretricious advertisements. We calculate that every Number of our Miscellany is its own best advertisement, in the sterling merits of its contents; and that the commendation of the public will continue to prove more advantageous than the equivocal representations of newspaper advertisements.*]

NEAR Halberstadt, in Saxony, a *burying-place of very high antiquity* has lately been discovered; as is inferred from the numerous skulls found therein, differing widely from those of the present inhabitants, or even those of the European race, and approaching nearer to the Coptic form; yet, from having, as is asserted, no incisors, but grinding teeth, some are disposed to consider these as the remains of a frugivorous race of men, more ancient than the flood of Noah. If so, why not coeval with the garden of Eden?

So numerous are *Comets*, that in the last fifty years the elements of the orbits of 125 have been collected by Schumacher, and at least as many more must have escaped accurate observation. This averages five in two years. That which appeared in January 1786 is believed to have been seen again in December 1797, Nov. 1805, Jan. 1819, and May 1822. In 1790, 1805, 1811, and 1822, three were observed; and in 1819, no less than four.

The *flying fish* appears in its aerial excursions, assisted by its long, broad, and thin, gill-fins, perhaps less singular and surprising than the feats of the skipper or leaping-fish (*Esox saurus*), lately described by Mr. J. Couch, of Cornwall, in the "Linnean Transactions," which, though possessing only very small pectoral fins, is enabled, by the action of its tail and finlets, to spring from the surface of the sea, and pass over the space of thirty or forty feet, before immerging for an instant, and then taking another such leap, and often several of them in succession.

sion. Whether this was done in sport, or for escaping a finny pursuer, it has often been difficult to ascertain.

Sir Everard Home's new theory, respecting the *physiology of the blood*, purports, that carbonic acid gas forms a large proportion of the blood, and that this fluid is of a tubular texture. It exists in the proportion of two cubic inches to an ounce, and is given out in large quantities, from the blood of a person after a full meal, but very little from the blood of a feverish person. The fact, of the appearance of the tubes passing through every particle of the blood, was discovered by Sir Everard (in 1818), on observing the growth of a grain of wheat, daily, through a microscope. He first saw a blob, and then a tube passing from it; the blob was the juice of the plant, and the tube was formed by the extrication of carbonic acid gas. He then examined a globule of blood, and found it composed of similar tubes, which he injected under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump. His discovery will probably lead to important results.

Our Astronomer Royal, who thinks there is no sensible parallax, nevertheless infers, from the observations of M. Struve, that the mean parallax of several fixed stars cannot exceed 0″,018; but Mr. Struve assigns 0″,16 as the parallax of eight in the Little Bear, and 2″,221 as the parallaxes of two others in the Swan and Great Bear. Dr. Brinkley conceives that a sensible parallax may be determined, but Mr. Pond impeaches his instruments.

The component parts of *Parker's cement* appear to be—

Carbonate of lime	·657
—— magnesia	·005
—— iron	·070
—— manganese	·019
Clay silica	·180
—— alumina	·066
Water	·013
	1·000

With one part of common clay, and two parts and a half of chalk, a very good hydraulic lime may be made, which will set as speedily as Parker's cement.

Mr. H. Brooke, the author of "Elements of *Crystallography*," as applied to minerals, has commenced a series of important papers in the "Annals of Philosophy," illustrated by excellent wood-cuts, on the crystaline forms of artificial salts, with a view to enable chemists to know and describe, with more accuracy than yet they have usually done, the external forms of the crystals produced in their experimental processes.

Food of Bats.—From observations made by M. Swainson, during his residence in the Brazils, it appears that bats do not always feed on animal substances, as is commonly believed, from the circumstance of the sharp-pointed tubercles with which their molar teeth are bristled. Or, at least, it is certain that he discovered in that country Chiropteres of the genus Pteropus, a species that feed only on fruits. M. S. being attached for some time to a plantation in the province of Fernambuco, was in the habit of remarking a prodigious number of bats, about the time of twilight, flying with great force and rapidity in the middle of a grove of fig-trees, that were covered with their nests. The fruits became the prey of the young, on their arriving at maturity.

That *heat increases the power of an electrical machine*, has been ascertained by Mr. Ronalds; who, using a very small spirit-lamp under the rubber, and another under the prime conductor of a cylindrical-glass machine, has very greatly increased its power, and thereby he has been able to render it effective in the dampest weather.

The *analysis of Candite*, a new black mineral from Candy, in Ceylon, was lately made by Dr. Gmelin, which afforded him as follows:—

Alumine	57·20
Iron, protoxide	20 51
Magnesia, with a trace of manganese	18·24
Silica, probably accidental . . .	3·16
	99·11

The name above chosen seems particularly unfortunate, since the discovery by M. Siebers, that the name of Crete Island, in the Mediterranean, was changed to that of Candia, on account of the prevalence there of a *white* earth (the *creta* of the ancients,) heretofore erroneously supposed to be chalk.

Gooseberry bushes have, during several years past, been trained by Mr. S. Jevees, in the manner of a *berceau* or arbour walk, about five feet and a half wide and seven feet high; whereby the fruit, in very increased quantity, is pleasantly exposed to the view of company walking under the arched trellis

trellis grating, on which the branches are trained, and an agreeable facility is offered for selecting and gathering this fruit.

The *Hamburg Ice Boat, for receiving drowning persons*, where the ice has broken and let them into the water, is described in the Mechanic's Magazine, No. 10; it is made extremely light, of strong basket-work, covered by prepared leather or oiled cloth, having two keels rather widely separated, each furnished beneath with thin bars of hard wood, or else metal, on which the boat can be safely sledged or slid along, either on land or on ice; between the keels, a long square or an oval hole is left in the centre of the boat's bottom, and the basket-work turned up around the same, and also the water-tight leather or cloth cover within it, to the height of the gunwale, so as to form a tight bottomless well-hole in the centre of the gravity of the boat. This boat, carefully preserved, and kept standing on its keels near to places of danger, is furnished with a coil of strong line and a drag, and with a pair of long tongs or forceps, for embracing and pulling up a body, its furniture being so stowed therein as exactly to balance the boats on an horizontal position, when suspended from two handles on the top of the sides of the well-hole, connected below by straps with the keels. On any emergency a man jumps into the well-hole, and catching up the boat by its handles (the height of which is adjustable to the man's height,) he walks forward, carrying the boat across the land and on to, and across the ice, until it is launched in the broken part, over or near to the sufferers; a strong loose strap across the well-hole is provided, across which the man straddles, to secure him from danger of sinking through the well-hole into the water, on the boat's floating, and before he can have time, by resting his hands on the handles, to throw his legs out of the well-hole, and take his standing or seat in the boat, and proceed to take in or search for the drowning persons. If the distance on land is considerable, a horse or men can drag the boat on its sledge keels, and the boatman only takes his station in the well-hole, at the edge of the ice. We hope and trust that our parks, the scene most winters of dire distress from dangers of drowning, may be each furnished with ice-boats, as much improved upon, as British ingenuity may be able. In cases of attempted suicide at any season, these boats might be applicable to the saving of lives, under the most interesting of circumstances.

Nature of Blood.—Microscopic observations on the thin and semidiaphanous parts of living animals, have shown that their blood during life, is merely serum, holding in suspension numerous particles which owe their red colour to a membrane in which they are inclosed; but which particles are within of a colourless substance, very closely allied to albumen. Messrs. Provost and Dumas have lately made, and published in the Ann. du Chimie, an extensive series of observations on blood, very recently drawn from man, and a great variety of animals, birds, and fish; from whence they conclude,

1st. That arterial blood contains more particles than venous blood.

2d. That the blood of birds is the most abundant in particles.

3d. That the mammiferæ succeed birds in this respect, and the blood of the carnivorous tribes contains more particles than that of the herbivoræ.

4th. That the cold-blooded animals possess the smallest particles.

Lastly. That after an animal has been somewhat exhausted by a copious bleeding, its veins suddenly absorb serum from the parts which surround them, so as nearly to supply the loss of blood, as to quantity; but wherein a proportionably diminished number of particles is of course found.

—In the course of these experiments, on 10,000 parts by weight of fresh blood, in each case, first drawn, that from the common hen was found to contain the greatest weight of particles, viz. 1571 parts; the barbot (or gadus lota) the least, or only 481 parts; and the average weight of particles in the 20 species of beings experimented upon, was 1125; and the human particles 1292. The average number of respirations usually made per minute by the animals experimented upon, was something under 27; the extremes in this respect were the guinea-pig, and hare, each 36, and the horse 16, amongst the animals not torpid; whilst the human respirations were 18 per minute. The average number of pulsations per minute was something more than 111; those of the heron being 200, of the horse only 56, and of man 72. The average heat of the blood, 102½° of Far. (very nearly that of man's, 102·2°) the duck rising to 108½°, and the ape only to 95·9°.

Mr. John Murray, in some Observations on the light and luminous matter

matter of the *Lampyris noctiluca*, or Glow-worm, read at the Linnæan Society, after detailing the opinions of various naturalists on the nature and cause of the light of the glow-worm and other luminous insects, proceeds to relate his own experiments, which show that this light is not connected with the respiration, nor derived from the solar light; that it is not affected by cold, nor by magnetism, nor by submersion in water. Trials of immersion in water of various temperatures, and in oxygen, are detailed. When a glow-worm was immersed in carbonic acid gas, it died, shining brilliantly: in hydrogen it continued to shine, and did not seem to suffer. Mr. Murray infers that the luminousness is independent not only of the respiration but of the volition and vital principle. Some of the luminous matter obtained in a detached state was also subjected to various experiments, from which it appears to be a gummo-albuminous substance mixed with muriate of soda and sulphate of alumine and potash, and to be composed of spherules. The light is considered to be permanent, its occultations being caused by the interposition of an opaque medium.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.*

THE prevailing disorder of the month, especially in some of the districts in which the Reporter practises, has been scarlatina; and occasionally a sort of internal tendency, if it may be so said, has been manifested in the character of the specific poison upon which the distemper depends, thus affecting the membranes of the brain and the sensorial functions, rather than fully developing itself in its more usual and less formidable locality —the external surface. It is in these cases that the carbonate of ammonia, to the excellencies of which the writer has more than once before adverted, proves so conspicuously applicable; and in defiance of the common principles which regulate prescription, in respect to chemical combination, the writer has even found his account, in employing what has been suggested to him by a friend, viz. the union of the carbonate of ammonia with the sulphate of magnesia.

It may not be amiss to embrace the present occasion of saying, that chemical laws, in respect to medicinal agency, have been looked up to, and acted upon, rather too much in the abstract; and this objection, in some measure, applies against the principle of concentration, that has recently been proposed and adopted, particularly by the French school and its British partizans. It has been the aim of the chemico-medical philosopher to detect the especial something upon which the virtue of a given substance depends: to extricate this something from its attachment to other portions of the material, and thus to concentrate the virtues and simplify the action of therapeutic agents; but in these closet speculations, bed-room facts have been too much overlooked; and it is a substantial truth, that several parts of a plant, which *in se* and abstractedly are nothing but inert substance, are, when united with the active portions of the same medicinal, capable of bringing out, as it were, these properties into more powerful manifestation. Sarsaparilla, for instance, respecting which so much has recently been said, and thought, and done, if it possess any virtue at all, possesses it as a whole, that is, in combination with its woody fibre, and not as an ingenious manipulator of the present day seems to suppose, by a particular element, disunited from the fibre; and, when the writer hears talk of Morphin and Quinin, and hundreds of ins and outs besides, he thinks of Gallic ingenuity and imposing Gallimatia, rather than of absolute improvement and practical good.*

But, while we reject the specious, merely, of proposed innovations, let us be careful at the same time not to be influenced by objections which may originate in party spirit, or indolence of disposition. In medicine, as in other matters, we must, trying all things, hold fast to that which is good; but, at the same time, not be blown about by every wind of doctrine that might impede our steady course in the straight-forward paths of science, good sense, and unbiassed observation: from the subtilties of high-flown speculation on the one hand, however, and *old-woman* common-place on the other, may be occasionally selected wholesome

* A combination, rather than separation, of remedial powers, appears to the Reporter to be in the general way of most importance, in order to insure full efficacy. How often do we find, that a union in one recipe of three or four of the vegetable narcotics, will prove more operative in allaying irritation than the same or even a larger quantity of a single material.

wholesome doctrine and momentous truths. The concentrated form of the Peruvian bark) although not possessing *all* the virtues of bark in substance) may, under some circumstances, be far preferable to the bark itself, inasmuch as it does not clog and load, and irritate and nauseate, an already, perhaps, weak and irritable stomach.

Some of the readers of these essays may look for further information respecting the cancerous case to which especial allusion has been made in former papers. On this head the Reporter has to say, that from unavoidable circumstances the treatment has been suspended, and the ulcer in consequence had taken on a rapid growth, assuming the fungoid character, which, however, upon the resumption of Mr. Young's method, was not only, as heretofore, suppressed, but the disease has altogether materially diminished, and the parts generally are now retrograding towards health.

A case of diseased integuments of the hand and wrist, of the most inveterate kind, has lately been subjected, under the Reporter's observation, to the treatment by compression, and has thereby been completely restored to health and usefulness.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; Jan. 26, 1824.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE country has been reaping all the advantages, and experiencing some of the disadvantages, of a mild and moist winter; many of the latter may be yet to come, among which, the most to be dreaded is a cold ungenial spring.—Wheat-sowing, upon backward and wet soils, was certainly protracted; but the opinion that a less quantity than usual was put into the ground, comes from few quarters, and is not of general consequence; on the contrary, there is at least a comparatively active spirit of exertion in the country, encouraged and kept alive, no doubt, by rising markets and never-failing demand; and the greater probability is, that any deficiency of wheat-sowing, in the autumn, will be made good in the spring; more especially should the weather continue open. All the lands, at all approachable, are in good forwardness for spring culture; and bean-setting has proceeded for some time in those parts where that process is customarily early. There being no impediment from frost, drainage and digging have gone on freely, and to an extent not altogether usual of late years. The early-sown wheats, on dry lands, look most beautiful, and exhibit a strong plant; but perhaps, without that rankness and *winter-pride* which similar seasons have produced. On the wet lands, and particularly where water-furrowing has been neglected or insufficiently performed, they are weak, thin, and, having but a slight hold at the root, in case of frost, would be in great danger. Few seasons have made a finer show of winter tares, and the culture has been considerably extensive. All green vegetation is flourishing. The cabbage and carrot culture, such great agricultural favourites in former days, seems reviving in some of the eastern counties. Turnips, on their appropriate dry soils, are a sufficient crop; on those less favourable, they are running away; and, far from imparting nourishment to sheep, are producing the rot, which has appeared in various parts, and may, by and by, occasion heavy losses. Sheep, on these wet lands, receive also equal damage from the soil as from its produce; but no loss or damage, to whatever extent, seems adequate to a conviction of the inferiority of our system of wintering sheep. The foot-rot is general on such soils. The straw-yard, in course, commenced very late, to the vast saving of hay; and cattle are doing well on the fodder, the quantity of which has exceeded expectation. Butter is considerably affected by the inferior quality of the hay, and the necessarily-increased use of turnips. Potatoes, perhaps, do not equal expectation, either in quantity or quality, being much specked and affected by the variable weather in spring and summer. The culture of late years has, however, been so extensive, that there is seldom any deficiency of crop experienced. All articles of produce, together with live stock, both fat and stores, have been for some time on the rise. Pigs, though the breed has been of late very extensive, maintain a very high price. The price, even of the inferior kinds of horses, has advanced; the superior are worth any money that can be asked. As the consumption proceeds, the inferior quality of the past crop of wheat seems now apparent; and great complaints are heard of the barley, as coarse and unproductive. Vast quantities, however, of the best of the wheats, of the two last crops, are in the hands of speculators; and which, should the spring turn out propitious, will come upon the market. The labourers, more generally, find employment, but at wages certainly not adequate to the prices of provisions. Where regular employment cannot be found for them, their situation is sincerely to be commiserated. On the whole, times are greatly improved—wheat at a considerable price, Peel's *guineas* in plenty; no need of hoarding coin, thence little or none for the country

country bankers' privilege. The crop of bread corn is said to have failed in the Peninsula, and in some parts of Italy; but there is plenty of wheat in France and the neighbouring countries, at a far less price than would purchase it in this country.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*—Mutton, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*—Veal, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*—Pork, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*—Dairy Pork, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*—Bacon, Bath, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*—Irish, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.*—Raw fat, —.

Corn Exchange:—New Wheat, 48*s.* to 63*s.*—Old Wheat, 55*s.* to 73*s.*—Barley, 28*s.* to 40*s.*—Oats, 23*s.* to 33*s.*—London, price of best bread, 10*d.*—Hay, 63*s.* to 115*s.*—Clover do. 84*s.* to 126*s.*—Straw, 42*s.* to 52*s.* 6*d.*

Coals in the pool, 36*s.* 6*d.* to 46*s.*

Middlesex; Jan. 23.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. *Dec.* 25, 1823.								*Jan.* 27, 1824.							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£5	0	0	to	5	8	0	4	10	0	to	5	8	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	3	10	0	—	3	17	0	3	0	0	—	3	7	0	do.
———, fine	5	8	0	—	6	0	0	5	4	0	—	5	14	0	do.
———, Mocha	5	0	0	—	5	12	0	5	0	0	—	5	12	0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	9	—	0	0	10½	0	0	8½	—	0	0	10	per lb.
———, Demerara	0	0	11	—	0	1	1½	0	0	10	—	0	1	0	do.
Currants	5	5	0	—	5	12	0	5	5	0	—	5	8	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	0	0	—	2	16	0	2	10	0	—	2	12	0	per chest
Flax, Riga	60	0	0	—	62	0	0	62	0	0	—	63	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	42	0	0	—	42	10	0	42	0	0	—	42	10	0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	16	18	0	—	18	0	0	15	15	0	—	18	0	0	per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	9	0	0	—	12	0	0	9	0	0	—	11	4	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	8	10	0	—	9	0	0	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	per ton.
———, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
Oil, Lucca	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	9	10	0	—	10	0	0	25 galls.
—, Galipoli	51	0	0	—	0	0	0	50	0	0	—	51	0	0	per ton
Rags	2	0	6	—	2	1	0	2	0	6	—	2	1	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	6	0	—	4	8	0	4	6	0	—	4	8	0	do.
Rice, Patna	0	16	0	—	0	18	0	0	16	0	—	0	18	0	do.
——, Carolina	1	17	0	—	2	0	0	1	18	0	—	2	3	0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	6	7	—	0	6	8	0	6	7	—	0	6	8	do.
———, Cloves	0	3	9	—	0	4	0	0	3	9	—	0	4	0	do.
———, Nutmegs	0	3	0	—	0	3	1	0	3	1	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	5½	—	0	0	6	0	0	5½	—	0	0	0	do.
———, white	0	1	3½	—	0	0	0	0	1	3½	—	0	0	0	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	2	10	—	0	3	2	0	2	10	—	0	3	2	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	2	2	—	0	2	4	0	2	0	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	2	—	0	2	6	0	2	4	—	0	2	9	do.
Sugar, brown	2	19	0	—	3	0	0	2	18	0	—	2	19	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	3	10	0	—	3	14	0	3	9	0	—	3	12	0	do.
——, East India, brown	1	0	0	—	1	4	0	1	0	0	—	1	4	0	do. *bond.*
——, lump, fine	4	3	0	—	4	6	0	4	3	0	—	4	6	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	1	19	0	—	0	0	0	1	19	0	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Russia, yellow	1	13	6	—	0	0	0	1	14	0	—	1	14	3	do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	4½	—	0	2	5	0	2	5	—	0	2	5½	per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0	5	9	—	0	6	0	0	5	9	—	0	6	0	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe
——, Port, old	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	do.
——, Sherry	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt

Course of Exchange, Jan. 27.—Amsterdam, 12 2.—Hamburgh, 37 4.—Paris, 25 60. Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 52.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.—Birmingham, 315*l.*—Coventry, 1100*l.*—Derby, 140*l.*—Ellesmere, 69*l.*—Grand Surrey, 50*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Union, 21*l.*—Grand Junction, 280*l.*—Grand Western, 6*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 390*l.*—Leicester, 340*l.*—Loughbro', 4500*l.*—Oxford, 780*l.*—Trent and Mersey, 2250*l.*—Worcester, 56*l.* 10*s.*—East India Docks, 155*l.*—London, 125*l.* 10*s.*—West India, 235*l.*—Southwark Bridge, 17*l.*—Strand, 5*l.*—Royal Exchange Assurance, —*l.*— Albion, 52*l.* — Globe, 176*l.* — Gas Light Company, 79*l.*—City Ditto, 132*l.*

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 27th, were 90¼; 3 per Cent. Consols, 89⅜; 4 per Cent. Consols, 101⅜; New 4 per Cent. 105¼; Bank Stock, 257½.
Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*—Silver in bars, 4*s.* 11½*d.*

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies *announced between the 20th of Dec. 1823, and the 20th of Jan. 1824: extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 80.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ACTON, P. Congleton, innkeeper. (Moorhouse
Auger, E. George-and-Blue-Boar yard, Holborn, coach-master. (Stevens and Co.
Averey, J. L. Macclesfield, hardwareman. (Blakelock, L
Bates, W. Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. (Whitehead
Bishop, J. Warwick, grocer. (Kitchen, Barford
Blunt, W. Cornhill, optician. (Knight and Co.
Bryant, W. Bristol, tailor. (Saunders
Brittain, J. Chatham, grocer. (Eyre, L.
Brookbridge, T. Knight's-court, Green-walk, coach and bedstead carver. (Cottle, L
Buller, B. Stratford-upon-Avon, corn-dealer. (Coppin
Bury, H. Austin Friars, merchant. (Crack
Chambers, T. Liverpool, grocer. (Rawlinson
Cooper, C. Marston Bigott, Somersetshire, edge-tool maker. (Bartley, L.
Coward, J. Castle-street, Leicester-fields, currier. (Corbett
Dawson, T. Houndsditch, whalebone-cutter. (Nind and Co.
Davenport, J. Stockport Etchells, publican. (Woodburne, Manchester
Donkin, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper. (Dawson
Dorret, R. Rochester, linen-draper. (Jones, L.
Durant, J. Montagu-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer. (James
Dyson, J. Netherton, Yorkshire, clothier. (Whitehead and Co. Huddersfield
Fell, W. Cloak-lane, merchant. (Robinson
Flewett, J. Hillhampton, Worcestershire, farmer. (Curtler, Droitwich
Forsaith, S. Shoreditch, haberdasher. (Robinson, L.
Gibbs, C. Eccleshall, Staffordshire, ironmonger. (Rosser and Son, L.
Gibbons, G. H. Finch-lane, Cornhill, merchant. (Robinson
Gray, T. March, Cambridgeshire, common brewer. (Meredith, L.
Guldine, A. Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper. (Poole and Co. L.
Harris, W. Sutton Valence, Kent, victualler. (Taylor, L
Hassell, J. Little Guildford-street, Surrey, timber-dealer. (Black, L.
Henderson, J. Blackfriars-road, draper. (Parton
Henry, T. P. Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, flour-factor. (King
Housdon, J. Bulstroad-street, coal-merchant. (Watson
Holmes, J. Carlisle, grocer. (Ewars
Hood, J. Beeston, Nottingham, hosier. (Hurst, Nottingham
Hopkins, T. Woolwich, carpenter. (Noker
Hosking, V. Walton, Bucks, builder. (Williams and Co. L
Hurst, W. Manchester, grocer. (Kershaw
James, J. and W. Seddon, Liverpool, ship-builder. (Leather
Langshaw, J. Latchford, Cheshire, timber-merchant. (Leather, Liverpool
Leeming, R. Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, silkman, (Bourdillon and Co.
Lowe, J. and W. Bridgford-mills, Staffordshire, miller. (Fisher, Newport
Luton, W. Bristol, saddler. (Hall, Hereford
Lyney, J. Limehouse, sail-maker. (Atchison, L.
Lyon, D. Bolton-le-Moors, timber-merchant. (Woodhouse
Mapley, J. Cheapside, glass-cutter. (Jessop
Merrick, W. Bristol, flax-dresser. (Haverfield
Mortimer, J. H. Lostwithiel, Cornwall, brandy-merchant. (Baynton, Bristol
Moss, W. G. Diamond-row, Camberwell, dealer. (Allen, L
Niven, C. Holborn-bridge, oil-broker. (Lay, Hackney
Oakes, H. Chelmsford, linen-draper. (Bryant, L
Ogden, J. Aldrick, Lancashire, grocer. (Norris, L
Palmer, C. Russell-street, Bermondsey, brewer. (Stride
Parker, H. Pilton, Somersetshire, victualler. (Adlington, L
Peacock, J. Watford, paper-maker. (Brough, L.
Peirce, T. and D. Williams, Merthyr Tidvil, Glamorganshire, bankers. (Jenkins, L
Pink, A. jun. Portsea, common brewer. (Walker, L
Pratt, J. Hatton-wall, pavior. (Railton
Rawlings, J. Mitton, Oxfordshire, druggist. (Russell
Rankin, F. W. Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street, merchant. (Tooke and Co.
Richardson, J. and J. Griston, Norwich, bricklayers. (Saggers, L
Robertson, J. Whitstable, Kent, coal-merchant. (Pierce, Canterbury
Saxby, J. R. Southwark, hop-merchant. (Kearsay and Co.
Shaw, J. Hull, clothier. (Rosser and Son, L
Shaw, J. W. and A. W. Elmslie, Fenchurch-buildings, merchants. (Hall and Co.
Sims, B. St. Ann's-lane, shoe-maker. (Ellison and Co.
Sims, G. F. Aldermanbury, chinaman. (Pullen and Son
Springweiler, A. Duke-street, Smithfield, cabinet-maker. (Waller
Stewart, J. Manchester, tailor. (Rymer
Sutliffe, T. Windle-house, Howarth, Yorkshire, worked-stuff manufacturer. (Eagle, York
Thomas, J. Leicester, linen-draper. (Wilkinson, L
Threlfall, J. Liverpool, banker. (Wheeler, L
Wade, D. P. Hadleigh, Suffolk, tanner. (Leaks and Co.
Walker, S. Ashton-under-Lyne, grocer. (Adlington and Co. L.
Walker, J. Halifax, Yorkshire, clothier. (Jaques, L
Weeks, T. Southampton, upholsterer. (Hicks and Co. L
Wilcox, W. Bristol, warehouse-keeper. (Ambury
Wilson, E. Wellington-street, Strand, upholsterer. (Young and Co.
Willey, J. Throgmorton-street, coal-merchant. (Young
Wood, W. Sanderson, and J. Sanderson, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, insurance-brokers. (Reardon
Yeoman, B. Heyford Frome, Somersetshire, baker. (Hartley, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Ablett, J. Bucklersbury
Adam, W. Narrow-wall, Lambeth
Andrews, P. P. Brighton
Atkins, W. Chipping Norton
Barker and Hudson, Stratford
Barton, H. Paul's Cray, Kent
Beaven, W. Buckley Mountain, Flintshire
Bedson and Bishop, Aston, Warwickshire
Brander, A. Budge-row
Bullock, J. Leadenhall-street
Button, W. and W. Paternoster-row
Burn, J. Lothbury
Clifford, J. Fulneck, Yorkshire, and J. Jackson, Queen-street, Cheapside
Collen, E. London
Cogger, T. Haymarket
Cohen, E. London
Coldman, J. New Kent-road
Copland, W. Holt, Norfolk
Cortin, J. Broad-street
Cox, J. St. John-street
Cuffley, J. R. Ipswich
Dallas, W. Old Broad-street
Davies, W. King-street, Covent-garden
Drakes, D. and G. Smith, Reading
Doull, A. sen. London-street, Greenwich
Ealand, R. Stourbridge
Essex, M. Cheapside
Evans, T. B. Strand
Fereday and Co. Wolverhampton
Farrell,

Farrell, J. Prospect-place, Newington-causeway
Ferguson, J. Liverpool
Finch, R. Cooper's-row, Crutched Friars
Fitton, J. Gosport
Flowers, J. G. Leadenhall-street
French, W. H. and J. Disborough, Little Eastcheap
Gayner, W. Bristol
Gleave, S. Warrington
Gough, R. Liverpool
Gould and Greasley, Cheapside
Goodwin, R. Lamb's Conduit-st.
Goodair, J. Chorley
Grafton, J. Lapworth
Greatrex, C. B. Abberley, Worcestershire
Green, J. Rednall
Haigh, J. Huddersfield
Hague, J. Hull
Hart, G. Harwich
Heaton, J. M. Fleming, and M. Dyson, Almondbury, Yorkshire
Henry, A. Finsbury-square
Heys, J. Stockport
Hilder, W. New Windsor
Hughes, J. High Holborn
Hyams, J. Coventry-street, Haymarket
Innel, J. and J. Chalford
Isbell, R. C. Chepple, and R. D. Isbell, Stonehouse, Devonsh.
Kirby, J. Chelsea
Kempster, T. Bouverie-street, Fleet-street
Lethbridge, J. Carmarthen-street, Tottenham Court-road
Lea, T. Liverpool
Lewis, G. London
Longster, G. Highbury-terrace
Manser, T. Caroline-street, Commercial-road
Matthewman, R. Leeds
Marks, R. Romford
Meredith, T. sen. Bishopsgate-without
Minchin, T. A. Portsmouth
Moore, W. Liverpool
Murgatroyd, J. B. Bradford, Yorkshire
Newman, E. Lambeth Marsh
Newby, J. Aldgate
Niblock and Latham, Bath
Nottage, G. Stansted, Mountfitchet, Essex
Owen, W. Islington
Palmer, E. T. Bedford
Palmer, G. Mosterton, Dorsetsh.
Palmer, S. Bourton-on-the-water
Park, R. jun. Portsea
Parker, J. Warwick
Paternoster, W. Rochester
Peet, J. Ashton in Mackerfield
Peterin, H. F. Lloyd's Coffee-house
Pinkerton, T. Nuneaton, Warwickshire
Rawley, J. New-street, Covent-garden
Rawlins, C. E. Bristol
Reed, H. Mill-street, Bermondsey
Reddall, J. H. Balsall-heath, Worcestershire
Richards, W. Shoreditch
Robinson, J. Nicholas-lane
Sarvis, A. Chelsea
Sawyer, R. J. B. Tobler, and J. Cumberlege, Leadenhall-st.
Scobell, J. jun. Hinton St. George, Somersetshire
Sedgwick, M. London
Silver, J. Size-lane
Singer, J. sen. Keyford
Slater, A. Cuddington
Smith, T. Hampton Wick
Smith, H. Tooting, Surrey
Stolworth, E. Whitechapel
Stacey, G. Basingstoke
Stubbs, J. Leicester-square
Stewart, R. King-street, Cheapside
Sutton, F. H. Strood, Kent
Taylor, J. Shoreditch
Tennant, B. J. and W. Garnett, Liverpool
Thompson, J. T. Long Acre
Trabaudins, C. J. Mile End
Travis, J. Oldham, Lancashire
Troughton, B. and J. Wood-street
Troward, R. I. Cuper's-bridge
Turner, W. Layton, Essex
Tyerman, J. Bristol
Warington, N. High-st. Southwark
Welsford, J. P. Union-court
Welsh, J. High Holborn
Wilson, J. jun. Staincliffe
Wilson and Waugh, Aldersgate-street
Williams, R. Worcester
Winch, B. Hawkhurst, Kent
Worrall, S. and J. Edmonds, Bristol
Worth, J. and J. Trump-street
Younge and Deakin, Sheffield.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TWO interesting subscriptions are in great activity: one in behalf of the victims of legitimacy who have fled from Spain, and have sought a temporary asylum in England; and the other in behalf of the Greeks. Both are honourable to the national character, and merit the contributions of all opulent and public-spirited persons. The present amounts are—6000*l.* for the Spaniards; and 8000*l.* for the Greeks.

A third subscription is also open, for a monument to that great and good man, Lord ERSKINE; and it already exceeds 1000*l.* At first it was restricted to lawyers, but the public demanded admission.

The only incident of public importance within the month, is the ill-advised prosecution of the publisher of a squib of Lord Byron's, on which we have remarked more at large under the head VARIETIES. If it tend to draw public attention to the crying abuse of the Jury System, in the admission of *special* juries to the trial of questions between the crown and the subject, good will come out of evil. We have often repeated that this practice is as glaring a blot in our constitutional system as the rotten boroughs; and petitions against the practice ought to be sent up from every town in the empire. The unsuspected purity of juries is the corner-stone of our liberties.

The public funds have risen to a great height. The three per cents. are above 90. The passion for foreign loans are, we hope, on the decline. A Mexican Mine Company has been proposed, and may be a sound project; but we warn speculators against a repetition of the South-Sea bubble. On the whole, the country is quiet and prosperous.

SPAIN.

This ruined country continues in the same distracted state as for several months past. No amnesty proceeds from the bigotted tyrant whom the Holy Alliance have restored to unconditional power; and hence the partizans of the Constitution are rendered desperate, while a hollow submission is produced by the coercion of foreign troops. The priests and their fanatical dupes are triumphant; and, to destroy a constitutionalist, is deemed a service to God! In the mean time, the other party have taken vengeance on the betrayers of Riego, immolated the whole

whole family, and burnt their dwelling. Mutual proscription of course destroys all confidence and industry,—the most intelligent fly the country; while the traitors Morillo, Abisbal, &c. have been permitted to retire into France. The French traitor Bourmont commands at Madrid; but every account states, that he demands fresh troops, and that detachments are marching to his relief and support. Mina and other patriots are in London; but hopes are nevertheless entertained, that both the Spaniards and Portuguese will rally in the ensuing spring and summer. A general amnesty, and the establishment of constitutional forms, might have served as a respite for the tyrants; but so much wisdom would have been inconsistent.

In the mean time, Ferdinand has heaped one absurdity on another, by issuing a proclamation exacting obedience to his Trans-Atlantic states; and it is universally believed, that a grand effort will be made by the Holy Alliance, to bring back those now independent republics to their vassalage to Spain. Of the success of so wild a project, no hope can be entertained; but, if persisted in, it will disturb the world a few years longer. Ferdinand's hopes and feelings are manifested by his proclamation, and by every rumour from Spain.

GREECE.

The Greeks maintain themselves in the Morea, and in the southern provinces; and may now be regarded as an organized people. Corinth is taken; and some advantages have been obtained over a division of the Turkish fleet. Indeed the movements of the Turks appear to be paralyzed; and the Greeks have as much now to fear from the insolent pretensions of European legitimacy as from their ancient tyrants. Lord Byron, and other Englishmen of energetic character, are among them. The United States likewise are favourably disposed to their cause.

WEST INDIES.

Considerable dissentions have taken place in Jamaica, and other British colonies, in consequence of the avowed wishes of many philanthropists in England to see the black population emancipated. This project the colonists consider as so fatal to their interests, that a spirit of remonstrance has arisen in Jamaica particularly, which will not be easily allayed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Of the independence of all the late Spanish provinces, no doubt can be entertained. Bolivar has penetrated into Peru, got possession of Lima, and the faction of priests and royalists are scattered and overwhelmed. The only possession remaining to Spain is the solitary castle of Vera Cruz, on the Mexican Gulph.

Of the proverbial bad faith of European legitimacy, the Brazilians have just had a notable proof. The Cortes, while assembled in deliberation, have been surrounded by the guards of the *soi-disant* emperor, the son of the King of Portugal; the whole dispersed, and some arrested and shipped for Europe! The result of this outrage is not yet known; but, as a republican spirit pervades these provinces, it may be hoped that the fate of the Emperor Pedro, in Brazil, will be similar to that of the Emperor Iturbide, in Mexico. His admiral, Lord Cochrane, who has protected Brazil against Portugal, is not likely to protect an usurper against the people.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

DEC. 28.—General Mina arrived in London from Catalonia.

— 30.—A meeting of the inhabitants of the parishes of Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, and Charlton, was held, to petition the Lords of the Treasury for the removal of the grievances occasioned by the present mode of assessing taxes in those parishes, and for the removal of the surveyor, who was charged with rackrenting the inhabitants.

Jan. 1.—Iturbide, ex-emperor of Mexico, arrived in London from Italy.

— 9.—John Thurtell executed at Hertford for the murder of Mr. Weare.—Joseph Hunt, by the Privy Council, reprieved, and to undergo transportation for life.

The following is a statement of christenings and burials for London and suburbs, for the year ending Dec. 17, 1825:—

	Christened.	Buried.
97 parishes within the walls	1,059	1,162
17 ditto without the wall	5,443	3,990
Carried forward	6,502	5,152
Brought		

	Christened	Buried.
Brought forward	6,502	5,152
23 out ditto of Middlesex and Surrey	17,092	10,727
10 ditto of Westminster and liberties	4,095	4,708
	27,689	20,587

MARRIED.

E. Fielder, esq. of St. James's-place, to Miss Eliza Maria Jones, of Brithdir-house, Montgomeryshire.

William Dobbin, esq. of the Army Pay-office, to Miss R. Summers, of Milford.

W. Penford Kite, esq. of Dalby-terrace, City-road, to Miss Sarah Adeliza Popplewell, of Sister's-cottage, Stoke Newington.

Mr. Cruickshank, of Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square, to Miss Louisa Roberts, of the Manor-house, Greenford, Middlesex.

Mr. Robert Mayhew, of Foster-lane, Cheapside, to Miss Elizabeth Elliott, of Hermes'-hill, Pentonville.

William Owen, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Anne Warburton, widow of the Rev. Thomas Coupland, of the Priory, Chester.

Edward Penrhyn, esq. to Charlotte, daughter of Lord Stanley.

J. W. Edwards, esq. of Conduit-street, to Harriot Exton Teale, daughter of Thomas Morris, esq. of Chandos-street.

William Babington, esq. of St. John's Wood-place, Regent's-park, to Katharine, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Ravenscroft, prebendary of Rasharkin, and rector of Fenvoy, county of Antrim.

The Rev. A. Stewart, of Barnet, to Miss Ann Kezia White, of Brydges-street.

W. S. Jones, esq. of the Crown-office, to Miss Sarah Hough, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

George Watts, esq. of Sloane-street, Chelsea, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir John Everitt.

At Cheam, Surrey, Alfred Hardwick, esq. to Antonia, daughter of the late Capt. Dundee, of the fusileers.

Charles Lane, esq. of Bedford-row, to Emily Maria, daughter of John Thornhill, esq. of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park.

J. P. Robinson, esq. of Camden-street, Gloucester-place, to Mary Ann, daughter of John Scott, esq. late of Edinburgh.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. G. Tyrie, esq. to Miss Sophia Hardy, of Woburn-place, Russell-square.

At St. Mary-le-bone New Church, the Rev. J. Deake, rector of St. Athan, Glamorganshire, to Susan, widow of Capt. W. T. Taylor, of the 5th vet. battalion.

James Stenton, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire.

James Hodgson, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, to Miss Eliza Neale, of Cheam, Surrey.

Mr. J. Beckett, of Southwark, to Miss Clark, of Brentford.

Lately, Henry Edwards, esq. of Newgate-street, surgeon, eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. James Edwards, to Mary, youngest daughter of J. N. Michell, esq. of Union-court, Broad-street.

Mr. Dyer Dew, of the Customs, London, to Miss Hannah Addington, of Roxton, Bedfordshire.

W. Farr, esq. of Upper Montague-street, Montague-square, to Sophia Jest, daughter of the late William H. Hill, esq. of Waterden, Norfolk.

Joseph H. Bradshaw, esq. of Lombard-street, to Catherine, daughter of the late Richard Stewart, esq. of Straid, Ireland.

William Brent, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Martha Amelia Morgan, of St. Mary Cray, Kent.

At St. George's-church, Hanover-square, Lieut. Col. Davis, M.P. to Augusta Ann, daughter of the late Thomas Champion de Crespigny, esq.

At Clapham, the Rev. W. F. Cobb, M.A. of Nettlestead, Kent, to Mary, daughter of P. Blackburn, esq. of Clapham.

DIED.

At Herne-hill, Surrey, 57, *John Curtis, esq.* an eminent stationer of Ludgate-hill and Bridge-street.

At Westham Abbey, Essex, 42, *William Kebbell, esq.* proctor, Doctors' Commons.

At Southampton, 30, *Jessey Ann*, wife of Thomas Ashmore, esq. of Bolton-street, Piccadilly.

At Bow-farm, Bow, *Thomas Greenhill, esq.* of Gracechurch-street, stationer and bookseller.

At Cumberland-gate, *Lady Caroline Pennant*, wife of David P. esq. and daughter of the Duchess of Marlborough.

At Brentford, *Miss Burchett.*

At Lambeth, 91, *Mrs. Mary Wellford*, late of Tower Dock.

In York-street, Baker-street, 72, *Richard Dennison, esq.*

At Barling, Essex, *the Rev. — Salts*, vicar of Barling and of Hornham, and a Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.

At Little Stenham, Suffolk, *the Rev. James Richard Vernon*, morning preacher at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and evening lecturer at Bow-church, Cheapside.

In Bloomsbury-square, *Martha*, wife of Dr. Richard Bright, and daughter of Dr. Babington, of Aldermanbury.

In Commercial-place, *Ann*, wife of J. Tilstone, esq. of the Customs, London.

At Clapham Common, 49, *Joseph Brandley, esq.*

In Manor-place, Chelsea, *Mrs. Sarah Caroline Basilico.*

In Carmarthen-street, Bedford-square, 72, *Walter Pye, esq.* barrister-at-law, commissioner of bankrupts.

At Luddington-house, Surrey, 76, *Walter Irvine, esq.*

At

At Greenwich, *Mrs. Corder.*

In New Palace-yard, 63, *Mr. Thomas Killick.*

At Enfield, *Mrs. Esther Townsend.*

In Upper North-place, Guildford-street, 72, *Mrs. Elizabeth Legge.*

At Farnham, Surrey, *Mrs. Priestly Collier.*

Major General W. O. Faweett, of the E. I. Co.'s Service, aged 70, and son of the late Gen. Sir William, K.B.

At Peckham, *B. H. Smith, esq.*

At the Albany, *William Cruise, esq.* barrister-at-law.

In Great Woodstock-street, *Mr. William Whitelow*, a respectable statuary.

At Morden-park, Surrey, *Miss Sarah Adams*, late of Hampstead.

In Beer-lane, Tower-street, 85, *Mr. John Drinkald.*

At Upper Clapton, *James Benson, esq.*

At Hampstead, *Ann Catherine Lucy*, widow of Rev. Samuel Man Godschall, of Weston-house, Surrey.

In Camberwell-grove, 22, *Robert*, eldest son of Robert Metcalf, esq.

At Islington, 90, *Mrs. Corrie*, widow of Richard C. esq.

At the Butts, Brentford, *James Zinsau, esq.*

At Limehouse, *Janet*, wife of James Walker, esq.

On board the national ship Bustard, at Jamaica, *Cornelius Flucker Earle, esq.* son of the late Hamilton Leonard Earle, esq.

In Cecil-street, Strand, *Mrs. Eliza Nathan*, author of "Langreath," "Elvington," and many other esteemed works.

At Richmond, *James, Earl Cornwallis*, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Dean of Durham, in the 81st year of his age. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, James Mann, Viscount Broome.

At Barnes, 79, *the Rev. Theophilus Houlbrooke*, LL.B. F.R.S.E. formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge. He was active in the promotion of every useful undertaking, and for some time held the office of president of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool. His death is generally lamented in his private circles for many amiable qualities.

In a fit of apoplexy, *Joseph Marryatt, esq.* M.P. and the head of a banking firm. He was chairman of the Committee of Underwriters at Lloyd's, and member of parliament for Sandwich, a merchant and banker in London, and agent for the island of Grenada. Mr. Marryatt possessed a great deal of general information, a clear, powerful, and business-like manner of speaking, which gave him great ascendancy in all public meetings connected with his own pursuits, and procured him an attentive hearing in the House of Commons. He was in the 67th year of his age. Mr. Marryatt invariably took his seat on the lower bench of the ministerial side of the House; but he was by no means "a thick and thin" Treasury-Bench member. On many mercantile "measures," he differed from those with whom he might be considered as generally acting; and as to the "*Privileges*" of the House, he decidedly took a popular course.—During the discussions respecting the late queen, when Princess of Wales, it may be remembered that the "gallery was cleared," by which means the reporters were excluded in common with the strangers. Mr. Marryatt declared, that "while he held a seat in the House, there should be no debates with closed doors. If others were excluded, to the best of his ability he would report himself. The members were the representatives of the people of England, and, as far as he was personally concerned, the people of England should know what their representatives were doing." A good report of those proceedings which took place within closed doors appeared in the papers of the next day.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. G. Smalley, M.A. to the vicarage of Debenham, Suffolk.

Rev. H. Fardell, to the rectory of Bexwell, Norfolk.

Rev. L. A. Clerk, B.A. to the perpetual curacy and parish church of Rumburgh, with that of St. Michael Southelmham annexed, in Suffolk.

Rev. J. Foley, M.A. to the rectory of Shrawley.

Rev. B. Pack, to the rectory and vicarage of Tullow, alias Baltimore, of Ross.

Rev. W. Read, M.A. to be domestic chaplain of the Duke of Clarence.

Rev. T. Homer has been elected second master of the Grammar School, Sheffield.

Rev. D. Hatton appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king.

Hon. and Rev. W. Annesley, to the vicarage of Studley, Warwickshire.

Rev. J. B. Jameson, to the perpetual curacy of Heywood, Lancashire.

Rev. T. Armisted, D.D to the valuable living of Cockerham, near Lancaster.

Rev. R. Moore, to the rectory of Wimbourne St. Giles, Dorsetshire.

Rev. J. L. Hamilton, to the rectory of Ellesborough, Bucks.

Rev. J. Maydwell, to the rectory of Boothby Pagnell, Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Powell, M.A. appointed lecturer of Mr. Jones's Foundation in Monmouth.

Rev. G. L. W. Fauquier, B.A. to the vicarage of Bacton, Suffolk.

Rev. E. Postle, B.A. to the rectory of Colney, Norfolk.

Rev. H. H. Mogg, appointed chaplain to the Marquis of Aylesbury.

Rev. A. Goode, jun. appointed one of the chaplains to the East India Company on the Bombay station.

Rev. W. P. Jones, appointed chaplain to the Baroness Dowager Lavington.

Rev. J. Fenton, to hold the vicarage of Penrith, with Torpenhow, Cumberland.

Rev. W. Dowker, to the rectory of Hawnby.

Rev. Mr. Carr, to a minor canonry in St. George's-chapel, Windsor.

Rev. J. Vane, to the vicarage of Worcester, Shropshire.

Rev. T. Sworde, M.A. appointed to the perpetual curacy of Bungay St. Mary's, Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Sheppard, to the rectory of Eaton Constantine, Salop.

Rev. C. Bridges, to the vicarage of Old Newton, Suffolk.

Rev. G. Pyke, to the vicarage of Wickhambrook, Suffolk.

Rev. W. Godfrey, to the vicarage of Ravenstone, Bucks.

Rev. G. Rollestone, to the vicarage of Stainton, Lincolnshire.

Rev. R. V. Law, B.A. to the vicarage of Waverham, Cheshire.

Rev. J. Curwen, to the rectory of Harrington, Cumberland.

Rev. H. V. Bayley, M.A. to the archdeaconry of Stowe.

Rev. H. S. Fisher, B.A. to the perpetual curacy of Arkendale, Yorkshire.

Rev. R. Wood, B.A. to the perpetual curacy of Askrigg, Yorkshire.

Rev. G. Hodson, to be domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester.

Rev. P. Steeman, to the vicarage of Whitechurch, Devon.

Rev. T. F. Dibdin, M.A. to the alternate morning preachership of Brompton-chapel, Kensington.

Rev. M. West, to the rectory of Teffont Mevias, Wiltshire.

Rev. H. Wright, B.A. to the perpetual curacy of Maismore, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Dr. Jones, to the living of Bedfont, near Staines.

Rev. Mr. Troughton, to the prebend of Huntingdon.

Rev. Mr. Lavie, to the rectory of Abdon.

Rev. A. M'Leod, to the parish and church of Uig, in the presbytery of Long Island.

Rev. R. Stirling, to the church of Galston.

Rev. W. Dewe, chaplain to the ship Cambridge; the Rev. T. Quarles, to the Sybille; and the Rev. J. S. Cox, to the Spartiate.

Rev. G. Turberville, M.A. to hold the rectory of Whichford, Warwick, with Hanley-castle, both in the diocese of Worcester.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AN Association recently formed in North Shields, for mutual protection against clerical claims, held within the month their first annual meeting. Their object is to establish a fund for defence against the illegal encroachments of the clergy, in their exactions of what are called Easter Offerings, Surplice Fees, and Church Dues. Societies of this description are now forming in several places, in Northumberland and Durham.

Married.] Mr. H. Spurs, to Miss M. Watson.—Mr. T. Nesbit, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Urwin, of Boldom.—R. Gothard, esq. of the Shield Field, to Mrs. Pattison, of Newcastle.—Mr. R. Robinson, to Miss H. Jackson, both of Durham.—Mr. J. Donkin, to Miss E. Stormont, both of North Shields.—Mr. J. Robson, to Miss M. Jackson, both of South Shields.—Mr. G. Metcalfe, of South Shields, to Miss S. Reay, of Dockwray-square.—Mr. J. H. Palmer, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss E. Preston, of Sunderland.—G. Wilkinson, esq. of Alnmouth, to Miss Turnbull, of Alnwick.—Mr. J. Lowden, of Monkwearmouth, to Mrs. J. Stafford, of Sunderland.—Mr. M. Hall, to Miss E. Thompson, both of Bishop Auckland.—Mr. Joseph Lancaster, to Miss A. Fenwick, of Chesterhope.—Mr. W. Oliver, of Chester-le-street, to Miss E. Pattison, of Gateshead Fell.—Mr. W. Murray, of Chester-le-street, to Miss Hunter, of Fishburn.—John Lowes, esq. of Allansgreen, near Haltwhistle, to Miss Parker, of the Hill House, near Haydon Bridge.

Died.] At Newcastle, 77, Mr. A. Goodfellow, much and deservedly regretted.—In Orchard-street, 34, Mr. R. Dixon, much respected.—48, Mrs. A. Reed.—In Dean-street, Miss E. Young.—In the Great-market, 84, Mr. W. Miller.—72, Mr. J. Atkinson.—On the Quay, 41, Mr. R. Knox.

At Gateshead, Mr. Stephen Horner.—At an advanced age, Miss Andrews.

At North Shields, in Howard-street, 74, Mrs. Elder.—Mrs. M. Napier.—61, Mr. J. Fantamore.—23, Mr. W. Morton.—46, Mrs. H. Turnbull.

At Sunderland, Mr. T. Cook, suddenly.

At Darlington, 80, Mr. W. Cundell.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Tanner.

At

At Bishop Auckland, 85, Mr. M. Atkinson.

At Long Benton, 67, Mr. Jos. Addison.—At Blyth, 80, Mr. W. Bruce.—At Norton, John Hogg, esq.—At Linstock, Mr. R. Lattimer.—At Thornton-le-Street, Mr. W. Weatherburn.—At Kellington, 90, Mr. R. Maynard.—At Morpeth, 72, Mr. Robert Gibson, much esteemed.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A Mr. Bowness, of Workington, in a late Whitehaven Gazette, observes,—"I will venture to assert, that it is possible, by adopting certain means, to introduce almost any quantity of pure air into any coal-pit or mine whatever; this properly conducted, in any situation, would be a complete remedy to the daily increasing evil, and afford a more sufficient and safer light to the collier."

Married.] Mr. J. Farley, to Miss A. Jordan.—Mr. J. Strong, to Miss M. A. Fenwick.—Mr. J. Johnston, to Miss A. Wright: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Patrickson, to Miss M. Gophin; Mr. J. Nicholson, to Miss J. Coulthard: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss D. Bechy; Mr. A. B. Wilkie, to Miss M. Bell: all of Workington.—Mr. T. Atkinson, of Penrith, to Miss Heylin, of Penruddock.—Mr. T. Harrison, of Brampton, to Miss E. Madgin, of Penrith.—The Rev. Wm. Skinner, of Kirby Lonsdale.—Mr. H. Little, of Malsgate, to Miss E. Routledge, of Crook.—Mr. Ashcroft, to Miss Sherwood, both of Walton.

Died.] At Carlisle, Hannah Edmondson, one of the Society of Friends.—74, Mr. Dan. Wilson.—In Fisher-street, Mrs. A. Clark.

At Whitehaven, 67, Mrs. J. Mossop, much respected.—39, Mrs. Ros. Darby.—66, Mrs. M. Grayson.—62, Mrs. A. Crawford.—42, Mrs. N. Cain.

At Workington, 75, Mr. G. Rogerson.—45, Mr. James Mucklewean.

At Cockermouth, 74, Mrs. A. Fearon.

At Kendal, 39, Mr. E. Brooks.

At Rockliff, 69, Mr. T. Lowry.—At Westlinton, 83, Mr. T. Brown.—At Blennerhasset, 89, Mr. J. Atkinson.—At Egremont, 32, Mr. T. Benn, suddenly, deservedly regretted.

YORKSHIRE.

Several school-masters residing in Hull and the adjoining districts, have lately formed themselves into an association, under the title of "The Hull, East-Riding, and North-Lincoln Schoolmasters' Association," upon the model of one at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which has existed about fifty years. Their object is, by a regular quarterly subscription, to raise a fund for the relief of aged members. Earl Fitzwilliam is the patron; and W. Wilberforce, esq. M.P. the president.

At the late meeting of the Philosophical and Literary Society of Leeds, a paper was read, "On the Origin of Language, and on the Origin and Progress of Alphabetical Writing," by Mr. G. S. Weidemann.—John Marshall, esq. the president, read another, "On the production of Wealth, and on the propriety of discussing subjects of Political Economy, as distinguished from Politics."

A meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield was lately held in the Town-hall, when a plan was adopted for establishing a library for mechanics and apprentices.

Married.] The Rev. D. Umpleby, M.A. to Miss M. Carnidge, both of York.—Mr. T. M'Turk, of Hull, to Miss Gladstone, of Lower Wyke.—Mr. J. Gilcs, to Miss M. Kelly, of School-Close; Mr. Calvert, to Miss Muff; Mr. W. Bateman, to Mrs. C. Settle; Mr. J. Jones, to Miss M. Thomlinson; Mr. J. Field, to Miss M. Weeley: all of Leeds.—Mr. T. Lewis, of Victor-lane, Leeds, to Miss Craven, of Rothwell.—Mr. W. Arnold, to Miss S. Copley; Mr. W. Kennington, to Miss Dyson; Mr. W. Chadwick, to Miss E. Linley: all of Wakefield.—Mr. Nichols, of Wakefield, to Miss Middleton, of Ackton.—Mr. J. Sharpe, of Halifax, to Miss Oliver, of Skelton.—Mr. Hirst, to Miss E. Stubbs, both of Boroughbridge.—Mr. W. Stott, to Miss M. Walker, both of Stainland.—Mr. Jas. Wright, of Hunslet, to Miss M. Ouseman, of Tadcaster.—Mr. J. Tattersal, to Miss C. Lunn, both of Birkby.—Mr. Holroyd, of Mouldgreen, to Mrs. Pollard, of Huddersfield.—Mr. J. Nichols, to Miss F. Hezlewood, both of Morley.

Died.] At York, Miss Mira. Shadwell.

At Hull, in Bishop's-lane, Mr. J. Cairns, suddenly.—Mr. Rounceval Fletcher, respected.—In Church-lane, Mr. W. Hodes.

At Leeds, 47, Mrs. Wood.—In St. James's-street, Mrs. Bray.—Elizabeth, wife of Robert Ramsden, esq. of Carlton.—In Nile-street, 49, Mr. T. Freeman.—80, Mr. J. Patrick.—Mrs. Forrest.—Mrs. S. Firth.

At Wakefield, Mr. F. Hatfield.—In St. John's Place, 76, George Oxley, esq.—50, Miss Wilson, daughter of the late Captain W. of the Guards.

At Knaresborough, 69, Mr. E. Sutcliff.

At Birstall, 88, Mr. Joshua Priestley, brother to the late Dr. P. the able philosopher.—At Meanwood, Mrs. Wood.—At Barwick, 85, Mr. J. Canell.—At Morton-on-Swale, 27, Mr. Joseph Blackburn.—At Hebden Bridge, 75, Mr. Dineley.—At Bramley, 27, Miss S. Burton.

LANCASHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the owners and occupiers of land in the parish of Manchester lately took place, when several resolutions were unanimously passed, expressive of the determination of the meeting to resist the warden and fellows of the collegiate church, Manchester, who had filed bills in Chancery

Chancery to compel about sixty individuals to pay tithes on hay, milk, and other articles in kind.

A Greek committee has recently been formed at Manchester, and is still making the most successful exertions. Four hundred pounds have already been subscribed.

Married.] Mr. Fry, to Miss M. S. Rawstorne; Mr. H. Podmore, to Miss E. Thompson; Mr. W. Boardman, to Miss E. Johnson: all of Manchester.—Mr. D. Wood, of Gee Cross, to Miss Mather, of King-street, Manchester.—Mr. J. Lawless, to Miss M. A. Massey, both of Salford.—Mr. J. Ashton, of Salford, to Miss M. Holmes, of Manchester.—Mr. W. H. Warde, to Miss E. Donald; Mr. G. Aris, to Mrs. A. Martin; Mr. L. Backhouse, to Miss E. Cowley; Mr. J. Haswell, to Miss Frazer: all of Liverpool.—Mr. Charles Bird, of Liverpool, to Miss C. Birtle, of Manchester.—Mr. J. Rose, of Strangeways, to Miss E. Wooling, of Oldham.—Mr. James Buckley, of Saddleworth, to Miss M. Horrocks, of Oldham.—John Kirkman, esq. of Cheetham, to Mary, daughter of Colonel Fielding, of Catterall.

Died.] At Manchester, at an advanced age, Mrs. Stringer, greatly regretted.

At Liverpool, in Benson-street, 84, Mrs. B. Jackson.—38, Mrs. I. Coulson.—In Bold-street, 84, Mrs. M. Brown.—In Edmund-street, 30, Mr. F. S. Price.—30, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. R. Tetlow, A.M.—In Scotland-place, Mr. G. Wakefield.—In Chester-street, 26, Miss S. Ryder.—68, Mrs. Lyon.—In Union-street, 73, Mrs. S. Carter.—In Whitechapel, 50, Mr. E. Pugh.

At Blackburn, 31, Mrs. Edleston.

At Bury, 70, the Rev. Henry Unsworth, A.M. late minister of St. John's chapel.

In Higher Ardwick, 98, Eliz. Atkinson, a member of the Society of Friends.—At Southfield, 31, William Sagar, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Upholland, Miss E. Braithwaite.

CHESHIRE.

The Whig Club of Cheshire and Shropshire lately held its third anniversary. The Rev. Mr. Tomkinson in the chair. The attendance was respectable for talent and property, and the speeches replete with patriotic and liberal sentiments. Our limits prevent us stating the names of the gentlemen who attended, and who did themselves so much honour, but they may be found in the late Chester and other neighbouring papers.

Married.] Mr. W. Pate, of Chester, to Miss E. Ingleby, of Greenfield.—Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss E. Higginbotham, both of Macclesfield.—Mr. J. Davenport, of Northwich, to Miss H. Stubbs, of Manchester.—Mr. W. Sampson, to Miss M. Jackson, both of Runcorn.—Mr. Burgess, of Delamere Farm, to Miss Aston, of Tiverton.

Died.] At Chester, in Pepper-street, 68, Mrs. E. Stubbs, late of Congleton.—In White Friars, Mrs. L. Lloyd, suddenly.

At Stockport, 80, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. L. Syddall.

At Sandbach, 73, Mrs. A. Eaton.—At Hoole, 70, Mr. Smith.—At Neston, 87, Mr. Mason, deservedly regretted.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Smith, of Queen-street, Derby, to Miss Hutton, of Buxton.—Mr. J. Naden, of Ockbrook, to Mrs. Hinch, of Derby.—Mr. J. Gregory, to Miss E. Ardron, both of Mickleover.—Mr. Charles Holmes, of Sansom Fields, to Miss M. Holmes, of Derby.—Mr. G. Lawley, of Aston, to Miss Bakewell, of Leathersley.—Mr. J. Wharton, of South Wingfield, to Miss A. Gregory, of Ashover.—Mr. J. Burton, of Winster, to Miss F. Fidler, of Woolley Moor, near Crich.

Died.] At Quordon, 41, Mr. Buxton, deservedly lamented.—At Ferney Bentley, 52, the Rev. John Bowness, late perpetual curate of Brassington.—At Buxton, 41, Mr. J. Royston.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Fogg, to Miss E. Dakin; Mr. B. Burra, to Miss C. Spencer; Mr. W. Matthews, to Miss E. Lacey; Mr. R. Bentley, to Miss M. Barker; Mr. J. Bailey, to Miss S. Burton; Mr. B. Castledge, to Mrs. M. Wilcox; Mr. W. Horabin, to Miss P. Potter; Mr. T. Hanson, to Miss E. Henson: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Thomas King, to Miss S. Birmingham, both of Newark.—Mr. J. Wood, to Miss A. Marriott, both of Calverton.—Mr. W. Hart, to Miss C. Peet, of Cotgrave.—Mr. T. Mitchell, of Edwinstowe, to Miss P. Fox, of Mansfield.

Died.] At Nottingham, in St. James's street, 26, Mrs. J. Seals, regretted.—In Wheeler-gate, 55, Mr. J. Rowbotham.—In Red Lion-street, 79, Mr. J. Burton.—On the High Pavement, 21, Miss M. Barker.—In Rosemary-lane, 61, Mr. W. Argill.

At Newark, 60, Mrs. J. Renshaw.—32, Mr. S. Bell.—67, Mrs. A. Sprigg.—75, Mr. J. Wallace.

At Mansfield, 95, Mr. T. Parker.

At Wollaton, 70, Mrs. S. Asher.—At Eastwood, Mr. J. Miller, greatly regretted.—At Clapton, Mr. W. Deveril.—At Long Eaton, 31, Mr. J. Towle, generally regretted.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Gainsborough, when it was resolved to enter into a subscription to return a member for the county of Lincoln, at the next election, free of expense.

Married.] Mr. J. Rowstone, of East Thorpe, to Miss A. Woodcock, of Newark.

Died.] At Grantham, 80, Beaumont Leeson, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon, and father of that corporation.

At Stamford, 70, William Bury, esq. of Ripon, late captain of the 11th foot.

At Louth, 55, Mr. John Gray.

At Grantham, 80, Benjamin Leeson, esq. father of the corporation of that place.

At Ingham, 97, Mrs. Ann Smith.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

A public meeting lately took place at Leicester, T. Paget, esq. in the chair, when it was resolved to enter into subscriptions to assist the London fund for the relief of Spanish refugees.

Married.] Mr. J. G. Johnson, to Miss E. Fielding.—Mr. M. Bott, of Markfield, to Miss M. Henton, of Northgate-street, Leicester.—Mr. J. Dale, to Miss S. Warner, both of Loughborough.—Mr. J. Adams, of Loughborough, to Miss M. A. Hall, of St. James's-street, Nottingham.—Mr. C. Rushforth, of Loughborough, to Miss S. Chapman, of Burleigh-hall.—Mr. Callow, of Milton Mowbray, to Miss Sumner, of Osbournby.—Mr. T. Farmer, to Miss J. Down, both of Thornton.—Mr. Rippin, of Edmonthorpe, to Miss Roberts, of Freeby.

Died.] At Leicester, in Horsepool-street, 47, Mr. Lee.—80, Mrs. Miller, mother of Mr. Alderman M.

At Loughborough, Mr. T. Wakerly.

At Castle Donington, 87, Mr. J. Cooper.

At Little Ashby, 73, Mr. J. Cooper.—At Osgathorpe, Miss Fell.—At Stockerstone, 72, R. Walker, esq.—At Countesthorpe, Mrs. Christian.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

An intelligent agent belonging to the Marquis of Stafford has lately discovered a method of effectually extracting hydrogen or inflammable gas, in coal mines, by means of rarefaction on the surface of the ground.

At the late Stafford Sessions, a Mr. Flint and several other persons were indicted for a riot, and for opposing the constables of Stafford in the execution of their duty. The riot, &c. arose out of a disputed claim to the possession of some land, and Mr. C. Flint, a clerk to his brother, an attorney at Uttoxeter, was the legal adviser of one of the persons interested. The parties were all found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour. On this extraordinary affair the British Press well and indignantly observes that the power vested in the Justices of the Peace is at once so extensive and uncontrolled, that it has become at length an undefined tyranny of the worst kind. This never was intended to be the condition of the people of this country. Mr. Charles Flint, a young gentleman under the articles of clerkship, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and the labour of the Tread mill, for no other offence than requiring from a constable the sight of his warrant!

Married.] Mr. W. Worrall, to Miss Warner, both of Litchfield.—Mr. C. Holmes, of Sansom Fields, to Miss M. Holmes, of Lichfield.—Mr. T. Beardmore, of Newcastle, to Miss S. Coleclough, of Market Drayton.—Mr. G. W. Eaton, of Newcastle, to Miss M. L. Parker, of Oldbury.

Died.] John Spencer, esq. of Rolleston-park.

WARWICKSHIRE.

An extensive subscription was lately entered into at Birmingham, to assist the cause of the Greeks.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Johnson, to Miss Bayley; Mr. D. W. Barbury, to Miss K. Heydon: all of Warwick.—Mr. R. Bingard, to Miss M. Waterhouse; Mr. Bettridge, to Miss M. Chinn: all of Birmingham.—Mr. T. Kevitt, of Coventry, to Miss S. Perkins, of Kenilworth.—Mr. W. Baxter, of Birmingham, to Miss E. A. Botterill, of Willow Bank, near Liverpool.—Mr. R. H. Rochford, to Miss Albridge, both of Sutton Coldfield.—Mr. E. Power, of Atherstone, to Miss M. Lucy, of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Died.] At Warwick, 77, Charles Porter Packwood, esq. lieut.-col. of Warwickshire militia, and a dep. lieut. of the county.

At Birmingham, in Newhall-street, 52, Mr. S. Whall.—42, Mrs. E. R. Wardell.—In King Edward's Place, 22, Mr. H. Read.—29, Mr. W. Hall, deservedly regretted.—82, Mrs. J. Budd.

At Coventry, 96, Mr. C. Brown.

At Handsworth, 61, Mrs. C. Flint, deservedly regretted.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. Rowley, M.A. of Bridgenorth, to Miss M. A. Farmer, of Dreyton.—Mr. J. Rhodes, to Miss H. Bickley, both of Ellesmere.—John Beddow, esq. of the Bryn, to Miss E. S. Hill, of Ledbury.—The Rev. G. E. Oatley, M.A. of Bishton-hall, to Miss H. K. Dana, of Wenterbourne-house.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Baffery, of Wellington, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Colley, late of the Lower Down, near Bishop's Castle, justly esteemed and lamented.—On Pride-hill, Mrs. Steven's.—68, Mr. J. Evans.—Mr. W. S. Hill, greatly regretted.—Mrs. Brocas, generally respected and lamented.

At Callaughton, Mr. Milner, deservedly regretted.—At Aston-hall, John Moultree, esq.—At Belle Vue Cottage, Mr. R. Lee, of Walcot.—At Calvington, John Briscoe, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

We mention that a disgraceful pugilistic contest

contest between persons of the names of Spring and Langan, was lately permitted near Worcester, merely to state that a disastrous occurrence was occasioned thereby. Previous to the commencement, a considerable portion of the temporary galleries in front and to the right of the Grand Stand, on which were upwards of 1500 persons, fell with a tremendous crash, and soon after the remainder, with about 2000 more, gave way. "It is not in the power of language," says a late Shrewsbury Chronicle, "to give a picture of the scene of disorder, distress, and horror, which ensued. The number of broken limbs was immense; numerous persons were borne along to their inns, their homes, and the Infirmary. Many are not likely to survive the injuries they sustained." A record of the continuance and success of this brutal exhibition is unworthy of our pages.

Married.] Mr. R. Smith, late of Worcester, to Mary Ann, daughter of Capt. Dawson, of Hereford.—Mr. T. Beasley, of Stourbridge, to Miss S. Clark, of Lady-Wood.—Mr. R. Nicholds, to Miss Lucas, both of Bromsgrove.

Died.] At Worcester, in St. John's, 49, Mr. E. Smith.

At the Lays Junction, near Stourbridge, 76, Mrs. Weston.—At Dudley, 84, Mrs. E. Battely.—At Broadway, 84, Mrs. A. Howe, regretted.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Philip Longmore, esq. of Hereford, to Miss Sabine Elton, of Bristol.—Mr. S. Merrick, of Ledbury, to Miss Jew, of Gloucester.

Died.] At Farrington, 60, Mr. J. Edwards, deservedly respected.—At Bosbury, 77, Lady Colt, widow of Sir John C. bart.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The annual general meeting of the Bristol Institution, took place within the month, the Mayor, J. Barrow, esq. in the chair. Among the resolutions was the following. That it be recommended to the Committee to take into consideration the propriety of granting Medals for excellence in any particular branch of Science, Literature, and the Fine Arts, to persons residing in Bristol and its vicinity.

Married.] Mr. M. Ryder, of Westgate-street, to Miss Hale, of the Spa; Mr. H. Barrett, to Miss Meadows, of Westgate-street: all of Gloucester. — Mr. Tibbitts, of Gloucester, to Miss M. Beesley, of St. John's, near Worcester.—Mr. J. Bernard, to Miss Mortimer, of Queen-street; Mr. J. Tucker, to Miss Ward: all of Bristol.—Mr. J. Smith, of Cheltenham, to Miss E. Willcocks, of Bath.—Mr. A. Mayor, to Miss A. Turner, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. J. Williams, of Abergavenny, to Miss Woodward, of Treworgan. —Mr. W. Lawler, to Miss A. Saintsbury, both of Cirencester.—Mr. T. Wells, of Cwmbrane, to Miss E. Watts, of Bristol.

Died.] At Gloucester, in the Cloisters, 82, Mr. R. Barrett.—In Bearland, 82, Mr. W. Hill.—79, Mr. R. Bonnor, much respected.

At Bristol, Mrs. Mullins.—In Dighton-street, 68, Elizabeth, wife of Bartholomew O'Donnoughue, esq. of Cork.—In Prince's-street, 83, Mrs. Pollard.

At Cheltenham, 77, Mrs. Lightbourne, of Sandswell park.—43, G. R. Hoare, esq.

At Tewkesbury, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Spilsbury.

At Monmouth, 70, Mrs. Susan Tudor.

At Newent, 60, Joseph Hawkins, esq. justly respected.—At Redland, 72, Dr. Shellard, formerly of Bristol, deservedly lamented. — At Forthampton Court, 80, the Hon. Mary, widow of Dr. J. Yorke, bishop of Ely, generally beloved and respected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A meeting was held at Thame, to consider the propriety of bringing the new line of road from Oxford to London, through Thame to Wycomb, to avoid the hills. Several resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and a professional gentleman was ordered to attend the next meeting of the Commissioners upon the subject.

Married.] Mr. A. Taylor, of Pembroke-street, to Miss A. Burton, of St. Ebbe's, Oxford.—Mr. J. Hounslow, of Oxford, to Miss S. Wells, of Hook-norton.—Mr. R. Gregory, to Miss A. Wood, both of Bletchingdon.—Mr. Gibbs of Sidford, to Miss S. Ball, of Bletchington.—Mr. G. P. James, to Miss E. Pendury, both of Sandford.

Died.] At Oxford, in Beaumont-street, 74, Mrs. Wyatt.—In St. Peter's in the East, 91, Mrs. C. Harris.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Haynes.—In St. Thomas's, 77, Mr. Sims.

At Henley on Thames, Mr. A. Emanuel, late of Oxford.

At Witney, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Brian, late of Bampton, regretted.

At Harpsden court, T. Hall, esq.—At Boddicott, — Barrett, esq.—At Ainbrosden, 46, Mr. Williams.—At Aldermaster, Mrs. Paice.—At Tetsworth, 60, Barraus Harris Smyth, esq. of Peckham, Surrey.

RUCKS AND BERKS.

The select vestry of Cookham, Berks, lately presented an elegant piece of plate to the Rev. Thomas Whately, their chairman, in acknowledgment of his assiduity and zeal, in diminishing pauperism and the poor rates.

Married.] Mr. Lucas, to Miss Wootten, both of Aylesbury.—Thomas Winslow, esq. of Haddingham, to Miss M. A. Morecraft, of High Wycombe.—Mr. B. Loadsman, to Mrs. Mason, both of Reading.—Mr. R. Kimber,

Kimber, of Reading to Miss S. E. Avery, of London.—Mr. Poulton, of Great Marlow, to Miss Webb, of Hurst.

Died.] At Buckingham, Miss Prentice.

At Aylesbury, 74, Mr. Francis Fleet.

At Reading, Mrs. Chinnock.

At Eton, 79, Mr. J. Piper, suddenly.—In the College, Miss M. A. Hexter, generally lamented.

At Pofley-farm, Cheddleworth, Mrs. Mullett. — At Amersham, 84, Mr. J. Fowler.—At Colnbrook, Mrs. Bailey.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

On the 6th ult. the trial of John Thurtell and Joseph Hunt took place at Hertford, before Mr. Justice Park, for the murder of Mr. Weare, of Lyon's Inn. The prisoners were found guilty upon convincing, but entirely circumstantial evidence. The defence of the unhappy culprit, Thurtell, did him great credit; evinced great powers of mind, and shewed him worthy, had he been morally deserving, of being ranked upon the higher order of the intelligents of the country. His extraordinary firmness never forsook him; and he died amidst the general sympathy, which, amidst the deserved odium for the crime, did not, or could not, forget that there had been provocations which stimulated him to the offence.

Died.] At Chertsey, Mrs. M. Rusbridge, justly lamented.

At Bedford, 67, James Lilburn, esq. of Southill.—Elizabeth Ann, wife of Thomas Gurney, esq.

At Hoddesdon, Mrs. Christian, widow of Professor C.

At Bayfordbury, 80, Wm. Baker, esq.

At Broxbourne, 79, Mary, widow of Nicholas Lutyens, esq.—At Berkhampstead, 89, Mrs. Avis.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] James Woolley, esq. of Wellingborough, to Mrs. Wallace, of Newhall, Birmingham.

Died.] The Rev. J. Lloyd, rector of Burnock.—Mary, widow of Sir W. Wake, of Courteen-hall.—Mr. J. Bull, of Green's Norton.—At Middleton Cheney, the Rev. Fran. Lloyd, assistant-master of the Charter-house School.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The prize for the Hulsean Dissertation for the year 1823, at Cambridge, was adjudged to Wm. Clayton Walters, esq. B.A. Fellow of Jesus College.—Subject, *the Nature and Advantage of the Influence of the Holy Spirit.*—The following is the subject of the Hulsean Dissertation for the present year:—*The Doctrines of our Saviour, as derived from the Four Gospels, are in perfect harmony with the Doctrines of St. Paul, as derived from the Epistles.*

Sir William Browne's *Gold Medals.*—The subjects for the present year are—For the Greek Ode: the beautiful exhortation to the Greeks at the battle of Salamis, extracted from the *Persæ of Æschylus*—"Oh, sons of the Grecks, go on—free your country, free your children, your wives—it is now for all these you struggle"—Latin Ode: *Aleppo Urbes Syriæ terræ motu funditus eversa.*"—Epigrams: "*Scribimus in docti doctique*———."

A requisition within the month for a county meeting has been in the course of signature, to consider the proper measures to be pursued, in order to return to Parliament, at the next general election, two members for the county, free of expense, following the noble example of the freeholders of Lincoln.

Married.] The Rev. S. Lee, M.A. Professor of Arabic, to Mrs. Palmer, of Cambridge.—Matthew Tibbitt, esq. of Bluntisham, to Miss M. A. Clarke, of Wisbech.—Mr. J. Fish, of Upwell, to Miss M. Hyam, of March.

Died.] At Cambridge, 62, Mr. J. Laughton.—32, Mr. H. Chune.—67, Mr. S. Sharpe.

At Chatteris, 25, Mr. W. Warwick.

At Walton, Mr. G. Bailey.—At Ickleton, Miss R. Webb.—At Chesterton, Mr. T. Ind.—At Ashley, 89, Mrs. M. Twitchett.

NORFOLK.

The inhabitants of Norwich have resolved to petition Parliament in the next sessions for a repeal of the duties on coals carried coastwise.

Married.] Mr. E. Browne, to Miss E. Fisk, both of Norwich.—Mr. T. R. Norton, to Miss S. Burnett; Mr. T. Hammond, to Miss Horn: all of Yarmouth.—Mr. H. Holditch, to Mrs. Arger, both of Lynn.—Mr. J. Langham, to Mrs. Bell; Mr. J. Davis, to Miss P. Harrison; Mr. C. Jacob, to Miss A. Bruse: all of Cromer.—Mr. T. Wells, of Benham, to Miss E. Parr, of St. Giles's, Exeter.

Died.] At Norwich, 36, Mrs. A. Brady.—In St. Simon and Jude, 67, Mrs. Lack.—In Bethel-street, 69, Mr. T. Springall.—In St. Gregory's, 22, Miss Fairbrother.

At Yarmouth, 47, Mrs. M. Palmer.—64, Mrs. A. Story.—47, Mrs. F. A. Heach.—48, Mr. S. Couzens.—80, Mr. J. Salmon, suddenly.—72, Mrs. E. Harrison.

At Wicklewood, 44, Mr. T. T. Colman.—At Breckles, 83, Mrs. M. Margram, deservedly regretted.—At Gnist, 66, Mr. J. Russell.—At Foulsham, 46, Mr. J. Sherringham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Edwards, of Bury, to Miss S. Mower, of Exning.—Mr. S. B. Chapman, to Miss F. E. Mendham; Mr. R. Prentice, to Miss P. Andrews: all of Ipswich.—J. H. Amys, esq. of Parham, to Miss A. Harrison, of Rockinghall.—Mr. F. Ribbans, of Lavenham, to Miss H. Williams, late of Shrewsbury.—At One house, Lieut. J. Garnham, R.N. to Miss E. S.

E. S. Edgar.—Mr. Chambers, of Cookly, to Miss Fiddymont, late of Ketteringham.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Sisney.

At Ipswich, Amy, widow of John Clubb, M.D.—75, Mrs. Fisher.—Mr. Shaw.—57, Mr. R. Manning.—Mrs. Catt.—Mrs. Clarke.

At Sudbury, Miss D. S. Gilly, late of Hawkdon.

At Staston, 73, Mrs. Walker, wife of the Rev. William W. rector.—At Norton, 75, Mr. G. Burt.—At Cowlinge, Mrs. Webb.

ESSEX.

Married.] Louis Fenwick, esq. to Miss E. Wedlake, both of Langton's-lodge.—The Rev. Barr Dudding, of Kerby, to Miss Eliza Lye, of Bath.—Mr. W. Carter, of Billericay, to Miss M. A. Bridge, of Battsbury.

Died.] At Colchester, John Thompson, esq. late a commissioner-general.—36, Mr. W. Bond, much respected.

At Billericay, 65, Hannah, widow of Philip Gribble, esq.

At Haveringbower, 63, Mrs. S. Balls.—The Rev. D. F. Pryce, D.D. of Bradfield-rectory.—At Barling, the Rev. Jas. Salt, vicar of that place, and a minor canon of St. Paul's.—At Great Tey, 80, Mrs. Storry, widow of the Rev. Robert S. late vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. W. Collman, R.N. of Deal, to Miss Mary Burgess, of Ramsgate.—Mr. Wanstall, of Sandwich, to Mrs. Long, of Deal.—Mr. C. Clements, to Miss Trifles, both of Upper Deal.—Mr. J. Mitchell, to Miss C. Hyman; Mr. W. Perrin, to Miss E. Beaman; Mr. W. Ovenden, to Miss M. A. Fewkes: all of Chatham.—Mr. J. Tuff, of Rochester, to Miss E. Jennings, of High Halden.

Died.] At Canterbury, in King-street, Mr. G. Andrews.—In St. Peter's, 72, Mrs. Dix, widow of the Rev. J. D. minor canon of the cathedral.

At Dover, 67, Mrs. Knight.—Mrs. Chandler.

At Chatham, Mrs. Court.—Mr. Pattison.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Butcher.

At Sandgate, 54, the Rev. J. G. Sherer, vicar of Godwenham and Challock, and Westall.—At Buckland, 73, Thomas Horn, esq.—At Chatham, Mrs. E. Shrubsole.

SUSSEX.

At the late assizes held at Lewes there were thirty-six prisoners for trial. Ten were sentenced to death, one to transportation for life, three for fourteen years, two for seven, and others to minor punishments.

Married.] Mr. E. Butler, of New Shorcham, to Miss C. Russell, of New Milton.

Died.] At Chichester, in the Pallant, Sophia, wife of John Marsh, esq.—Miss Challen.—Mrs. Redman, suddenly.

At Brighton, 58, Ann, widow of Matthew Walker.—In Nelson-street, Mr. J. Mitchell, suddenly.

At Climping, 20, Miss L. Cutfield.—At Mid Lavant, 93, John Jeffries, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

The public-spirited inhabitants of Southampton have lately resolved to establish steam-vessels from that place to Havre-de-Grace, and to Guernsey and Jersey.

A candelabrum, weighing about 200 ounces, and two large tureens, elegantly ornamented, have been presented by the scholars of Winchester-college to Dr. Gabell, the late head-master.

Married.] Mr. J. Coupland, to Miss H. Brooks, both of Southampton.—Mr. Pool, to Miss M. Haybert; Mr. F. S. James, to Miss E. Hill: all of Winchester.—W. Wickham, esq. of Winchester, to Miss L. Trotman, late of Dallington Vicarage.—Mr. J. N. Rutter, to Miss M. F. Good, both of Lymington.—Mr. W. Lane, of Hangerfarm, to Miss C. Atkins, of Salisbury.—Mr. G. Westbrook, of Beannen, to Miss J. Bowles, of Wimborne.—Mr. Janvey, jun. to Miss Thomson, both of Romsey.

Died.] At Southampton, 21, Mary, wife of Henry Dickenson, esq. civil and criminal judge of Nellore, East Indies.—53, Mrs. H. Austin.—Mr. J. N. Cotterill.

At Winchester, Mrs. Filer.—Mr. J. Mayo.—Mrs. Wynn.—Mrs. Learner.

At Portsmouth, Edward Thorp, esq. formerly of the Master Shipwrights' Office.

At Portsea, Mrs. Marvin.—In St. George's-square, Mrs. Smithers, suddenly.

At Andover, 99, Mrs. Mary Smith.

At Sandford Farm, Kingsclere, Mr. Charles Jacob.—At Bishop's Waltham, Mrs. Woodford.—At Ridge, Miss Tarrer.—At Newport, 71, John Wadmore, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Feltham, of Devizes, to Miss A. Cockrell, of Warminster.—Mr. W. Sharp, to Miss J. Gingell, both of Alderton.—Mr. J. Stafford, of Nettleton, to Miss A. Plummer, of Grittleton.

Died.] At Salisbury, in the Close, at an advanced age, Mrs. Susanna Moore.

At Melksham, Mrs. Hazeland, of Semington-lane.—22, Mr. G. Mason.

At Langley-house, near Chippenham, 77, Mrs. Ashe, wife of Robert A. esq. much esteemed for her general philanthropy.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Bath intend to petition Parliament, in the next sessions, for a total repeal of the house-tax.

The anniversary meeting of the Somerset and Taunton Literary Institution took place within the month, when it was reported to be in a flourishing condition.

Married.] Mr. G. F. Dill, of Union-passage,

sage, to Miss M. A. Wait, of Miles's-buildings; Dennis Brown, esq. to Miss Campbell; Mr. W. Willis, to Miss M. Marshman; Mr. J. Hopkins, to Miss M. Howse: all of Bath.—Mr. R. Harris, of Southcot-place, Bath, to Mrs. J. Hunt, of Walcot.—Mr. J. Griffiths, of Argyle-street, Bath, to Miss A. Mawley, of Weston.—Mr. Oldfield, of Frome, to Mrs. Gregg, of Brislington.—Mr. Charles, sen. of Keyford, to Mrs. Rawlings, of Frome.—The Rev. George Crookshank, of West Charlton, to Rosa, daughter of the late Capt. R. Kelly, of Madras.

Died.] At Bath, in Milsom-street, 66, M. Maher, esq. of Ballymullin, Queen's county.—In Great Stanhope-street, Mrs. Smyth, widow of William S. esq. formerly of Dublin.—On St. James's-parade, 51, Hugh Campbell, esq. of Mayfield, Ayrshire, deservedly lamented.

At Taunton, Mr. F. Stuckey.—In East-street, 74, Mr. Bartlett, sen.—Mr. P. Broadmead, of Milverton, greatly regretted.

At Milverton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Holman.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Dorchester, G. Strickland, esq. town-clerk.

At Weymouth, Anna, wife of Capt. Newcombe, of the Pyramus.

At Sherborne, 72, Mrs. Watts.

At Blandford, W. M. Pleydell, esq.

At Charmouth, Capt. Bray, R.N.—At Newton Abbott, Lieut.-gen. Nepean.

DEVONSHIRE.

A lofty and magnificent column is about to be raised on the Windmill-hill, in Devonport, to celebrate the change of name from Plymouth dock. It is to be surmounted by a statue of the king.

Married.] William Woodley, esq. to Miss Hole; Mr. W. H. Furlong, to Miss G. Hern; Mr. W. Harding, to Miss M. Dunsford: all of Exeter.—Mr. R. Scott, to Miss Campbell, of George-street.—Dr. Baldy, to Miss M. Courtis, of Frankfort-place: all of Plymouth.—Mr. L. L. Halls, of Bideford, to Miss E. Chant, of Queen Camel.—John Sherard Clay, esq. of Barnstaple, to Miss Let. Marshall, of Bow.—Mr. R. T. Partridge, of Barnstaple, to Miss Dovell, of Parracombe.—At Topsham, Mr. M. Troake, to Miss E. Pugsley.—At Honiton, Henry Erskine Head, esq. to Miss Eliz. Flood.—John May, esq. Capt. North Devon militia, to Miss M. J. Davie, of Heanton Punchardon.

Died.] At Exeter, in Paris-street, 36, Mrs. E. Reed, deservedly lamented.—49, Mr. J. Hutchings.—In St. Sidwell's, 70, Mr. J. Owen.

At Plymouth, in Quarry-street, 75, Mrs. Crossman.—In Chapel-street, 57, Mrs. Pascoe.—In Charlotte-street, 60, Mrs. Rogers.

In Tavistock-street, 49, Mr. Ford.

In Devonport, in Pond-lane, 86, Mrs. Rowe.—In Prince's-street, 48, Mrs. Tyte.

At Plympton, 37, Mrs. Sendy, generally lamented.—At Kingsteignton, 60, Miss A. Waye.—At Brixham, Mr. Gillard, generally respected.—At Torquay, Sarah, Viscountess Kilcoursie.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Pollard, of Falmouth, to Miss Teangue, of Helston.—At Helston, Mr. J. Edmonds, to Miss Bath.—Mr. T. Powell, jun. of Truro, to Miss E. Barwis, of Bellvue, near Penryn.—Joshua Rowe, esq. of Torpoint-house, to Miss Bates, of Cheapside.—At St. Kew, Mr. J. Hockin, to Miss M. Williams.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. Moore.

At Penzance, 24, Henry George Biddle, esq.; and 30, Mr. G. Cockle, both of London.

At Penryn, 60, Mrs. G. Toy, suddenly.—James Humphrey, esq. justly lamented.

At Launceston, at an advanced age, Mr. Langdon.

At Ettry, Mrs. Mainwaring, widow of Capt. M.—At Tregony, Miss E. Cooke.—At Ladock, 85, Mrs. E. Jolly.

At Pencarrow, Sir Arscott Curry Molesworth, bart. deservedly lamented.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. George Dods, to Miss M. Stubbings, both of Neath.—Geo. Letsom Eliot, of the E. I. Co.'s Service, Bombay, to Miss G. Leach, of Milford.—Mr. R. Jones, to Miss M. Griffiths, both of Aberystwith.—Mr. J. Thomas, to Miss H. Pridham, of Carmarthen.—Mr. R. Williams, to Miss J. Hughes, both of Llanrhaiadr, Denbighshire.—Jones Panton, jun. esq. of Plasgwyn, to Miss M. E. Lewis, of Llanddyfnan, Anglesea.

Died.] At Swansea, 89, Mr. H. Squires, regretted.—83, Mrs. Batten.

At Brecon, 29, John Brown, esq. generally and justly lamented.

At Cardiff, Mr. Thos. Jones, alderman of that borough.

At Bridgend, Sarah, wife of Evan Griffiths, esq.

At Tenby, Mrs. Watkins, wife of George Price W. esq. greatly respected.

At Bolvinston, Glamorganshire, Mrs. Evans.—At Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, Bridget, wife of the Rev. Thomas Evans, vicar, generally regretted.

SCOTLAND.

A Literary Society, at the head of which is Sir Walter Scott, has recently been formed in Edinburgh, for the republication of scarce and valuable tracts, especially poetry.

A Phrenological Society, composed of the

the most intelligent and philosophical men in that university, the principal anatomists, and members of other professions, has recently been established at Edinburgh.

Married.] At Edinburgh, the Rev. George Blyth, to Ellen Scott, daughter of the late Henry Tod, esq.

Died.] At Kirkcudbright, 109, *Mrs. Helen Miller.*

At Kelloe, Harriet, daughter of George Buchan, esq.—At Forres, George Blanch, esq. late of Arundel.

IRELAND.

A memorial of much importance, addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, has lately been transmitted from Dublin. It prays the total repeal of the Union Duties, and it is signed by 316 of the most respectable merchants and manufacturers of Ireland, many of whom were before inimical to the measure. The memorial stated,—"That a very considerable improvement has taken place in the trade of Ireland since the cessation of part of the Union Duties, and a great increase of employment has been thereby afforded to the working classes, especially in the manufacture of calicoes, and other descriptions of cotton goods; at the same time memorialists are not aware, that in any branch of manufacture where the aforesaid duties have been removed, any of the workmen engaged therein have been even partially thrown out of employment. With the test of experience, and a complete change of public opinion in favour of such a measure, your memorialists respectfully pray your lordships to take into consideration the expediency of recommending to the legislature in the ensuing session, to repeal the remnant of the Union Duties, and thereby afford to your lordships a greater facility of placing the intercourse between the two countries completely on the footing of a coasting trade.

Quarries of white and green marble have lately been discovered in the west of Ireland, which promise to be valuable. The white is said to be of a quality superior, for the purpose of statuary and sculpture, to any Italian marble, being of the texture and constitution with the best Grecian marble; and the green marble is considered to be of the family of the *verde antique*, and to rival the finest specimens of that costly article in beauty.

Married.] Charles E. Orken, M.D. to Alicia Frances, widow of the Rev. Conolly Coane, late of Bath.—Dennis Brown, esq. of Brownstown-house, county mayor, to Miss Sophia Eliza Campbell, of Barnes, Surrey.

Died.] At Dublin, Richard Cooper, esq. late of Bath.—36, Mr. Thomas Nicholson, deservedly regretted.—Lady Sarah Howard, aunt to the Earl of Wicklow.—In Fitzwilliam-square, Thomas Penn Gaskell, esq. 61, of Shannegarry, in the county of Cork. After being engaged forty years in a suit in the Irish Chancery, and expending upwards of 20,000l. he obtained a decree to possess the estate granted to Admiral Penn, who captured the island of Jamaica during the common-wealth, and afterwards was knighted by King Charles the Second, his only son was the founder of Pennsylvania; and, in the year 1672, he married Gulielma Maria Springett, the daughter and co-heir of Sir Herbert Springett, bart. from whom the deceased was lineally descended. He married, in the year 1794, a daughter of the Dowager Countess of Glandore, who lived but a few years; they had only one son, who died an infant. After so much affliction he retired from the world, and lived a very secluded life.

At Rathkeals, Robert Allen, esq. M.P. —Near Dublin, Mrs. Douglas, daughter of Sir Paul Crosbie, bart.—At Norris, in the county of Carlow, Lady E. Kavanagh.

At the age of 126 years and three days, *Mr. Thadey Doorley*, a respectable farmer, residing near the Hill of Allen, county of Kildare. He retained his faculties to the last moment, and was able to take field amusement within the last six months of his life. He was married about nineteen years ago, at the age of one hundred and seven, to a woman of thirty-one years of age.

DEATHS ABROAD.

By the last advices from America, we have an account of the death of *Major Gen. Starke.* Before the American revolution broke out, a considerable number of persons, whose circumstances were bad, fled from the colonies of New York, the New England provinces, and other places, to avoid their creditors, and took refuge in the best settlements near Lake Champlain, in an uncultivated country, but fruitful, where they began settlements; and, in a few years, secured to themselves the necessaries of life, and good establishments. The land on which they settled was extremely fertile, and presented so fine a verdure, as to obtain the name of the Green Mountains. The prospects which broke in on the first settlers induced many industrious persons to follow them, among whom was Mr. Starke. They soon introduced a government, and did not acknowledge the authority of the States to which they belonged. At the time of the revolution they took part with their countrymen in opposition to Great Britain, and trained a militia, in which Mr. Starke,

Starke, then a considerable farmer, held the rank of colonel. When Gen. Burgoyne marched with his army into the neighbouring country, the Green Mountain boys, as they were called, hung on his rear, and did good service. Burgoyne was obliged to send out large detachments to bring in his convoys of provisions. One to Bennington, under his Hanoverian officers advance; Starke called out his own regiment, and, with as many more as he could collect, boldly attacked this disciplined power, and gave them a complete defeat, an event which soon compelled Gen. Burgoyne to surrender. Since the war, Starke, now a major-general, resided on his estate, and attained the great age of ninety-three. In his latter days, he was constantly pleasing himself with speaking of his victory at Bennington. An occurrence happened, soon after the surrender of Burgoyne, which was mentioned in the House of Lords by the late Earl Stanhope. Burgoyne's troops, or the Convention army, as they were called, were marched from Rossem to the southward under an American guard. They met one day a waggon, driven by a man in a smock frock, with whom the officers of the Americans shook hands in the most familiar manner; the English officer, surprised at this, asked an American who that waggoner was, and received for answer, "What, do you not know him? why that is Starke, colonel Starke, who banged you so dreadfully at Bennington." The country, called the Green Mountains, was soon called Vermont; and, under that name, was soon after the revolution admitted as one of the States of the Union.

At Hingin Ghaut, in India, *Lieut. Col. William Lambton*, superintendent of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey in India, while proceeding in the execution of his duty from Hydrabad towards Nagpoor. The Annals of the Royal and Asiatic Society bear ample testimony to the extent and importance of the labours of Col. Lambton, in his measurement of an arc of the meridian in India, extending from Cape Comorin, in lat. 8. 23. 10. to a new base line, measured in lat. 21. 6., near the village of Takoorkera, 15 miles S.E. from the city of Ellichpore, a distance exceeding that measure by the English and French geometers, between the parallels of Greenwich and Formentara in the island of Minorca. It was the intention of Col. Lambton to have extended the arc to Agra, in which case the meridian line would have passed at short distances from Bhopaul, Serange, Nurwur, Gualiar, and Dholpore. At his advanced age, he despaired of health and strength remaining for further exertion; otherwise, it cannot be doubted, that it would have been a grand object of his ambition to have prolonged it through the Dooab, and across the Himalays, to the 32d degree of north latitude. If this vast undertaking had been achieved, and that it may yet be completed is not improbable, British India will have to boast of a much larger unbroken meridian line than has been before measured on the surface of the globe. Though the measurement of the arc of the meridian was the principal object of the labours of Colonel Lambton, he extended his operations to the East and West, and the set of triangles covers great part of the Peninsula of India, defining with the utmost precision the situation of a very great number of principal places in latitude, longitude, and elevation; and affording a sure basis for an amended Geographical Map, which is now under preparation. The triangulation also connects the Coromandel and Malabar coasts in numerous important points, thus supplying the best means of truly laying down the shape of those coasts, and rendering an essential service to navigation. It was the colonel's intention to have himself carried the meridian line as far north as Agra, and he detached his first assistant, Captain Everest, of the Bengal artillery, to extend a series of triangles westward to Bombay, and when that service should be completed eastward to Point Palmyras, and probably Fort William; by which extensive and arduous operation, the three presidencies of India would be connected, and several obvious advantages gained to geography and navigation. But it is in the volumes of the proceedings of various learned societies, that the accounts of the labours of this veteran philosopher, whose loss we lament, must be looked for, and who for twenty-two years carried on his operations in the ungenial climate with unabated zeal and perseverance, and died full of years, and conscious of a well-deserved reputation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

The Supplementary Number to the Fifty-sixth Volume was published on the 31st of January, containing copious Extracts from some of the most celebrated Works of the last six months; with Indexes, Title, &c.

ERRATUM.—In the Table, page 33 of the present Number, after Flanders, for *Russia* read *Prussia.*

No. I.—STATEMENT *of the* ANNUAL INCOME *and* EXPENDITURE *of the Government of* GREAT BRITAIN, *from the Commencement of the War against the French Republic in* 1793 *to* 1823, *both Years inclusive.*

YEARS	From the Commencement of the War to the Bank Restriction Act. 1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	From the Period of the Bank Restriction Act to the Peace of Amiens. 1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	Peace of Amiens. 1802.	From the Renewal of the War, subsequent to the Peace of Amiens, to the Convention of Paris, in March, 1814. 1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	Suspension of War. 1814.	Termination of the War. 1815	General Peace. 1816.	From the Union of the Exchequer of Ireland with that of Great Britain, on the 5th of January, 1817, to the present Time. 1817.	1818.	1819.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Unclassified Expenditure
INCOME.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Excise	8,500,000	8,500,000	9,224,494	9,166,828	9,844,885	12,451,000	14,412,097	12,996,000	13,624,393	16,889,786	19,970,088	20,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,571,000	20,071,000	20,000,000	19,524,429	21,119,000		23,000,000	21,000,000	23,000,000									
2. Customs	5,000,000	4,191,414	3,940,081	3,572,556	3,187,000	7,500,000	10,256,717	9,475,881	10,542,251	10,912,000	10,957,000	11,042,257	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	11,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000		11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000									
3. Stamps	2,100,000	1,416,647	1,413,631	1,558,981	1,746,181	2,984,114	3,016,178	3,016,000	3,267,451	3,534,467	3,574,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000		3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000									
4. Land and Assessed Taxes	2,242,000	2,260,000	3,081,436	3,154,121	3,241,719	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000		4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000									
5. Post Office	240,000	435,000	425,000	467,000	512,000	1,100,000	1,155,000	1,197,000	1,336,941	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,469,000	1,611,000	1,621,000	1,670,000	1,678,000	1,740,000	1,790,000	1,900,000	2,093,000	2,171,000	2,299,000	2,299,000	2,299,000									
6. Pensions, &c.	91,117	104,000	103,000	99,000	108,000	118,000	98,000	88,000	80,000	107,000	115,000	111,000	108,000	145,000	147,000	148,000	146,000	146,000	146,000	146,000	146,000	146,000	146,000	146,000									
7. Hackney Coaches & Hankers	32,000	32,000	30,000	27,000	26,000	34,000	33,000	36,000	35,000	37,000	39,000	40,000	41,000	42,000	43,000	44,000	45,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000									
8. Hereditary Revenues	967	967	967	967	967	103,000	90,000	114,000	132,000	136,000	135,000	160,000	99,000	93,000	114,000	112,000	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,000									
9. War Customs						2,000,000	431,000	330,000	187,000	2,731,451	3,005,000	2,784,000																					
10. —— Taxes						1,487,185	1,500,000			6,402,000	6,000,000	6,313,000	6,011,000																				
11. Property Tax						1,100,000	192,000	210,000																									
12. Income Duty							6,000,000	4,800,000	6,011,000	3,410,000	16,918	3,578,000	4,496,14	6,145,000	10,181,344	11,398,155	12,000,000	14	14	14	14	15,000,000	15,000,000										
13. Lottery	218,800	171,800	314,000	415,000		274,000	274,000	274,000	274,000	322,000	4,241,331	90,174	50,141	17,000	56,000	15,427	28,811	11	11	11	11												24,000
14. Miscellaneous	182,140	91,367	98,107	149,281	301,077	286,744	322,398	343,272	199,147	194,433	476,426	501,530	293,785	121,092	265,225	249,104	405,817	235,986	1,263,404	831,385	257,811	260,173	819,171	509,231	1,044,000	1,044,000	1,044,000	1,044,000	1,044,000	1,044,000	1,044,000	1,044,000	1,309,352
15. Total Gross Receipt	-	-	-	-	£	31,473,161	39,654,556	38,223,911	39,986,441	49,269,191	49,861,698	49,560,988	54,807,610	58,499,398	64,392,600	66,466,25	69,613,861	73,382,0	70,398,914	69,613,914	74,459,161	77,182,276	69,913,295	69,016,716	58,463,957	60,545,779	61,100,0	61,000,0					
16. Drawbacks						2,675,104	3,004,600	3,198,310	3,339,431	3,990,921	1,322,0	2,695,410	2,777,168	2,865,398	3,451,395	3,652,057	3,768,645	3,884,53	3,997,3	4,277,0	4,005,410	4,510,815	4,078,940	5,035,130	3,826,191	4,017,707	3,580,886	3,815,062	3,960,0	4,000,000			
17. Bounties						1,103,065	1,138,938	1,036,114	1,137,655	1,237,224	1,345,730	1,295,426	1,470,451	1,555,185	1,444,674	1,662,101	1,995,334	1,812,005	2,000,0	2,100,0	2,101,210	2,245,831	2,239,165	2,230,180	2,145,881	2,170,000	2,180,000	2,180,000					
18. Total Deduction	-	-	-	-	£	3,980,169	4,343,538	4,164,484	4,470,090	5,158,145	4,651,761	4,015,836	4,228,619	4,420,459	4,896,069	4,314,158	5,763,980	5,750,401	4,929,210	4,928,819	6,106,621	6,992,197	6,429,189	7,207,311	6,005,8,6	6,237,5,8	5,111,349	5,482,086	5,960,0	6,000,000			
19. Actual Taxation	£	£	£	£	£	30,492,992	35,311,018	34,059,457	35,516,351	37,111,019	39,203,937	45,515,150	50,555,191	54,071,939	59,496,531	62,147,601	63,879,881	67,625,507	65,309,100	64,752,125	68,352,540	70,240,313	61,133,14	62,5,5,421	52,377,403	54,308,071	55,988,651	55,040,0,0	55,040,0,0			
20. On Account of Loans	3,925,000	11,000,000	17,300,000	24,354,813	29,814,170	17,075,784	17,915,678	20,321,744	27,611,411	24,956,680	11,950,000	13,209,252	25,130,405	19,619,264	15,257,511	10,102,681	14,673,669	13,949,337	16,638,315	29,969,787	35,0,5,855	38,018,048	29,421,0,0	8,939,603		10,800,000	18,756,087	17,000,543	14,000,764	11,700,615		7,675,0,0
21. Exchequer Bills, &c. Funded		1,2,5,421	1,5,1,054	17,256,138						8,910,430						7,0,5,116	7,0,5,116	8,311,000	2,295,300	2,941,600	9,116,100				7,000,000							
22. Excess of ditto Issued	488,000		3,693,76		149,000	912,000	6,050,300	5,119,400			2,611,600	6,185,9,0	1,026,900	57,100	4,735,400	8,150,100						10,121,600	13,701,445								
23. Received from Ireland	250,000	250,000		250,000	500,000	3,0,7,41	4,0,231	0,5,0,5	803,800	800,251	84,2,2	1,5,3,170	1,5,2,570	1,7,1,6,6	1,7,6,,5	2,0,5,1,2	2,260,4,6	2,418,476	2,7,2,,97	2,7,4,,31	1,7,4,,71	10,0,0,,74	5,7,2,5,,6									
24. Total Income	£	£	£	£	£	48,747,472	59,703,233	60,736,286	63,931,,60	71,,72,43	53,748,811	66,185,588	79,,05,066	75,,69,,03	81,,57,021	86,,53,613	88,,45,,60	91,827,421	91,,39,,13	106,160,325	128,,74,,56	23,047,516	131,,80,,71	80,,56,,89	69,607,461	82,,90,,24	76,547,,67	83,,91,,17	75,,81,,,0	73,,0,,,0	6,,2,,,0,0		
EXPENDITURE.																																	
25. Interest on Debt	8,921,681	9,,26,,47	9,,71,,,0	10,,55,,,9	12,,2,,,6	15,,51,,54	15,,69,,49	15,,88,,,6	17,,9,,,0	18,,14,,,7	17,,8,,,15	13,,25,,,7	19,,98,,,6	20,,10,,,6	20,,01,,,2	20,,71,,,9	20,,95,,,3	21,,55,,,01	22,,00,,,5	22,,80,,,12	24,,55,,,66	26,,22,,,6	27,,16,,,0	31,,22,,,0	23,,66,,,5	23,,27,,,9	23,,27,,,9	23,,26,,,2	23,,40,,,5	23,,21,,,5			
26. Management of ditto						1,,06,,,6	1,,12,,,1	1,,28,,,4	1,,30,,,3	1,,,5,,,2	1,,47,,,8	1,,,7,,,1	1,,,1,,,1	1,,,2,,,1	1,,,7,,,1	1,,,8,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1	1,,,9,,,1
27. Sinking Fund	1,,0,,,,1	1,,72,,,0	2,,15,,,6	2,,39,,,4	3,,69,,,8	4,,94,,,3	4,,69,,,1	4,,,7,,,1	5,,10,,,1	5,,92,,,9	6,,87,,,1	6,,51,,,1	7,,15,,,1	8,,02,,,9	8,,49,,,1	10,,08,,,0	10,,80,,,1	11,,60,,,0	12,,59,,,6	13,,43,,,6	15,,57,,,8	14,,39,,,1	15,,45,,,0	17,,51,,,6	15,,,7,,,1	15,,,7,,,1	15,,,7,,,1	15,,,7,,,1	15,,,7,,,1	15,,,7,,,1	15,,,7,,,1	15,,,7,,,1	15,,,7,,,1
28. Interest on Exchequer Bills	163,,44	182,,19	330,,62	186,,79	112,,91	3,,6,,,8	1,,01,,,6	7,,6,,,0	1,,21,,,8	1,,05,,,6	80,,,87	64,,,0	1,,78,,,8	1,,10,,,7	1,,74,,,2	1,,10,,,6	1,,02,,,4	1,,15,,,3	1,,85,,,3	2,,01,,,3	2,,56,,,01	3,,01,,,0	2,,16,,,78	1,,81,,,5	1,,49,,,2	2,,21,,,0	1,,,9,,,2	1,,,9,,,2	1,,,9,,,2	1,,,9,,,2	1,,,9,,,2	1,,,9,,,2	1,,,9,,,2	1,,,9,,,2
29. Total on Acct. of Debt	10,,15,,31	11,,61,,59	12,,45,,87	13,,03,,29	16,,05,,29	20,,08,,83	21,,52,,67	21,,61,,29	23,,80,,95	25,,36,,94	25,,06,,12	20,,69,,61	28,,03,,71	30,,33,,69	30,,55,,89	32,,81,,91	33,,86,,23	35,,48,,03	36,,38,,10	38,,43,,17	41,,75,,89	42,,91,,43	43,,99,,99	47,,08,,05	45,,84,,9,,2	46,,71,,4,,7	47,,07,,,16	48,,03,,,40	48,,01,,,,0	48,,01,,,,0	48,,01,,,,0	48,,01,,,,0	48,,01,,,,0
30. Proportion on Account of Old	9,,8,,,6	9,,08,,96	9,,08,,96	9,,08,,96	9,,09,,15	9,,09,,15	8,,05,,94	8,,05,,54	8,,57,,05	8,,42,,61	8,,42,,86	8,,42,,86	8,,42,,32	8,,31,,89	8,,16,,58	7,,80,,05	7,,81,,,6	7,,76,,,8	7,,63,,,6	7,,75,,,4	7,,71,,,4	7,,68,,,8	7,,60,,,0	7,,64,,,0	7,,05,,,1	7,,57,,,3	7,,49,,,2	7,,26,,,6	7,,,9,,,0	7,,,9,,,0	7,,,9,,,0	7,,,9,,,0	7,,,9,,,0
31. Do. on Acct. created since 1792	1,,07,,,3	1,,72,,,4	3,,37,,,3	4,,74,,,3	7,,35,,,6	10,,38,,,1	12,,66,,,3	13,,05,,,75	15,,20,,,1	16,,,1,,,3	16,,83,,,3	18,,,6,,,0	20,,,1,,,1	21,,,0,,,0	23,,,6,,,2	24,,01,,,2	26,,17,,,2	27,,42,,,5	29,,52,,,2	30,,,7,,,3	34,,00,,,3	35,,23,,,5	39,,16,,,4	39,,46,,,4	41,,58,,,3	42,,,1,,,1	42,,,9,,,2	42,,,9,,,2	42,,,9,,,2	42,,,9,,,2	42,,,9,,,2	42,,,9,,,2	42,,,9,,,2
32. Civil List	1,,08,,31	1,,01,,61	1,,05,,84	1,,15,,03	1,,01,,06	1,,11,,,6	1,,18,,44	1,,16,,,1	1,,20,,,5	1,,,0,,,7	1,,36,,,3	1,,31,,,1	1,,87,,,4	1,,82,,,2	1,,94,,,2	1,,38,,,7	1,,05,,,9	1,,03,,,0	1,,42,,,4	1,,35,,,0	1,,93,,,3	1,,,1,,,2	1,,,1,,,0	1,,,1,,,0	2,,,1,,,6	2,,,6,,,0	2,,,8,,,6	2,,,8,,,2	2,,,8,,,2	2,,,8,,,2	2,,,8,,,2	2,,,8,,,2	2,,,8,,,2
33. Do. Scotland							71,,33	78,,07	89,,10	78,,54	79,,05	78,,01	89,,19	85,,16	85,,89	85,,75	90,,93	118,,81	109,,03	119,,74	113,,76	114,,09	114,,09	114,,09	114,,09	114,,09	114,,09	114,,09	114,,09	114,,09	114,,09	114,,09	114,,09	114,,09
34. Bounties, &c.	17,,95	18,,73	21,,07	19,,80	14,,87	1,,,,,,,,	484,,79	498,,94	1,,95,,,6	1,,95,,,7	197,,93	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,
35. Navy	4,,61,,07	4,,19,,56	8,,33,,40	7,,08,,86	11,,84,,03	12,,91,,72	13,,06,,90	14,,86,,80	17,,03,,71	17,,01,,09	7,,79,,81	11,,79,,35	14,,46,,96	16,,04,,08	16,,75,,61	17,,67,,89	19,,26,,07	20,,05,,42	19,,40,,67	21,,50,,33	21,,96,,61	21,,01,,57	21,,01,,57	21,,01,,57	21,,01,,57	21,,01,,57	21,,01,,57	21,,01,,57	21,,01,,57	21,,01,,57	21,,01,,57	21,,01,,57	21,,01,,57	21,,01,,57
36. Ordnance	1,,43,,69	1,,90,,,5	1,,98,,,8	2,,80,,,0	2,,31,,,3	1,,71,,35	2,,21,,16	1,,98,,61	2,,16,,,1	1,,50,,,8	1,,87,,,0	3,,50,,41	4,,32,,,6	4,,61,,,4	4,,10,,,8	5,,05,,,9	4,,74,,,4	4,,32,,,8	4,,57,,,0	4,,39,,,0	3,,64,,,8	4,,80,,,0	2,,01,,,4	2,,01,,,4	2,,01,,,4	1,,97,,,8	1,,97,,,8	1,,97,,,8	1,,97,,,8	1,,97,,,8	1,,97,,,8	1,,97,,,8	1,,97,,,8	1,,97,,,8
37. Army Ordinary	4,,67,,32	9,,29,,26	14,,62,,37	13,,78,,55	16,,08,,09	7,,86,,27	9,,88,,16	9,,71,,89	8,,88,,26	6,,95,,19	8,,19,,15	12,,83,,89	10,,78,,34	9,,82,,01	9,,56,,84	11,,55,,30	12,,91,,01	13,,71,,16	15,,86,,05	18,,50,,95	10,,52,,95	23,,12,,51	4,,10,,05	7,,01,,,7	7,,05,,8,,6	7,,19,,,4	7,,94,,,3	7,,85,,,1	7,,,9,,,4	7,,,9,,,4	7,,,9,,,4	7,,,9,,,4	7,,,9,,,4
38. —— Extraordinary						3,,10,,,4	4,,,1,,,3	3,,06,,,0	5,,,7,,,4	5,,05,,,3	5,,16,,,0	3,,00,,,0	6,,01,,,7	5,,,3,,,0	5,,,1,,,7	5,,,7,,,6	8,,72,,,4	7,,18,,,7	10,,16,,,1	9,,05,,,3	10,,96,,,5	17,,06,,,0	4,,10,,,0	1,,01,,,0	1,,,0,,,0	1,,,0,,,0	1,,,0,,,0	1,,,0,,,0	1,,,0,,,0	1,,,0,,,0	1,,,0,,,0	1,,,0,,,0	1,,,0,,,0
39. Subsidies	2,,19,,,0	4,,00	10,,,0	9,,,0		1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,	1,,,,,,,,
40. Ireland	2,,0,,,,0					2,,00,,,0	3,,00,,,0	2,,00,,,0	2,,50,,,0	3,,00,,,0	2,,17,,,4	3,,23,,,2	3,,21,,,2	1,,76,,,0	3,,61,,,1	2,,89,,,1	2,,91,,,5	2,,94,,,1	4,,39,,,2	4,,00,,,7	3,,73,,,6	4,,70,,,1	3,,73,,,6	3,,,0,,,0	3,,,0,,,0	3,,,0,,,0	3,,,0,,,0	3,,,0,,,0	3,,,0,,,0	3,,,0,,,0	3,,,0,,,0	3,,,0,,,0	3,,,0,,,0
41. Miscellaneous	1,,23,,,1	51,,,3	81,,,6	1,,45,,,4	1,,10,,,8	87,,,0	1,,17,,,3	1,,35,,,0	2,,03,,,2	3,,04,,,3	2,,00,,,9	1,,82,,,0	2,,03,,,6	2,,76,,,0	1,,,1,,,8	1,,,0,,,4	2,,0,,,6	1,,,2,,,4	1,,,2,,,6	4,,01,,,8	3,,,4,,,3	3,,,7,,,1	2,,,0,,,6	1,,,8,,,5	2,,,0,,,6	2,,,0,,,6	1,,,8,,,5	2,,,1,,,6	2,,,0,,,5	1,,,0,,,5	2,,,1,,,6	2,,,0,,,5	2,,,0,,,5
42. Charges of Collection						1,,14,,,6	1,,,9,,,0	1,,,9,,,4	2,,,5,,,6	1,,,2,,,0	1,,,3,,,6	2,,,3,,,5	2,,,7,,,6	2,,,3,,,3	2,,,6,,,1	2,,,8,,,6	2,,,9,,,1	2,,,8,,,4	2,,,8,,,6	3,,,0,,,6	3,,,3,,,5	3,,,4,,,8	3,,,3,,,4	3,,,3,,,4	3,,,3,,,4	3,,,3,,,4	3,,,3,,,4	3,,,3,,,4	3,,,3,,,4	3,,,3,,,4	3,,,3,,,4	3,,,3,,,4	3,,,3,,,4
43. Exchequer Bills paid off		1,,37,,03		52,,40					5,,49,,,0	4,,12,,0,0																							
44. Grand Total of Expenditure	£	£	£	£	£	32,,54,,56	39,,05,,47	37,,51,,01	40,,61,,83	50,,19,,57	51,,41,,,8	59,,96,,01	61,,17,,98	73,,07,,66	62,,73,,46	54,,12,,80	64,,39,,,0	76,,05,,,6	75,,15,,,8	78,,39,,,7	84,,97,,01	88,,,9,,,1	94,,60,,,8	99,,04,,,1	107,,64,,,0	82,,,5,,,6	119,,42,,,9	130,,05,,,5	86,,07,,,0	72,,16,,,8	86,,65,,,1	79,,66,,,2	82,,05,,,3	74,,39,,,3	70,,14,,,7	58,,44,,,0

No. II.—STATEMENT *of the* INCOME *and* EXPENDITURE *of the Government of* IRELAND, *from the Period of its Union with* GREAT BRITAIN, *on the 1st January,* 1800, *to the Union of the Exchequers of the two Kingdoms, on the 5th January,* 1817.

	YEARS	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
	INCOME.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Customs	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
2	Excise	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
3	Stamps	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
4	Taxes	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
5	Post-Office	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
6	Prize	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
7	Miscellaneous	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
8	Total	3,100,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
9	Hearth-Money	80,311	80,311	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
10	Subsidies	928,817	928,817	928,000	928,000	928,000	928,000	928,000	928,000	928,000	928,000	928,000	928,000	928,000	928,000	928,000	928,000	928,000
11	Total	1,009,128	1,009,128	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	1,008,000
12	Total Income	4,109,128	4,309,128	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	4,308,000
13	Actual Taxation	2,409,128	3,167,314	3,333,780	3,663,115	4,012,628	4,224,151	4,874,729	5,502,130	5,667,617	5,490,813	4,910,148	5,450,749	6,004,525	6,501,458	7,151,059	7,761,780	6,201,795
14	Loans raised in Ireland	2,100,000	10,858	1,605,000	11,100	1,010,000		2,000,000	50,000	2,000,000	1,775,000	6,198	2,000,000	1,513,000	2,000,000	2,174,000	911,000	6,600
15	Duties raised Britain	1,187,814	1,131,257	1,369,220	2,100,067	1,734,203	1,011,281	2,119,000	2,044,745	1,641,070	5,017,499	5,486,599	4,378,181	5,513,982	5,033,088	10,561,189	2,762,822	
16	Total Income	5,696,942	4,309,429	6,308,000	6,774,267	6,756,831	5,235,432	8,993,729	7,596,875	9,308,687	12,283,312	10,402,945	11,828,930	13,031,507	13,534,546	19,886,248	11,434,602	6,208,395
	EXPENDITURE.																	
17	Interest of Debt	972,814	1,581,503	1,145,751	1,566,042	1,894,519	2,059,631	2,916,656	2,972,035	2,489,151	2,691,251	2,761,029	3,029,009	3,051,645	3,416,962	3,734,894	3,870,551	4,990,407
18	Management	15,665	14,455	14,455	15,665	15,665	15,665	15,665	15,665	15,665	15,665	15,665	15,665	15,665	15,665	15,665	15,665	15,665
19	Civil	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000
20	Law	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
21	Pensions	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118	254,118
22	Civil Departments	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
23	Civil Contingencies	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
24	Bounties	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
25	Miscellaneous	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
26	Total Civil Expenditure	3,494,783	3,494,573	3,494,573	3,494,783	3,494,783	3,494,783	3,494,783	3,494,783	3,494,783	3,494,783	3,494,783	3,494,783	3,494,783	3,494,783	3,494,783	3,494,783	3,494,783
27	Military Establishment	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
28	Militia	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
29	Yeomanry	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
30	Total Military Establishment	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
31	Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
32	Total Civil, Military, and Miscellaneous	6,694,783	6,694,573	6,694,573	6,694,783	6,694,783	6,694,783	6,694,783	6,694,783	6,694,783	6,694,783	6,694,783	6,694,783	6,694,783	6,694,783	6,694,783	6,694,783	6,694,783
33	Extraordinary Services	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
34	Total Expenditure	7,694,783	7,694,573	7,694,573	7,694,783	7,694,783	7,694,783	7,694,783	7,694,783	7,694,783	7,694,783	7,694,783	7,694,783	7,694,783	7,694,783	7,694,783	7,694,783	7,694,783
35	Grand Total of Expenditure	14,389,566	14,389,146	14,389,146	14,389,566	14,389,566	14,389,566	14,389,566	14,389,566	14,389,566	14,389,566	14,389,566	14,389,566	14,389,566	14,389,566	14,389,566	14,389,566	14,389,566

The statements, herewith exhibited, need no introductory appeal or apology; minds, as enumerated as not to serve to appreciate their value and importance, are unworthy of the country whose financial resources they exhibit; by the candid, the intelligent, and the impartial part of the community, they cannot fail to be regarded as the proudest and most interesting financial display the world has yet beheld; and, when [illegible] compared with the contents of the succeeding pages, must excite in the breast of every Irishman the most lively feelings of gratitude and exultation. [illegible] the union of the two countries, the annual revenue of Ireland amounted to [illegible] as it then [illegible] taxation, customs, excise, and subsidies, were both [illegible] 1,009,128*l.* [illegible] 3,300,000*l.* [illegible] 1,008,000*l.* [illegible] 4,308,000*l.* [illegible] 2,409,128*l.* [illegible] 3,167,314*l.* [illegible] 3,333,780*l.* [illegible] 3,663,115*l.* [illegible] 4,012,628*l.* [illegible] 4,224,151*l.* [illegible] 4,874,729*l.* [illegible] 5,502,130*l.* [illegible] 5,667,617*l.* [illegible] 5,490,813*l.* [illegible] 4,910,148*l.* [illegible] 5,450,749*l.* [illegible] 6,004,525*l.* [illegible] 6,501,458*l.* [illegible] 7,151,059*l.* [illegible] 7,761,780*l.* [illegible] 6,201,795*l.* [illegible] 5,696,942*l.* [illegible] 4,309,429*l.* [illegible] 6,308,000*l.* [illegible] 6,774,267*l.* [illegible] 6,756,831*l.* [illegible] 5,235,432*l.* [illegible] 8,993,729*l.* [illegible] 7,596,875*l.* [illegible] 9,308,687*l.* [illegible] 12,283,312*l.* [illegible] 10,402,945*l.* [illegible] 11,828,930*l.* [illegible] 13,031,507*l.* [illegible] 13,534,546*l.* [illegible] 19,886,248*l.* [illegible] 11,434,602*l.* [illegible] 6,208,395*l.* [illegible] 14,389,566*l.* [illegible] 14,389,146*l.* [illegible] 14,389,146*l.* [illegible] 14,389,566*l.* [illegible] 14,389,566*l.* [illegible] 14,389,566

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NEWTON's BIRTH-PLACE AT WOOLSTROPE.

THESE premises, the paternal residence of Newton, the house in which that great man was born, and in which he was reared and educated by his widowed mother, stands in a small romantic valley, about a mile west of the North Road, and five miles south of Grantham. At the school of this latter town he was educated, and used to walk daily to it, like other country boys, with his satchel at his back, or, after he was boarding in the town, on Monday mornings. The stone-work of the house is still scratched with several rude dials of his early formation, on some of which also remain his own clumsy gnomons. His bed-room, too, is shown, as well as the corner separated by a partition constructed by himself, to serve as a study. It is the right-hand window on the first story; and he was born in the room beneath, on the ground-floor. The apple-tree, whence he drew his *hypothesis* about gravitation, is still in existence and bearing, but bent to the ground and broken, as represented in the right-hand corner; and the pear-tree under which he used to sit, and which the residents assert was the subject of the above observation, is still standing and flourishing, both within fifty yards of the door in the dwelling.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately read, with some surprise, the Report of the Committee on the Management of Prison Discipline, relative to the TREAD-MILL. The Committee state, that they were at first favourable to the introduction of this machine, as a useful instrument of prison-discipline; but they now candidly admit, that, without great caution, it may become a dreadful instrument of oppression; and they agree with the humane Yorkshire magistrate, Mr. Stapleton, that prisoners before their trial ought not to be subjected to so severe a punishment. The Committee farther state, that certain regulators have been invented to ascertain the number and velocity of the rotations made by the wheel, and the degree of animal strength expended upon it. From data furnished by these regulators, they calculate the

strength of the prisoners, and fix the maximum of labour at one time to be 12,000 feet in ascent.

Now, sir, permit me to ask the humane and truly respectable members of the Committee, if they are aware of the *daily labour* which they say one man may perform? Twelve thousand feet of ascent by steps on the wheel, is more than equal to the ascent of Mont Blanc, from the valley of Chamouny,—*the severest task that a man can perform one day in his life.** But, to bring the subject nearer to the comprehension of the Committee, the ascent on the wheel, fixed as the maximum of labour, is equal to ascending thirty-six times to the top of St. Paul's, were the steps double their present height. Now, if any of the Committee will try the labour of going up and down St. Paul's eighteen times in one day, and can repeat the experiment on the following day, I will grant that he may then claim the right to fix such labour as the maximum of prison punishment. The ascent of St. Paul's eighteen times would, however, be much less fatiguing than 12,000 feet of ascent; as the muscles would be somewhat relieved by re-action in descending.

Perhaps some of our patriotic pedestrians may, for the public good, make trial of their powers in ascending St. Paul's; it would form a more useful and legitimate subject of a wager than any which these gentlemen have hitherto proposed; and, besides, they might have the consolation of thinking they were working for the good of the prisoners in the different gaols, many of whom may owe their present confinement to habits acquired by imitating their example, and squandering their own time and money on fruitless objects.

R. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CERTAIN Discourses of Philo the Jew, hitherto unknown in Europe, and considered by the learned as destroyed by time, have been lately published at Venice. These consist of 'Sermones, 1 and 2 de Providentia,' and '3 de Animalibus;' and were translated from the original Greek text into a very ancient Armenian MS. The publisher is P. J. Baptistus Aucher, designated as 'Ancyranus Monachus Armenorum, et Doctor Mechitaristorum.' The following account of this, on a more enlarged plan, which appears in a late *Revue Encyclopedique*, seems well worthy the reader's observation.

Philo may be considered as the most learned among those of his nation who flourished in the times of the kings of Egypt, and of the Roman emperors. He was of sacerdotal extraction, and born at Alexandria. Though attached to the religion of his ancestors, he was instructed in philosophy by the Greeks, and trained to lead a contemplative life by the sages of the sect of Essenians. His knowledge and social virtues procured for him the appointment of a prefect in his native soil.

About the year 40, of the vulgar æra, he was sent by his countrymen to Rome, at the head of a deputation, to request of the Emperor Caligula a prohibition of the outrages exercised on the Jews by Flaccus Avilius, Procurator of Egypt. His representations were unavailing, as his countrymen had refused admission of that emperor's portrait into the temple.

Being devoted to an ascetic life, and speculative contemplations, Philo composed, in his retreat, Commentaries on the Hebrew Bible, with various Dissertations on metaphysical subjects. He was well acquainted with most of the Greek and Latin writers; but Plato was his favourite author, and he was a skilful imitator of his manner. All his literary productions breathe the spirit of an enlightened Jew and pious philosopher. His style has the defects as well as perfections of his model: occasionally he is obscure.

The works of Philo, written originally in Greek, were translated into the Armenian in the first ages of Christianity. Only a part of his works in Greek have been found, which were published successively at Basle, Paris, Amsterdam, and London. But the Armenian version contains certain other Treatises, which are, 1. A Discourse on Providence, addressed to Alexander, Philo's Nephew. 2. A Dialogue between Philo and Alexander, on Providence. 3. A Dialogue between Philo and Lysimachus, Philo's

6 Brother,

* The valley being more than 3000 feet above the level of the sea, reduces the ascent to 12,000.

Brother, on the Souls of the Brute Creation. 4. Questions on Genesis. 5. A Question on Exodus. 6. A Discourse on Samson. 7. A Discourse on Jonas. 8. A Dialogue on the Angels that appeared to Abraham. To introduce these works to the learned, by whom they were thought to be lost, M. Aucher has translated them into Latin, confronted with different copies from Armenian MSS. One of these had been in the possession of Haïton II. a King of Armenia, in the 13th century, and was transcribed by one of his scribes named Vesil.

M. Aucher has been publishing one part of his labours in a folio volume, which contains a Dedication, two Prolegomena, one of which is that of an ancient Armenian Glossary on Philo, the Treatises on Providence, and that on the Souls of Brutes, in Armenian and in Latin. M. A. has accompanied them with Notes, Illustrations, and Greek fragments of the same works preserved in other ancient authors. At the end of the volume are an Alphabetical Table of Contents, Proper Names of Men, a Collection of Apophthegms of the Jewish Philosopher, and some ancient Armenian Verses, known by the name of Philo's Epitaph. This part of Philo's works will be very interesting to a great number of readers, it being a direct refutation of the doctrines of fatalism and materialism.

Philo was well acquainted with all the philosophical systems on the universe; he combats them with arguments, and obviates their objections to a general and particular Providence. He quotes frequently from Plato, Hesiod, Homer, Eschylus, Pindar, and others; and makes mention of many Greek philosophers, poets, and historians. In his Dialogue on Zoological Points, he treats of the Instincts, Intelligence, &c. of Animals. Throughout these three Discourses, his manner is entertaining and instructive.

In that part which relates to science, are facts which illustrate the mechanical arts, the manners, &c. of ancient nations. One of these plainly indicates that clocks, with wheels, and similar horary machines, were known in his time. The obscure passages are every where made plain and easy by notes.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EFFECT *of* TAXATION *on* HOUSEKEEPING, *communicated by* MR. LOWE.

THE result, or, to speak more properly, the avowed tendency, of most taxes, is an augmentation of price. Taxes on commodities are always imposed on the calculation of being paid by the consumer; the supply of any article, whether a luxury, such as wine and sugar, or a necessary of life, like corn, salt, leather, being presumed to be in proportion to the effectual demand, and the tax intended not as a burden on the producer or vender, but as an addition to the price paid by the consumer. This was strikingly exemplified in the enhancement during the war of several articles of daily use. The sugar which the planter, on paying a moderate duty, could have afforded to sell in England at 60*s.* the cwt., was raised by the effect of new taxes and war charges to 70*s.* or 75*s.* Tea which, after paying half its original cost to the Custom-house, might have been sold at 5*s.* or 6*s.* the lb., was raised, in consequence of being taxed 100 per cent., to 7*s.* or 8*s.*, and the salt which (see Sir T. Bernard's pamphlet on the employment of the labouring classes in 1817) might, if unburdened, have been afforded at 1*l.* a ton, was made, in consequence of the duty, to cost more than twenty times that price.

Holland was the first country in Europe that afforded a striking example of the enhancement arising from taxation, her long and expensive struggle against Spain having necessitated very heavy imposts so far back as two centuries ago. Sir William Temple, among other interesting particulars with which he has diversified the graver matter of his Memoirs, takes occasion to insert the following remark: "The excise in Holland is great, and so general, that I have heard it observed at Amsterdam, that when, in a tavern, a certain dish of fish is eaten with the usual sauce, thirty several excises are paid for what is necessary to that small service."—In England taxation was comparatively light, until we became ardent participators in continental war, at first under King William, afterwards under Queen Anne. A long peace, and the prudent administration of Walpole, lessened for a time the pressure of the burden; but it was very sensibly increased by the wars of 1740, 1756, 1775, and, above all, by those of the present age. This is sufficiently apparent from the following table

table of taxes which affect house-keeping.

Taxes on the Necessaries or Comforts of Life.

	£
Assessed taxes (previous to the late reduction)	6,500,000
Malt and beer, (since the reduction in 1822)	6,500,000
Sugar	3,000,000
Tea	3,000,000
Coals carried coastways	900,000
Soap	900,000
Candles and tallow	400,000
Cotton, wool	500,000
Leather (since the reduction in 1822)	300,000
Foreign timber	1,000,000
Bricks, tiles, stone, slate	400,000
Glass	400,000
Hemp	200,000

Taxes on Luxuries.

Foreign spirits, chiefly brandy	2,800,000
British spirits	3,000,000
Wine	1,600,000
Rum	200,000
Coffee and cocoa	300,000
Raisins and other fruits	400,000
Silk, raw and thrown	500,000

In all, above 32,000,000*l.*, exclusive of stamp-duties and postage; also of taxes on foreign articles, such as wool, butter, cheese, linens, drugs, all of which have an effect more or less direct on house-keeping, and were, like those enumerated above, considerably increased during the war.

The total rise in prices during the late wars, appears to have been between 60 and 70 per cent., 160 or 170*l.* being required in 1813 to make the purchases, whether for the necessaries, comforts, or luxuries of life, which were made in 1792 for 100*l.* The degree of rise was, doubtless, different in different situations; but, in regard to the public at large, that proportion will, we believe, be found to hold. To facilitate the comprehension of this somewhat intricate enquiry, it may be useful to descend into the details of domestic life, and to refer the reader to the subjoined table of family expenditure.

Comparative Expenditure of a Family of the Middle Class in England in the Years 1792 *and* 1813*;—discriminating the Heads of Expense (by Nos.* 1, 2, 3, 4,*) so as to show the Rise produced respectively by each Cause of Enhancement.*

1. Taxation was evidently the chief cause of rise in the following heads of expense:

	1792.	1813.
Assessed taxes and poor's rate	£18	47
Wine and spirits	16	35
Carried forward	34	82
Brought forward	34	82
Tea, sugar, and other groceries	22	38
Beer, (partly from taxation, partly from enhancement of corn)	7	11

2. The advance of labour, the occurrence of indifferent seasons, and the difficulty of import (from the rise of freight, and depreciation of our bank paper after 1809,) were the principal causes of enhancing

Bread	25	50
Butcher's meat	25	45
Milk, butter, cheese, vegetables	50	85

3. The advance of labour was chiefly instrumental in raising

Servants' wages	18	22

House-rent, the rent of houses in occupancy being determined by the expense of building new houses, and the latter by the price of labour

	60	100
Clothes	60	85
Fuel	24	35

Furniture; whether we consider the interest on the money vested in its purchase; which we calculate at

	42	63

Or annual repairs and purchases, estimated at

	14	24

4. The rise of the following can hardly be referred to any particular head, but appear the mixed result of taxation, enhanced labour, and depreciated currency.

Articles of leather manufacture, chiefly boots and shoes	9	18
Candles and oil	6	10
Washing	16	25
Education	14	22
Medical attendance	14	20
Incidents, such as postage, stationery, charity, pocket disbursements	35	55
Expenses of a less necessary character, viz. travelling, and temporary residence in the country	30	50
Expense of company	35	60
Total	£540	900

Summary of the Rise in Housekeeping at the close of the late Wars, making the Calculation in the most comprehensive Form, so as to be applicable, not to Particular Classes, but to the Public at Large.

	per cent.
Proportion of rise proceeding from increase of taxation	12
Ditto from rise of wages and labour generally	20
Ditto from the enhancement of provisions	30
Carried forward	62

Of

Brought forward	62
Of this rise in provisions, we may ascribe perhaps the half (or 15 per cent.) to the rise of labour, and other farming charges consequent on the demand of men for the public service: the other 15 per cent. to the depreciation of our bank paper, enhancement of freight, and other charges attendant on import.	
Proportion of rise from extra charges on the purchase and import of other articles than corn; such as wool, cotton, tobacco	5
Total, per cent.	67

The farm which, in 1792, let for 170*l.*, and which, in 1803, afforded a rental of 240*l.*, let in 1813 for 320*l.*

The house which, in 1792, let for 50*l.*, and in 1806 for 65*l.*, might be considered in the latter years of the war, as worth 70*l.*, the rise being less great in houses than in land. Its value, as a purchase, originally 1000*l.*, was raised towards the middle of our long contest to 1300*l.*, and eventually to 1400*l.* or 1500*l.*

To define the amount of the rise of prices in particular commodities, would be a task of great labour and nicety: the only person who attempted it was the late Mr. Arthur Young. If, for the sake of conferring some degree of precision on an obscure subject, an attempt be made to divide the progress of enhancement into periods, we may consider the war as having produced half its effect towards the year 1806, viz. that the rise of prices taken in the most comprehensive sense, whether of provisions, clothing, labour, or professional charges, was in that year somewhat more than 30 per cent. above the prices of 1792. From 1806 to 1813 the rise was more rapid, in consequence of the double effect of a non-convertible currency, and extended military operations, so that in 1813 and 1814 the enhancement was 30 or 35 per cent. on the prices of 1806, or about 67 per cent. on those of 1792.

RISE OF PRICES DURING THE WAR.

Country Labourer.—Computation of the annual expense of the family of an agricultural labourer, supposed to consist of $5\frac{4}{5}$ persons; calculated chiefly from a table of the expense of 66 families of labourers, in different parts of England, collected by Sir F. Eden.

	1792.		1813.		1823.	
	£	s	£	s	£	s
Bread, butcher's meat, beer, and other provisions of home growth	16	0	32	0	17	0
Tea, sugar, and foreign articles	2	0	3	0	3	0
Rent	1	13	2	0	2	0
Fuel and candles	2	10	3	10	3	0
Clothes and washing	4	7	6	10	6	0
Contingencies	0	10	1	0	1	0
	27	0	48	0	32	0

Town Mechanic.—Computed expense at different dates, of the family of a mechanic living in a provincial town, and supposed to consist, as in the case of the agriculturist, of $5\frac{4}{5}$ persons.

	1792.		1813.		1823.	
	£	s	£	s	£	s
Bread, butcher's meat, beer, and other provisions of home growth	20	0	38	0	21	0
Groceries and other provisions imported	4	10	7	0	6	0
Rent of cottage or rooms	2	10	4	0	4	0
Fuel and light	3	0	5	0	4	0
Clothes and washing	7	0	11	0	10	0
School fees, apothecary's bill, and other contingencies	5	0	8	0	7	0
	42	0	73	0	52	0

The Middle Classes.—Comparative estimate of the expense in different years of housekeeping in a family of the middle class, supposed to reside in London.

	1792.		1813.		1823.	
	£	s	£	s	£	s
House-rent	60	0	100	0	90	0
Assessed taxes and poor-rate	18	0	47	0	40	0
Wages; two women servants	18	0	22	0	22	0
Clothes	60	0	85	0	70	0
Boots and shoes	9	0	13	0	16	0
Wine, spirits, and strong beer	16	0	35	0	30	0
Table beer	7	0	11	0	9	0
Tea, sugar, and other groceries	22	0	38	0	35	0
Fuel	24	0	35	0	30	0
Light, viz. candles and oil	6	0	10	0	8	0
Washing	16	0	25	0	22	0
Bread	25	0	50	0	25	0
Butcher's meat	25	0	45	0	30	0
Milk, butter, fish, cheese	50	0	85	0	70	0
Education	14	0	22	0	20	0
Medical attendance	14	0	20	0	20	0
Furniture; annual repairs and purchases	14	0	24	0	20	0
Incidents, such as postage, stationery, charity, pocket disbursements	35	0	55	0	50	0
Expenses of a less necessary character, such as excursion to the sea-side, or the country	30	0	50	0	40	0
Expense of company	35	0	60	0	50	0
Furniture; interest on the money invested in its purchase; also its insurance against fire	42	0	63	0	53	0
	540	0	900	0	750	0

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANECDOTES *of the* EARLY PRINTERS *at* NUREMBERG.

WE have copies of works printed at Nuremberg, with the date of 1470, but without a printer's name. This circumstance has given rise to doubts as to priority of claims, some attributing the introduction of the art to Frederick Creutzner, others to John Sensenschmidt, and a few will have Henry Rumel to be the earliest typographer in Nuremberg.

But this honour appears to be due to John Sensenschmidt, a citizen of Nuremberg, but a native of Egra, in Bohemia. It is certain that the 'Comestorium Vitiorum Franc. de Retza,' bearing the date of 1470, was printed with the characters that Sensenschmidt made use of. We have, also, 'Joh. Gerson, super Cantica, &c. Nurembergæ, 1740,' in folio, done with the same types. The claims of Creutzner rest on impressions without a date.

The name of Sensenschmidt is found, for the first time, in the 'Margarita Poetica,' of Eyb, 1472. He printed, in connexion with Henry Keffer, in 1478, and continued printing from 1474 to 1478, in partnership with Andres Frisner. Some time after, Sensenschmidt left Nuremberg, and, removing to Bamberg, printed several works pertaining to the Liturgy, from 1481 to 1490. He appears, also, to have been one time at Ratisbon, invited by the bishop of that city.

Some notice might be taken, here, of a manuscript note to be found in the 'Comestorium Vitiorum,' &c. belonging to the University of Altdforf, worded thus: 'Hunc Librum propinavit nobis Henricus Rumel, cum suis Impressoribus, eò quod plures Libros ex Librariâ nostrâ eis accommodaverimus.' 'This book has been made over to us by Henry Rumel, with his printers, as we had lent him several books out of our library.' His name, however, not appearing in any known edition, it is concluded that he was only corrector or editor of the work, or that it was printed at his expense.

Frederick Creutzner, of Nuremberg, was one of the first printers in that city. His name appears, for the first time, in a German Opuscule (small tract), entitled, 'Ob einem mann,' &c. 4to. 1472. We have, besides, a very great number of his printed works, from 1472 to 1495; but, after that time, his name is no-where found.

Henry Keffer, of Mentz, printed here, in partnership with Sensenschmidt, in 1473, but his name is not to be found afterwards. In the law-process between Fust

Fust and Gutenberg, mention is made of an Henry Keffer, as a workman, in Gutenberg's office; in all likelihood, this was the same person.

Anthony Koberger, of Nuremberg, was, doubtless, one of the most celebrated printers of that city. Badius Ascensius extols him, with high encomiums, in a letter placed at the head of the 'Epistolæ ill. Virorum,' 1499: 'Siquidem cum sis Librariorum facile Princeps,' &c. 'In the printing of books, all allow you to be pre-eminent in your profession, and not the least or lowest in the line of honest and honourable tradesmen, (mercatorum.) Learning and the learned find in you a patron and foster-father; and nothing can exceed your care and vigilance in procuring elegant and faithful impressions, free from typographical errata.'

We have a great number of interesting works, printed by Koberger at Nuremberg, from 1473 to the beginning of the sixteenth century.

John Muller, of Koningsburg (in Latin, Regiomontanus, vel de Monte Regio.) This was a celebrated astronomer, who came to Nuremberg about the middle of the year 1471; and, assisted by Bernard Walther, set up a printing-office, where a number of editions appeared; and, among others, the 'Manilii Astronomicon,' without a date, in 4to. It passes for the first edition of that work, and is thought to be of the year 1472. In 1475 he removed to Rome, on the invitation of Pope Sextus IV. to correct the Calendar. He died there, July 6, 1476, having been previously nominated to the archbishoprick of Barcelona.

Andreas Frisner, of Burisidel, printed, in partnership with Sensenschmidt, several works, whereof he was the corrector, from 1474 to 1478. He removed to Leipsick, and there occupied the chair of professor in theology.

Some impressions are still to be found, executed at Nuremberg by the religious of the order of St. Augustin. Probably, they were Fratres Communis Vitæ, whose principal occupation, agreeably to the Statutes of their order, was to copy the works of the fathers and ecclesiastics from the best manuscripts.

Conrad Zeninger; we have some of his impressions, in 1480, 81, and 82.

Peter Wagner (Currifex); we have some of his, from 1483 to 1498.

George Stuchs, of Sulybach, printed in 1484; Mark Agrer, in 1487 and 1488; Peter Vischer, in 1487; John Hoffmann, in 1490; Gaspar Hochfeder, from 1491 to 1498; several of his impressions remain; and John Mayr, in 1493 and 1498.

We have one impression of 1498, by Albert Durer, a celebrated painter and engraver in wood.

Jerome Hoeltzel printed in 1496 and 1500.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* MARY NOBLE, *of* PENRITH, *in the* 107*th* YEAR *of her* AGE; *by* THOMAS BARNES, M.D., *lately read before the* WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

MARY NOBLE was born at Haresheugh, in Cumberland. Her parents were poor labouring people, and were chiefly employed in agriculture. Both of them lived to be very old, and had ten children; several of whom, also, reached a very advanced age. She was brought up with plain and simple food; and was accustomed, from her youth, to industry and hard labour. At thirty years of age she married to William Noble, a miller, by whom she had three children; all of whom died of acute diseases, in their infancy. Mary Noble is a very short and small woman; and, at present, would not weigh more than between four and five stone.

Old age is strongly marked in her countenance and general appearance. Her forehead and face are much wrinkled; her eyes are clear, but her eyelids are partially everted and affected with lippitude; she has had no teeth these twenty years, but her gums are so firm, that she can masticate a piece of hard bread with comparative ease; her hearing began to fail about three years ago, and has since gradually declined; for the last three months she has been very deaf, and at present can scarcely hear any thing; her sight is still good; three years ago it was so good, that she had no occasion for glasses, and could thread a small needle; her hair, which is flaxen, of a leaden cast, is thick and long, and has undergone very little change; it has been a source of profit to her, as she has frequently sold a crop of it for 10*s.*, 15*s.*, and even 20*s.* She had always a retentive memory; when 106 years old, it was perfect, and she used to relate an account of the second rebellion; she said she remembered it well; at that time she resided at Stockbridge as a servant, and saw some of the rebels hung on Penrith Fell. Mary Noble can read a little, and occasionally reads her Bible. For the last four or five years she has used a stick in walking; but walks

walks perfectly upright. There is no contraction of her limbs. Her pulse is regular, of good strength, and beats about ninety in a minute. Her respiration is easy and uniform. She sleeps much, has a good appetite, and generally has an alvine evacuation twice or three times a-week; but sometimes only once.

She has led an active and industrious life; and in general has enjoyed good health. She never had any blood drawn, nor took any medicines, excepting once an opium pill, for a cough, which made her so sick and ill, that her life was almost despaired of. Her husband rented a corn-mill at Melmerby, and she was then in the habit of rising at three o'clock in the morning, and going with carts to Alston, a distance of eleven miles, over one of the wildest, coldest, and most dreary, parts of Cumberland. When she was seventy-two or seventy-three years of age her husband died, and she was afterwards employed as housekeeper to a farmer at Old Town. She then regularly drove ponies laden with corn, to Carlisle and Penrith markets; each place being about nine miles distance from her residence. When ninety years of age, she used to reap during the harvest; the person with whom she is now living tells me, she would walk a mile to the field, carry her ridge with the other reapers, and walk home at night. From her youth her chief employment has been spinning and working in husbandry; and she has been very active and laborious.

Her diet has been of the plainest kind; she generally lived abstemiously, but did not object to drink a little ale or spirits occasionally. For some years past she has lived chiefly upon tea, which she likes strong, and takes with cream, but without sugar. Sometimes she has a little milk or broth, but tea is her favourite food; and she has often taken it three times a-day. She began to drink tea about sixty-five years ago, when she had a present of some made to her by Mr. Pattinson, of Melmerby. She used, at that time, to boil it in the kettle. She has always been accustomed to a warm dress, and generally wore flannel next her shift. Within the last three years she rose early in the morning, cleaned the fire-irons, put on the fire, and wrought all kinds of housework. Until three months ago, she spun linen-yarn with a spinning-wheel, which is a common occupation among the peasantry of Cumberland. The yarn she spun was fine, and of a good quality. I lately saw a very handsome table-cloth that had been made of it; and it is worthy of remark, that this table-cloth was spun by her when 106 years of age, and woven by a blind man.

Notwithstanding the many circumstances that abridge life, it is not at present a very rare thing to meet with persons upwards of 100 years of age; and if is a mistaken notion to suppose, that men do not live so long now as formerly. When the population of Great Britain was taken in 1821, there were in England fifty-seven men and 111 women, of 100 years of age and upwards; in Wales, there were three men and eighteen women; and in Scotland, forty men and sixty-two women; making a total of 291 persons. But the ages of one-ninth part of the population were not obtained, nor is the exact age of any individual mentioned; so that we cannot ascertain, from the returns, how much some of them might exceed a century. It is stated, that many of them were upwards of 100; but as no question was proposed by the returning officers, respecting the age of any person above 100, so no answer has been made to that effect. The counties of England, in which the most cases of longevity were met with, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, were Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Monmouth, Hereford, and the North Riding of York. In Scotland, the shires of Ross and Cromarty, and Inverness, furnished the greatest number of instances; and in Wales, the counties of Brecon and Pembroke. The results of the population-acts afford satisfactory evidence, that our ancestors did not enjoy the same degree of health and longevity that we do at present. The annual mortality has decreased nearly one-third in forty years. In 1780, the rate of mortality was taken at one in forty; in 1795, at one in forty-five; in 1801, at one in forty-seven; in 1811, at one in fifty-two; and in 1821, the results of the census show a mortality of one in fifty-eight. The limits of human life are the same now as formerly, and will probably always continue the same; but more persons live now to an advanced age than in former times.

This country has become more favourable to health and longevity, since more attention has been paid to the cleanliness and ventilation of our houses and large towns; and since warmer clothing, and a more nourishing and more easily digestible diet, have been employed.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT *on the* MATERIALS *collected by* M. CAILLIAUD, *in his last* TRAVELS *in* ETHIOPIA, *by a* COMMITTEE *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

AFTER a minute examination of the various articles contained in M. Cailliaud's collection, and obtaining information from personal conferences with him, the Reporters add, that the circumstances which permitted M. Cailliaud to ascend the Nile further than any preceding traveller, were peculiar, and such as may not recur for a long time. Under favour of the expedition of Ismael Pacha, son of the Governor of Egypt, in Nubia, in 1821, M. Cailliaud, whose skill and knowledge were relied on for the discovery of any valuable mines, was authorised to attend the army, and proceed with it to the point where their marches terminated. He was furnished with all the means for making astronomical observations, for marking the direction of roads, keeping account of distances, taking views and designs of monuments, constructing plans, and copying inscriptions; and, as he had prepared himself by previous studies for this second journey, the results which he has deduced must prove of important use to geography, the arts, and the knowledge of antiquity.

The better to appreciate the importance of his geographical materials, it should be observed, that M. Gau, whose work on the antiquities of Nubia has contributed so many novel facts to those before acquired by our expedition to Egypt, advanced no farther on the Nile than to Ouadi Halfa, that is, at the distance of the second cataract; that Kobbé, in the Darfour, at 14° north latitude, is the most southern point at which the English voyager Brown arrived in 1793; and that Bruce, setting out from Sennaar, and crossing the desert to reach the Red Sea, ascended no higher than to the 13th degree. But M. Cailliaud penetrated to the tenth, 130 leagues further than Sennaar, and in the direction of the principal branch of the Nile. He was thereby enabled to procure correct information on many points that have long been the desiderata of geographers. One part of his route, therefore, is entirely novel; and, throughout the whole of it, he has neglected no opportunities of seeking for intelligence that would be gratifying to the learned. In every stage of his journeys he kept an exact journal of his progress, carefully attending to its direction by the compass, and keeping an account of the declination. He was no less mindful of computing the distances, and in distinguishing the difference of travelling by men, horses, and camels. Exclusive of this ample itinerary, more than fifty points have been fixed, astronomically, either by M. Cailliaud or by his companion, M. Letorzec; these will connect the different parts of the route, and serve as a rule to verify the distances. The Committee are of opinion, that the papers containing the journal, and the astronomical observations, on being submitted to further calculation, and found correct, may compose the elements of a good chart. The chart, also, will derive additional value from the precaution of M. Cailliaud, after collecting the names of the places which he visited, or had knowledge of, having them written in Arabic by the native inhabitants of the country. The list of these names will prevent mistakes and doubts that might arise from the relations of travellers passing through regions so little known. The event of Ismael Pacha's expedition, the massacre of a part of his guard by the natives, the revolt of all the barbarous tribes of Upper Ethiopia, with other disastrous circumstances, will oppose insuperable obstacles to any Europeans that would penetrate further south.

The interest of M. Cailliaud's narrative is further enhanced by mineralogical observations, marking the state of the thermometer thrice a-day. The Tables which he has thus drawn up, compared with others of a similar kind, interspersed through his work, will give a just idea of the climate, which appears to differ considerably from that of those more to the north. The collection includes, also, a number of plants, animals, and minerals, which must tend to improve the physical description of the said countries.

But the objects more particularly deserving of attention are the monuments and ruins of ancient edifices, such as temples, pyramids, colossi, bas-reliefs, Greek and hieroglyphical inscriptions, &c. The progress of discoveries has successively extended the limits of those countries wherein the vestiges of antiquity were supposed to be found. But we cannot expect

that any future traveller will be able to pass the bounds which M. Cailliaud has reached. At the very point, Ouadi Halfa, where the researches of M. Gau terminated, the investigations of M. Cailliaud commence. Thus the two narratives will connect with each other, and, by annexing the great work published by the Committee on Egypt, an uninterrupted and tolerably complete series will be obtained, of monuments in the valley of the Nile, from the shores of the Mediterranean to the upper parts of Ethiopia.

The number of those which Mr. C. has described is about one hundred; several are distinguished by particular characters, on a comparison of which with those of Egypt and Lower Nubia, a solution may be given to questions of import, respecting the history of the arts and antiquities. Among the most remarkable are the temples of Naga and Soleb, the pyramids of Barkal and Chendy, a place where, in all probability, the Peninsula of Meroe was situated. Equally curious, though in a different respect, are the ruins at Soubah, at the 15th degree of latitude, at the mouth of the Rahad and the White River. This is the most southerly point where antique monuments are discoverable, and apparently the farthest at which any permanent establishments were fixed.

The method adopted by this voyager, in representing the ruins which he has explored, have not been confined to tracing perspective views, taken in different directions, and elevations of parts of buildings that are yet standing; he has added detailed plans, wherein the measurements are very accurately noted; and, as occasion offered, particular designs of ornaments, and of sculpture, hieroglyphic inscriptions, &c. This scrupulous attention is highly valued by antiquarians and artists, inspiring confidence, and serving as a basis to ulterior researches. In the productions of M. C.'s pencil, there is a degree of elegance and perfection worthy of a painter by profession; sure marks of the most minute fidelity are every where visible. The Committee, having occasion to compare some designs of monuments, taken in Egypt and Nubia by the French voyager, and those of Messrs. Waddington and Belzoni, are bound to declare, that the superiority of the former, as to what regards the expression of the style of Egyptian art, the measurements, and other details, is incontestable.

And, lastly, surveying the whole of M. Cailliaud's narratives, his personal adventures, and diurnal observations, that of Ismael Pacha's expedition, in a country 400 leagues south of the frontiers of Egypt, the diversified information collected concerning the manners, productions, and commerce, of the vast territories to which his excursion has been extended; these circumstances, also, are deserving of the public esteem, and worthy of that encouragement of the government, a portion of which has been already afforded to this zealous and courageous traveller. The interests of science, and the national honour, solicit a recompence for such labours and efforts, including the public esteem and consideration that must attend the appearance of his work.

It is proposed to be comprehended in three volumes octavo, and to appear under the title of "Travels to Meroe, or the White River, beyond the Fazâgel, in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom of Sennaar, also to Syouah, and in five other Oases, performed in the Years 1819-20-21 and 22; by M. Frederick Cailliaud, of Nantes, dedicated to the King." The work, composed and published by the author, in conjunction with M. Jomard, member of the Institute, &c. will contain geographical and topographical charts, with cuts representing the monuments of the countries, and notices relative to their modern state and natural history.

The text in octavo is meant to be published, speedily, with a chart and engravings representing the costume of different countries, and comprehending, 1st. "Narrative of the Travels, and Explications of the Cuts. 2. Astronomical and Meteorological Observations, with an Extract from the Journal of the Route. 3. Objects of Natural History. 4. An Account of the Country of Dinka, on the White River, and of the Negroes of Cheloukha, with a Catalogue of the Kings of Sennaar, Chendi, &c. 5. Expedition of Ismael Pacha, in Nubia."

It is intended, also, to publish separately, a number of M. Cailliaud's facts and observations, which will disclose an ample field to learned researches and discussions.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH respect to the purest intentions, a warmth of heart and a sense of justice, that would do honour to any man, I am disposed to make the fullest concession to your correspondent Humanitas (Oct. 1823.) But I presume, that long and practical exertions on the animal subject, longer and more persevering than perhaps any other man has hitherto encountered, authorize me to say, that, however pure and humane his motives, he has placed himself on unsubstantial and delusive grounds, and adopted a theory to which nature herself will be an everlasting opponent, and the only success of which will be an increase of that misery he desires to prevent.

To brave the danger and ridicule of egotism, and I am not much afraid,—I was, from my cradle, filled with a passionate affection for our domestic animals, my chief favourites being the horse and the cat. I have been, throughout life, in the most familiar habits with the greater part or all those animals, thence acquiring an insight into their nature, uses, and management. I have ever compassionated them, as beings endowed with a fellow feeling, produced in a similar order of generation, composed of the same corporeal materials with ourselves, and reasoning in a limited degree; their chief defect, in that view, being a want of the gift of speech. In my estimation, they hold the rank of inferior members of the social union; and are, in an especial manner, intituled to our justice, compassion, and protection, both on account of their inestimable use and indispensable services, and as lying under the natural predicament of inability to defend themselves, or revenge their injuries. Nature has been partial to our more favoured race, for slave and poltroon are generally convertible terms. Since I have possessed the power of reflection, I have never been able to restrict the pure and indivisible essences of justice and compassion, or induce myself to believe that we bipeds had been originally endowed with a monopoly of those necessarily universal principles, and that quadrupeds were intituled to no share or birthright in Israel. Wild animals, also, every thing which hath life and feeling, draw their rights to compassion from the great charter of humanity. I have long forgotten on what hypothesis Hume asserted, that 'brutes could not claim justice at our hands.' The foundation of that claim lies in the right reason of man.

It is nevertheless too true, that from the universally defective state of education in this branch of ethics, and the stupifying influence of custom, it was impossible, notwithstanding my natural tendency, to avoid, during the hot pursuit of pleasure or business in my youthful days, numberless occasional deviations from the right line of reason and fairness, in the treatment of animals. Such have ever since been the subjects of my bitter regret: and forty-four years ago, in an astounding unimpassioned absence of all feeling, indeed a real aberration of common sense, I committed such a flagrant and abominable act of cruelty on a poor, harmless, kind, and useful horse, as no length of time can erase from my memory. The horrible and disgusting deed, living with my life, fails not to intrude itself upon my memory, and to fill my imagination with the appalling whole length of the picture; and will, beyond all doubt, distress my last moments. The reader, however, will err greatly, should he suppose this confession to bear any relation to a principle of religious fanaticism. My life, indeed, is a scene of misery, at perpetually recurring intervals, from witnessing the universal wanton, needless, and interested, cruelties inflicted on beasts.

To return to the position of Humanitas, he appears to me involved in an error notably congenial with that of his opponents. Neither he nor they will submit to the guidance of a just and sufficient discrimination. He is not satisfied without attempting to impose impracticable limits on the use, and they will admit no restraints on the abuse. Both parties seem temporarily to have overlooked those compromises and limitations, which nature herself has imposed upon our principles and our actions; and one party, at least, to have forgotten the slight boundaries which subsist between our virtues and our vices; and that, in real truth, we can have nothing unalloyed and perfect here. The cruelty of shooting and abandoning maimed and wounded birds, and wild animals, I can readily admit; and it has long been the subject of my useless and unavailing regret; but are we thence

thence to relinquish the pursuit, and give up entirely our property in wild animals? or, if we are not to go that length, by what more lenient methods are we to obtain possession of them? I know of none. Nature has led us into this dilemma by her injunction to subdue and possess the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and the fish of the waters; and, for all unavoidable cruelties in their capture, she herself is amenable, that is to say, to that reason with which, also, she has endowed us; and I most ardently desire the opportunity for an additional exercise of that gratitude, on which Humanitas so eloquently expatiates, in the revelation of some new and practicable means of mercy.

But surely, in the overflowings of his heart, and the excess of his zeal, this moralist has made a most unfortunate choice of those cruelties which he has been prompted to stigmatize. Perhaps of all the victims of our pursuit, or our cruelty, those which he brings forward as the objects of public commiseration, in actual fact suffer the least. He should not forget that this life is a life of suffering, and that every living being, from man, downward to the lowest and most minute exiguity, not forgetting Shakspeare's 'poor beetle,' (he who, by-the-bye, according to the philosophy of both ancient and modern humanity, could commiserate beetles, and yet have no pity for bulls, bears, and cats,) must take his assigned share in the common lot. Birds, bearing the denomination of game, are shot outright. They could by no means receive a more easy or more favourable *quietus*. The share of this part of the living creation in the universal suffering is, that a minority of them are wounded and left to languish in that state. If the wounds be mortal, the birds speedily die, and are relieved from their agonies; if otherwise, they either become a prey to ravenous birds or beasts, and make a speedy exit in that mode, besides their too common fate; or the pure and natural state of body which they enjoy, and the salubrity of the open air of the fields, assures them a speedy recovery. They fee no doctors to retard their cure; nature herself volunteers as their physician, apothecary, and bone-setter, and soon sets them joyously upon the wing again. A poor ox, calf, or sheep, on their way to market and the slaughter, endure a thousand martyrdoms, compared with the sufferings of the objects of the gun, than which, more inapplicable examples could not have been adduced. Animals caught in traps, and those that are hunted, certainly suffer more than those which are pursued with the gun; but nature herself, the very goddess of cruelty, has denied us all possibility of remedy.

Without disputing the cruelty which necessarily attaches to the exercise of the gun, my optics are not powerful enough to discover, *in prospectu*, that millenium on which Humanitas so fondly doats; and which, I apprehend, can never possibly happen, previously to a universal revolution in this our planet, and a re-commencement under an entirely new constitution of things. The intellectual powers of Bacon were turned to the rational and the practicable, whence all the presumed analogy fails. A kind-hearted man, more especially before his feelings shall have become palsied or obliterated by custom, may perceive in himself some 'compunctious visitings' at the pains he is about to inflict, out of mere sport, on other beings endowed with feelings similar to his own; but such feeble opposition of the heart is vain and pointless against the stimulation of other senses and inclinations, apparently indigenous to human nature, and countenanced by both reason and necessity. The enthusiasm for field-sports seems to have been planted by nature in the human breast, as in those of the tyger, the leopard, and the dog. Moreover, what is to become of the use of the gun, without objects on which to display the skill of our adepts in the art? It is true, I have never been a good shot, and lukewarmly attached to the sport; but, were my attachment ever so ardent, my consent should yet never be wanted to give up the sport *in toto*, on the single condition that the cold lead might be thenceforth reserved for the use of tyrants, of Holy Alliances, and of the destroyers of human liberty. Angling and taking fishes generally, by whatever mode in use, partake of both kinds of cruelty, that of necessity, and that of the cold-blooded customary stupidity. He who desires the conviction, that neither talents nor saintship may secure a man against the latter, need but read old Walton. The treatment of the eel is horrible, by the unreflecting or hardened wretches who skin them

them in the streets, without the slightest previous endeavour to put an end to their sensibility by the easy and well-known method of puncturing, or wounding with a knife, the spinal marrow; but why should this excite our admiration, whilst the horrible operation is daily performed, and witnessed with the utmost *nonchalance* by thousands, thence *participes criminis*, of Church of England and Conventicle Christians, who are so meritoriously regular in their orisons to the God of mercy in their own precious behoof?

Nothing, surely, can be more ill-timed or chimerical, than the promulgation of such an idea, as laying the axe to the root of the sports of the field, nothing so liable to excite disgust and ridicule, and to produce a determined and obstinate aversion to all reform. To point out the exercise of unnecessary or heedless barbarity, in whatever branch, is clearly another case, adapted to the present enlightened state of the public mind, and would assuredly be received with patience, and obtain a gradual attention. I can speak on that point from a pleasing experience. Your correspondent is most unfortunate. He has taken the bull by the horns. He has assailed the morals of men in their strongest hold, and levelled his reproof against those parts which are the least objectionable. How comes it that he has overlooked baiting of animals; in other words, the horrible principle, be it instinctive or customary, of deriving pleasure from deliberately contrived tortures,—riding horses to death in the field, and driving them to death upon the road,—the treatment of that most oppressed and tortured victim under heaven, the poor stage-horse, in the latter and excruciating part of his career; his progress thence to Smithfield, to the green and fish-cart, to those actual hells, the hacker's and catgut-maker's yards—the education of children without the slightest instruction in their duty towards brute animals, unless, indeed, that the feelings of those animals must necessarily be subservient, in all cases, and to whatever extent, to human interest and caprice.

The animal question appears to me to have been hitherto imperfectly understood, in consequence of that general reluctance to its discussion, arising from the alarms of prejudice and interest. The necessity of a law for the protection of beasts has, indeed, often been controverted, but never successfully. That portion of law in the case, which we had previously to Mr. Martin's Bill, was a most execrable and cruel burlesque on legislation, a disgrace to our Statute-books, in fact, in no slight degree, an incentive to barbarity and crime. The gist of it was, that no man could be punished for the most enormous and flagrant acts of cruelty exercised upon his own animal; or on any other, unless some injury or trespass could be proved against property. A marked instance of the triumph of commercial selfishness over the justice and morality of legislation! Mr. Martin's Bill passed the houses, as it were, by mere sufferance, against the avowed opinions of many, more especially those paragons of humanity, certain great law-authorities. For the obvious imperfection of this Bill, no blame or disgrace can possibly attach to it's honourable and generous mover. Instead of including animals generally, as substantial justice, and even common sense, required, its operation is restricted to cattle, which is plainly to announce to the high and low blackguards of the creation, that a continuance of the security to *property* is chiefly intended; and, that they are at free liberty to discharge the whole artillery of their savage passions on those classes of animals which the law, in its wisdom, has chosen to forget.

My sentiments on this subject are precisely the same as I published them nearly thirty years since. Aggression, injustice, and wanton barbarity, as well against beasts as men, are proper objects of legal interference, and they can be no otherwise repressed. All deliberate staking down animals, of whatever description, to the torture, under the name of baiting, and the vile pretence of sport, come fairly and truly under the above heads. With respect to the necessary use of animals, in all its various relations, it must be left to the discretion of proprietors, being an object of moral instruction, not of legislation. It is not use, with which I aim to interfere, but abuse. Here again discrimination is necessary. I refer materially to the abuse of principle. Under a just, moral, system, no man can have a right, wantonly, and without plea of use or necessity, to put an animal out of life by slow and horrid torments,

ments, that he may glut his infernal soul with the alluring sight. Nature has always produced miscreants, gifting them with the *mens excrucians*, who can view the torture with curiosity and delight; but surely they are not to be indulged. I cannot look upon roasting the living goose, as related by Dr. Kitchener, to be a fable. Even if so, it serves to show the black heart of the inventor. The dissection of living bodies, under whatever scientific pretence, I hold to be an enormous breach of justice and the moral law, which ought not to be tolerated. Its pretended scientific uses have been infinitely over-rated, on which head I refer to Mr. Carlisle's book. Otherwise, prove, that for an adequate advantage, the most horrible cruelty and injustice may be committed; and all the tyrants, traitors, murderers, felons, swindlers, and rascals, that Europe, Africa, or India, have produced, shall stand exonerated, and their characters blanched as pure and white as snow.

Alas, that I have to tell it in Gath and Askalon! that party among us, which boasts so highly of their principles, as *liberaux* and philanthropists, have not only become the opponents of justice and compassion on the law, towards objects most worthy of our compassion, but even the advocates of antiquated barbarous sports, under the idea of their being necessary for the recreation of the lower orders. A recreation which inflames all the base passions of human nature, fitting men for blood and cruelty towards their fellows, and for the perpetration of the most enormous wickedness. After all, this is merely gratuitous, a pretence; for, in real fact, the aristocracy are far more solicitous for the continuance of the barbarous sports than the lower people. I have been grieved and mortified to see the columns of the Morning Chronicle, so generally occupied with sound political reasoning and patriotic instruction, occasionally disgraced and sullied with infamous and disgusting doggerel, purporting to issue from that hell of cruelties and horrors, the Westminster pit! A certain Medical Journal, also, for the scientific principles and conduct of which I have ever entertained a very high and sincere respect, I find under the influence, shall I say, of this *mania*, and thence excited to attempt ridicule on Mr. Martin's Bill. Does this opposition to the illustrious Irish philanthropist arise from the cause, that he cannot, or will not, pronounce the *shibboleth* of a party? that is to say, that he is opposed in the cause of humanity, merely because he belongs to an adverse political faction. Men will defend the grossest abuses, rather than relinquish their share, or risk the loss of an interest or indulgence, become habitual to them. The apprehension of trouble and danger from nice distinctions, is raised by jealousy, as an objection to legislating for beasts; but in what object of legislation are there not the grounds of nice distinctions? No man with a heart, if he reflect, can deny that some remedy is necessary, and none other but the legal can be efficient. There are no insuperable, or even embarrassing, difficulties in this branch of morals. The benefit of the old philosophical principle, 'Do as you would be done unto,' might be, without hesitation, imparted to brutes. Both man and beast were born to labour; and, when the last necessity shall arrive, unto the death. In fine, when the reason is right, and the heart willing, all difficulty in this case of conscience, will vanish.

Nov. 25, 1823. JOHN LAWRENCE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the EMPLOYMENT *and* ASSOCIATION *of* BIRDS.

What regal vestments can with them compare!
What king so shining! or what queen so fair!

THE 'fowls of the air' have had many advocates in their praise; artists have lengthened their memory in beautiful hues, poets have pleaded in descriptive language for their preservation, and generous hands have spread the sweet crumb in winter for them. They have 'their exits and their entrances;' and, parodying our great British poet, 'one bird plays many parts.' Though birds have the range of life betwixt the visible earth and heaven, what difficulties they encounter, how many enemies they avoid! The 'game-laws,' the sporting cockney, the wary fowler, the lime-twig urchin, the soothing bell, the night-approaching clap-net;* and, lastly, the wire domestic cage. Those persons

* A custom prevailed in the country, some years past, for a party to go into the woods to take birds in the following manner:—One person took a torch, another a paddle, a third a bell, and a fourth the

sons who never indulge in the softer impulses of reflection, are ready to call me a 'bird-fancier,' one who has more sympathy than sense. This I deny. But I reprobate habitual cruelty in my fellow-creatures, for the want of duly considering the use and abuse which 'lordly man' exercises to the feathered race.

To see a man six feet high leaning over a bridge with a rod and line, twelve hours successively, and merely get a 'glorious nibble,' is no enviable sight to me, more than to behold another man riding his horse to death, to drive a hare to its last home. If flogging can be justified in the catalogue of our laws for crimes, I think a few lashes for the angler, the horse-racer, the animal-hunter, and the voluntary self-defence follower, might render the pursuit less frequent and less obnoxious. Mr. Martin may be laughed at by the cruel for his regard for the brute creation, and Mrs. Fry receive the unmerited disapprobation of recreants for her desire to reform the vicious. The accumulation of crime, and the immoral example of fashion, call for the virtuous to exert their energies in ameliorating those who have neither courage nor condition to ameliorate themselves. But these subjects require more elucidation than I intend in this paper to propose. My theme is with birds, not with beasts or fishes.* Every lover of Milton's purified muse must recollect his ardent expressions of birds, especially the nightingale, his 'sweet bird!' Chaucer, his predecessor, rehearsed many of his best pieces to the 'small fowl,' and the 'assembly of fowls,' to the birds that sleep with 'open eye,' to the 'cuckoos,' the 'falcons,' and the 'merlins.' Dryden was enamoured of the 'chanticleer' in Chaucer, and 'the lark that at heaven's gate sings.' Drayton paints the colours of the 'peacock,' and addresses the 'plovers, and thrushes,' in many lovelorn plaints. Cowper loved birds, and employed his eloquent humanity in their behalf. Mrs. Barbauld has written petitions for 'robins.' Keates wrote a sonnet in a wood for the birds that had been robbed. Kerrick and Marvell rehearsed 'the loves of birds.' Cowley used to admit a bird into his grot, at Chertsey, for humble pittance. Watts tamed a sparrow at the top of Lady Abney's house, where he studied. Elijah was fed by ravens. Bloomfield has spoken very prettily of birds in his delightful 'Farmer's Boy.' Shakspeare alludes continually to birds in his works. Not a valentine is offered at Cupid's shrine without the auspices of 'the feathered choir,' 'the warbling quire,' and 'the songsters of the grove.' Many authors, it is true, have ridiculed the chirping of sparrows on the house top: they have threatened them with vengeance, and destroyed them with powder and shot. I am quite otherwise. I do firmly believe birds are worshippers of nature and heaven. I believe they wait their offerings to the skies continually. I believe their wakening meetings at sunrise are spent in gratitude. I believe the voices which they tune are consecrated to divinity. Methinks I hear a sluggard complain that he hates the noise; that he is awoke too soon; that he cannot slumber again: I am otherwise. Twenty birds, at least, meet of a morning in a tree before my bed-room window. Their regular devotion awakes my heart and inspires my love to join in their early praise. When an hour has elapsed, these birds separate to their several avocations. Their instinct guides them to food and industrious habits. 'Birds in their little nests agree,' says Watts. Washington Irving has shown, in his 'Tales of the Hall,' at the 'rookery,' what birds can do, and how tenacious they are of propriety and decorum in all their household discipline. Trees are the birds' paradise, yet they are social. Birds are fond of men naturally, but not the instruments of deceit; they dread men because of the engines of destruction. Yet birds in populous places seem aware that men cannot be their destroyers, by their pert

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bag. An inquisitive gentleman of the village wished to join them, and they persuaded him to carry a grindstone upon his shoulder, to sharpen the clapper, if necessary. This he bore most patiently through bog and glen, in darkness and peril, till they all returned home again with twenty dozen of fieldfares, laughing most heartily at his unsuspecting credulity. This fact is worthy of preservation with the legends of Coggershall and Gotham's wise men.

* The ancients, heathens, Grecks, and Romans, revered birds, inasmuch as they thought them ominous of life, death, prosperity, victory, adversity, and vanquishment.—*Vide their History.*

pert familiarity and inquisitive intrusions. They seem to know, that men dare not shoot them for fear of shooting others than the 'winged tribe.' The sparrow takes up his abode in the eaves of our dwelling. The owl comes to our ivied habitations; the wren is protected in our shed; the robin in a private nook in our wall; the swallow takes the airy part of our chimney; the martin dabs its ingenious plan together with mortar in a corner of our window; and our fowls accommodate themselves to our convenience for sheltering and rusticating them. 'O had I the wings of a dove!' exclaims the fugitive, 'for then I should be at rest.' Noah trusted to a bird for dry land. The beauty of birds is incomparable. Their constancy is proverbial. Their instruction to their young valuable. The harmony of birds surpasses all other sound. They obtain their livelihood without injury to mankind. And it is erroneous* that they destroy blossoms, and consume corn, but in exceptionable instances; on the contrary, they resort to trees and flowers, and eat the insidious insect,—'the worm in the bud that feeds on the damask cheek.' Birds are tractable and imitative. They can be taught to draw water, and articulate like the human voice. All birds are not even destitute of an approximation to reason. The seat of happiness cannot be more delightfully imagined than in the existence of a bird's nest full of happy young, and nurtured under the sheltering wing and warm bosom of their parents. Birds are fond of liberty. Freedom, like air, is their life. Thompson is alive to their interests in his paraphrase on the latter part of the 6th chap. Matth. He says,

Behold, and look away your low despair.
See the light tenants of the barren air;
To them nor stores nor granaries belong,
Nought but the woodland and the pleasing song;
Yet your kind heavenly father bends his eye
On the least wing that flits along the sky.
To him they sing when spring renews the plain,
To him they cry in winter's pinching reign,
Nor is their music nor their plaint in vain:
He hears the gay and the distressful call,
And with unsparing bounty fills them all.
If, ceaseless, thus the fowls of heaven he feeds,
If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads,
Will he not care for you, ye faithless! say,
Is he unwise? or, are ye less than they?

J. R. PRIOR.

Islington.

* The converse of this proposition remains to be proved. This paper is on the defensive, it must be observed; but I think it would not be difficult to show, that many species of birds are injurious.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS *of the* BROTHERS BACHEVILLE *in* VARIOUS COUNTRIES, *before and after the* UNHAPPY RESTORATION *of the* BOURBONS.

MY limited plan will not admit of expatiating upon the causes which led to the reception Napoleon was greeted with; these, considering the character of the times, were sufficiently within the range of ordinary probabilities. One fact fell within my knowledge, that, in every part of the country which we visited, the movements in favour of Napoleon originated with the citizens, and were only followed by the soldiers.

At Visil, at Grenoble, at La Guillotière, at Lyons, in the department of the Ain, at Macon, at Chalons, it was the peasants and labouring men that first appeared in our favour. Napoleon might have conducted them all to Paris, had he been so inclined. I dare almost venture to blame him for depending on the army alone; an army, however brave, may be surprised, dislodged from the strong holds which it occupies, defeated; but an enlightened people, desirous of ameliorating their condition by progressive improvements, will be sure, eventually, to triumph, if not wanting to themselves. Such a spontaneous unanimity Napoleon might have obtained by certain sacrifices, which, however, he would not make. Such investigations as these are always valuable, and may lead to important considerations; but I must now descend to a subject that may well appear more trivial, respecting myself, but such as I am able to speak decidedly upon.

The emperor halted a few days at Lyons; I then obtained leave to visit my family, which resides at Trevoux, about four leagues from that city. The place was then in a great agitation, indulging in a very intemperate abuse of our enterprise; but I found means, by

by properly pleading the cause of the emperor, to dissipate the storm.*

Arriving at Paris, I found my brother at the Tuilleries; he was one of the officers who, with General Excelmans, had hoisted the tri-coloured flag at the Chateau. The emperor then gave him a company in the Tirailleurs of the Guard; I could have obtained a higher rank for him, but he was averse to it. As to myself and comrades, we were advanced, as Captains Lieutenant in the Old Grenadiers, and to the Cross of the Legion of Honour. This decoration I am deprived of; but the actions which rendered me worthy of it, under all the disguises that a combination of circumstances may have thrown around me, presignify sentiments of honour, that no combinations of power can transfer, or oblige me to relinquish.

In the first days of June, we set out for that short and memorable campaign, wherein talents and valour were forced to yield to numbers, and to an unhappy fatality which attended it, more extraordinary than what some political writers will allow.

The military operations of Napoleon in the campaign of Waterloo have been so frequently described and commented upon by military connoisseurs of the highest character, that it would be temerity in me to attempt embellishments or improvements, by tracing views that would appear to be merely a transfer of sentiments; or, at best, observations differently appropriated to the same subject. I shall confine myself to some particular actions of the guard not to be found in any other relations, and such as I can describe as matters-of-fact.

I feel inclined, however, to hazard one general observation, that not one of Napoleon's schemes was more judiciously or ably planned, however unhappily it might be executed. His intention was to surprise the two hostile armies, and attack them separately; this he did, but an unlucky mistake prevented the corps d'Erlon from being present at Ligny, at Quatre Bras, or being employed any where, so as to give a decisive turn to the action. The emperor meant to throw himself, with the *gros* of his army, between the Prussians and the English, and intercept their line of operation; but mistaken orders, latent treachery, somewhere disappointed the intentions of General Grouchy. The chances of victory could not be better calculated,—chances, however, which, far from precisely performing what was expected, denounced the fall of Napoleon's sceptre and crown. It appeared to me, that the effects of chance were never so fairly tried as in this campaign. Wellington, thy fame appears to have extended itself over the Continent of Europe, and perhaps of America; report states thy talents to be respectable; but have not thy exploits and performances been most egregiously and greatly over-rated?

Bulau had 40,000 men, and the English general 90,000 under his command, to oppose which, throughout a whole day, the French had only 55,000. When Blucher arrived about seven o'clock, with the *gros* of his army, the combined effect of such augmented forces was so powerful and extraordinary in the exigencies of our case, as to render despair of a successful event inevitable. Napoleon was for inclosing himself within our square phalanx; and, when Marshal Soult dissuaded him, 'No, no,' says he, 'I will die here, or stop them;' and it was only after the urgent intreaties of his friends, wherein I concurred, that he would agree to join in the retreat.

Our square battalion, commanded by General Cambronne, retired, slowly, and in good order. Being obliged to open, for a few minutes, from the nature of the ground, the English cavalry broke in among our ranks, but our chasseurs, returning, poured in a dreadful fire upon them, without considering, the fire being directed in so many different ways, whether they would not be wounding one another. One of the enemy's generals exclaimed: 'Surrender, brave men, your worth is well known.' The standard-bearer then planted his eagle in the ground, saying, 'Here is your rallying point, comrades; let us die at the foot of the eagle.'

General Cambronne was wounded here; the brave Lieutenant-general Michel, second commander of the chasseurs, re-established order among us; Ney made his appearance with Friant at his side. This imperturbable chief exclaims, 'Our grenadiers are coming up,' and the ranks soon thicken.

Q Through

* Here the author refers to two Declarations, or Official Papers, published by the municipal authorities; he gives copies of them at the end of his work.

Through the thickest smoke, and a destructive fire, this column of grenadiers is seen on the march, with arms in hand, General Porvet de Morvan at their head, General Harlay follows in the rear. At the first discharge, Friant receives a ball; Michel, who had braved death in a thousand encounters, falls, covered with wounds. In vain the intrepid General Porvet would raise up his best friend; Michel dies, but will not surrender, with a hundred of the enemy greedy of carnage about him. Colonel Malet, commander of the fourth chasseurs, meets his death. At the same instant, Harlay is disabled; Major Guillemin, of the third grenadiers, is grievously wounded by the explosion of a howitzer, but remains at his post. Ney falls under his horse, which had been struck by a bullet in the left flank. The grenadiers deploy, as their chief orders; the bayonet is fixed within fifteen paces of the enemy. The chasseurs, under the orders of General Henrion, execute the same movement. The charge is beat; in these transactions, carnage has a very unusual share; the English line, driven back, makes a *demi-tour;* but being speedily sustained by a second line, by its cavalry, which makes a movement on our left, and its artillery, which takes us in flank, we are forced to retreat, but in order.

The four squares of the old grenadiers, and three of the chasseurs, were still entire, commanded in chief by Generals Roguet and Morand. Near them were the Generals Petit, Pelet, and Christiani. They secure our retreat, and that of the whole army. Many attempts were made to penetrate them; but, notwithstanding their inferiority, none met with success.

We continued our retreat, with impressions strongly characteristic of our situation and circumstances, but ever facing about when the enemy came near, and soon driving him to a respectful distance. We overtook Napoleon, halting on this side of a large fossé, while attempts were making to discover a passage over it. We found him absorbed in deep affliction, viewing his hapless fate, crushed by these rude misfortunes, and feeling the keen blast of the pitiless storm, with sympathies as poignant and lasting as the human breast is susceptible of. This was the last opportunity I had of seeing him, and testifying my esteem for his character. We have since learned, from those who watched his thoughts, that, though anguish appeared on his brow, his heart could boast of what his lips professed, a pure remembrance of a sincere, disinterested, generous, gratitude for the services of his friends, whose amity he was ever anxious to requite; even when, in the stillness of despair, the majesty of woe, his superior mind, retired within itself, could trace its only hope in fortitude and resignation.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late Number of your Magazine I read the solicitous enquiry of Septuagenarian, who is desirous of further information on the real improvements that have been made in the various modes of bathing, and which have of late occupied so much of the public attention. I am more what you may call a reading man than a writer; but, as I conceive it may perhaps be the means of directing your correspondent to the efficacious remedy he solicits, I yield to the gratification we must all feel, in the idea of doing good to others, as "we would have others do to us." I am not of opinion that the information I shall be able to give will be so satisfactory as to supersede that of other correspondents; but I reply from the desire of contributing or aiding the views of your anxious enquirer. Perhaps, from his retired situation, he has not been in the habit of reading some of the periodical works, and is consequently unacquainted with the intelligence therein conveyed, of the full attention that has of late years been given to this subject on the Continent, and which now occupies the attention of the Faculty of Physic at Paris, by order of the Minister of the Interior. The good that has been effected by the various kinds of gazeous baths, has led that body to the conclusion, that many of those diseases which are very obstinate, called chronic, and perhaps more particularly those of the skin, which have hitherto been considered almost incurable, are so much influenced by this new mode of treatment, as now to be successfully managed by this method of administering medicine; and, moreover, that the

the surface of the body is a much more important agent in the preservation of health, and prevention of disease, than has formerly been supposed.

The idea of curing disease, preventing contagion, &c. by wearing linen which has previously been washed in water wherein various medicaments have been dissolved, is at once new, and bespeaks their usual habit of ingenious research. The experiments on this subject are yet under consideration, and the report not yet returned; any opinion therefore relative to it must here be premature.

The real improvement in baths seems to me quite obvious, who have been led to consider the matter from circumstances, which were grievous to me, now no longer heeded, but too complex to be detailed; and the improvement seems to consist simply in this:—The body is submitted to an increased but pleasant heat, by which means the circulation and various secretions are enforced and regulated, the pores of the skin are opened, and at this juncture different medicines, in a state of combustion, are placed under the patient, who is immediately surrounded with the medicated gas thus formed; which, entering the pores, has been proved to be surprisingly efficacious in many obstinate and inveterate maladies. The face only is excluded in these baths; all other parts are submitted to the action of the medicated gas, and there is nothing uncleanly or unpleasant in the process. These baths are of French introduction; but, like most other French inventions, are improved by us. Mr. Green, an experienced and ingenious surgeon, whose attention to this subject has led him to considerable improvements in the construction of these baths, and whose candor upon all occasions cannot but be satisfactory, has, at much pains and expense, formed an establishment in Bury-street, St. James's; and which promises, from its increasing celebrity, to be a source of much general good to the community.

Sir Arthur Clarke, and Mr. Wallace, anatomical professor of Dublin, have for some time past had establishments similar to those in France and on the Continent, and which have already become very generally known from the benefits that have resulted from them. It appears that much good is effected by frequently immersing the body in a bath of warm or hot air simply, for half an hour at a time, particularly to persons advancing in years, or who are afflicted with obscure internal chronic complaints, independent of the fumigations or medicated gazeous baths; see Sir A. Clarke on "Fumigations," Mr. Wallace "on Fumigations" and "on Chlorine," Mr. Green "on the Utility and Importance of Warm Air and Fumigating Baths."

There are many writers on the influence of the surface of the body as occasioning or aggravating disease, but more particularly Dr. James Vetch, Dr. Kentish, Dr. Fordice, &c. who have written on the superior efficacy of vapour-bathing, giving it due preference. It needs no great share of wisdom to immediately see wherein this efficacy exists; for either in vapour-bathing, and more especially in gazeous bathing, the body is immersed in a rarified atmosphere; by which means latent or morbific matter in the system is, by excitement and consequent perspiration, carried off in a very considerable degree. It should be recollected, that the perspiration thus induced is effected without bodily exertion, consequently is not weakening, or attended with any unpleasant consequences.

In the common way of bathing in warm water, though never so much impregnated with medicine, the water, by pressing equally on all sides, must by its very weight oppress and close the pores of the body, through which the medicine was intended to enter; consequently, itself defeats all good that was thereby expected.

These, then, I believe to be some of the real improvements in bathing; to say more, is not within my range of ability or leisure. Many persons of my acquaintance, who understand the subject better, entertain the highest opinion of the beneficial results that are daily becoming known, and may be expected to be gradually developed by the extended practice of this novel and agreeable agent in aid of medicine; but which of itself is highly salutary, and, when medically administered with judicious discrimination, bids fair to obviate long and protracted courses of medicine, with the attendant inconveniences, pains, and other drawbacks to usual avocations.

VERITAS.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GREEKS *and* TURKS *relatively* CONSIDERED; *by an* ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, *formerly resident at* SMYRNA.

A SINGLE statement, made some time ago by a late minister at the head of foreign affairs, has induced me to lay before you those plain facts which have come within my own knowledge and observation. It was stated, with the most unaccountable ignorance, by the late Marquis of Londonderry, in the House of Commons, that the Turkish population of Europe exceeds ten millions. His lordship's affirmation must be a wilful mis-statement; for every man, at all conversant with the history of Turkey, must be aware, that when the Turkish empire was in the zenith of its greatness and power, in the reign of Solyman the Magnificent and his immediate successors, never was the Mahometan population in Europe tantamount to half of his lordship's estimate. The aggregate of souls may be nine millions, of which number the Greek constitute more than three-fifths. Commerce, industry, and more temperate habits, have tended to aggrandize the numerical strength of the Greeks, though groaning beneath the rod of oppression; while, in the same ratio, civil wars, plague, and the bowstring, have unceasingly carried on the work of depopulation among the slaves of this abhorred despotism.

The formidable invaders of Europe, who, under the conduct of Mahomet the Second, in 1453, poured like a torrent over the finest regions of Europe, and took the fairest city in the world, have been enervated by luxury and idleness, and have degenerated from the warlike spirit and hardihood of their ancestors. The Ottoman empire is the shadow of its former greatness, destitute of all real strength; its name alone inspires terror by the cruelties exercised on its ill-fated victims; and the mighty fabric of its power would be shaken by the first conflict with a foreign invader.

These remarks are not speculative, but are undeniably certain, and may be confirmed by indisputable facts. The victorious Ottomans, whose course the arms of the German emperors were unable to arrest, who twice laid siege to Vienna, and even advanced into Hungary, have within the last two years proved themselves unable to hold the provinces on the Danube. They have been compelled to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia; Servia and Bosnia have proved that they can repel all the armies which Mahometan enthusiasm could send against them; and, a few years ago, a Russian army, insignificant in numbers, after a successful campaign, made an advantageous peace, and acquired an extent of country on her frontier.

The Morea no longer bends her neck to the barbarian Bassas; no sooner did the Greeks begin their glorious struggles for freedom, than the strong holds of this peninsula fell into their hands; while Ali Pacha alone set defiance to all the puissance of the Sublime Porte. Though the Greeks have been galled by the yoke of slavery, and cramped in their mental energies, for four centuries, they have evinced lately a high sense of patriotism, and a desire of honour and independence; and may not every man hope, when we consider their superior skill by sea, and the martial spirit and magnanimity by which they are animated, that the islands may be redeemed from the grasp of tyranny; and Greece may once more claim her just rank among the nations of civilized Europe? Nor is this notion chimerical; it becomes a moral certainty, when we consider that the Turkish fleets have been almost wholly manned by Greek sailors; in consequence of which, ever since the battle of Lepanto, when the Turkish navy was destroyed by the combined forces of Christendom, the naval power of the Mussulmans (had it not been for Greek sailors,) would have been absolutely annihilated: for the former, almost to a man, are averse to the sea-service. Nor can their available force by land be formidable, if we exclude the Janissaries, who will fight for any master who can pay them; and, like the Prætorian guards of imperial Rome, they dispose of the empire as their interest or inclination may lead them. Added to this, the continual revolts of the Pachas, by whose extortion the wretched people are crushed to the dust, renders this unhappy country the theatre of rapine, tumult, and injustice.

This despotism, which has shaken its dreadful scourge of tyranny over the most delightful regions of Europe, is not supported, like other governments,

ments, by the discipline of its armies, the abundance of its revenues, and the number of its subjects devoted to their country. The Janissaries are the most ferocious and turbulent militia in the world; the revenues are compulsory tributes; and the people gradually diminish and emigrate to those provinces where they can live under a more tolerant government. Thus this empire preys upon its vitals; and, without any foreign enemy, must fall by its own destroying hand. Sir W. Jones, a sagacious politician as well as eminent scholar, declared the downfall of this unwieldy despotism above thirty years ago, when the political hemisphere of Europe had a far different aspect from the present: "the Turkish sultans (says he), whose crescent is fast approaching to its wane."

The gigantic plans of Catharine of Russia would have founded an eastern kingdom, of which Constantinople was destined to be the capital: the brother of the reigning emperor, Constantine, was designated to this exaltation, and was so named for that purpose. How far this bold project was practicable, is left to the consideration of more acute politicians; but the conduct of Alexander has already shown, that he has not lost sight of the prospects of this ambitious and enterprising woman; and, whatever may be the results of negociations now on foot, it does not want much political sagacity to declare, that the colossal arms of Russian domination will stretch from the north-west to the south-eastern extremity of Europe. For Greece cannot remain long (if she ever regain her freedom,) an independent state: her local position, between two most powerful empires, will expose her as an easy conquest to her neighbours. She must live under the shadow and protection of a greater power; and Russia,* by her situation, her interests, and her religion, is better suited than any other nation to guarantee to this enslaved people the blessings common to the rest of Europe. The intolerable rigor and extortion, systematic among these barbarians, has driven out many cultivators into the south-eastern provinces of Russia, to the manifest detriment of the Ottoman empire; and where they have found a safe asylum from the arm of pillage, under the sway of a more enlightened and more politic prince. Hence it is evident, that the operations of the Porte are paralyzed, its resources dried up, its trade in a state of stagnation, and the whole country a scene of misery and barrenness.

In the future dismemberment of these delectable regions, Austria, for her acquiescence in the designs of Russia, may demand some of the provinces on the Danube; whilst England must be satisfied with her present possessions, the Ionian Isles, ceded by Russia; and assent, however unwilling, to that which she cannot prevent.

With regard to the commerce of England with the Levant, it will be in a few years an absolute nullity; and, indeed, it is now insignificant, when compared with that of the last century. Russia seems to engross almost all the advantages: she derives more gain from the trade with the Turks than all Europe together. The mode of policy of the English ministers seems most unaccountable, by the covert favour towards the Sublime Porte in the present contest now at issue between the Greeks and their inhuman persecutors the Mahometans. From Turkey this country can derive but little advantage, either commercial or political; with Greece she may be able to carry on a considerable trade,—for England would there find a good market for her colonial produce, as well as for her home manufactures.

A commercial people are more prone to calculate the chances of profit and loss, than to consider the claims of humanity and Christian fellowship; yet let us dwell for a while on the claim which Greece has upon the whole European family, in aiding her noble

* The city of Odessa, constituted into a free port by the Emperor Alexander, at the instance of the Duc de Richelieu, is a master-stroke of political economy. From its geographical position, and its easy communication with Constantinople, it has a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, with the capital, and other parts of the empire. Thus, it appears that this country, so celebrated by the ancient Greek poets for its productive soil and genial climate, is dependent on foreigners for the necessaries of life. Vast tracts of land, in consequence of the rapacity of the Turkish bassas, lie uncultivated, not only in Europe, but along the extensive coast of Asia Minor.

noble efforts to exterminate from the face of Europe these ruthless monsters, who have trampled upon her religion, carried her children into slavery, and violated every social and civil right.

The Turks, being heterogeneous in their laws and politics, as well as in religion, from the rest of Europe, who do not even acknowledge the law of nations, can never be looked upon as rightful dwellers on European soil; they are interlopers upon the conquered, whom their barbarities have never been able to destroy; and ought therefore to be swept from the face of Europe, and driven back to the mountains and deserts of Asia, whence their ancestors spread like a torrent over the finest parts of the world, and fixed the seat of their government in the noblest and most delightful city at that time in the universe. The Greek nation became a non-entity; the good, the learned, and the wise, fled from the Goths of the east, and sought a refuge in Italy, whither they carried the fine arts, and rekindled the flame of learning and genius, which had so long lain smothered in the embers of barbarism and Gothic darkness.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of a* WHIRLWIND *at* SCARBOROUGH *on the* 24*th of* JUNE, 1823; *by* JOHN DUNN, ESQ.*

AFTER a fortnight of very boisterous, and, for this period of the year, extremely cold, weather, the wind having kept steadily to the north and north-east, and the thermometer as low as 53° Fahr. a thunder-storm burst from the west at a little before three in the afternoon. One of the reports was very loud, and awfully grand; the lightning, however, did no mischief, and the rain was soon over. After the expiration of ten or fifteen minutes, and during the calm which supervened, some persons, sitting on the lofts of a manufactory on the sands, were struck with the singular appearance of the clouds. They remarked a heavy cloud, descending from the south-west, and a lower one, scudding from the north-east, attract and strike each other with great energy,—the surrounding clouds rushing in a whirl to the same centre, and then rebounding.

This scene of elementary confusion instantly arrested the notice of all the workmen. The whole mass of clouds was observed to be in violent agitation; an upper dense and dark stratum seemed to be pressing a lighter one down to the earth. They were then blended in one dense column, which descended to the ground, passed from the field of Mr. Tindall, in a direction from the west-north-west, over the hedge which forms one of the boundaries of the plantation walk. Its force was here so great, that it levelled two very fine elms, of about four feet in girth; one being torn up by the roots, and the other broken off at the surface of the ground. The thorns and some intervening trees escaped unhurt, although a considerable fissure was observed in the ground, which must have been occasioned by the disturbance of the roots from the impetuosity of the wind. The space between the two fallen trees, according to my measurement, was twenty-eight paces; which, I conceive, will give some idea of the extent at that time of the lower portion of the whirlwind: for, the trees having fallen across the walk, it must have struck parallel with the fence. It now passed across the young plantation on the other side, shook the trees most violently, but did no farther mischief than breaking off the summit of one of them, which I attribute to the great elastic power of these young trees, and the less surface of resistance which their branches would present.

The cloud continued its march in majestic grandeur across the road, passed some labourers at the waterfall below the terrace, tore up some cabbage-plants in a garden on the left, went over Ramsdale height to the sands, drove a machine containing a camera-obscura into the sea, and dashed it into a hundred pieces. It now made a direct course to the east, scattering the sand to the height of sixty feet, which almost blinded a person who was running from the precarious shelter he sought in a bathing-machine; the whole line of these carriages was turned over upon their broad-side, and, the tide being up, they were driven into the sea, some without their roofs or wheels.

The scene became now highly animated and impressive. The pedestrians on the pier, with that energy inspired by fear, and the approach of danger, were seen making their escape as

* Brewster's Journal, No. xix.

as they could. Some of my acquaintances, enjoying their wine in a cabin of one of the vessels between the piers, were suddenly alarmed by the boy rushing down from the deck, and crying out, "The bathing-machines are running into the sea,—many have turned over, and some heels-overhead." Their vessel in an instant broke its anchorage, and turned over on its beam-ends, to the no small destruction of their glasses and Falernian.

The tornado being now between the piers, having passed over a considerable surface of the tide, had driven the water in foam and spray to the height of the ship's topmast. After making much havoc among the light boats,—raising one eight or ten feet out of the sea,—staving, upsetting, and filling others with water,—turning the brig just mentioned upon her beam-ends, and which but for the pier would have been upset,—and forcing three other vessels from their moorings,—it passed through the harbour, drove round with great velocity a large crane, and carrying away a basket, an umbrella, and other light bodies, was at length broken by a heap of timber; and, rising over the battery in rapid volutions, whirled into the clouds, and disappeared.

From the immense quantity of water and foam scattered about, and from the violent agitation of the waves beneath, many experienced seamen had deemed it a water-spout. It left no trace of water, however, when it first passed over the land, but seemed a dense column of vapour, performing very rapid and violent revolutions around its axis. The sea was evidently taken up by the energy of the rotatory motion of the winds: its surface was not at all agitated till the column passed over it, and the water carried up was not in a solid cone, which it would have been had there been a vacuum, but in spray and foam. The persons who saw the waterfal have no doubt it was from the sea, and are persuaded, from the impetus of the propelling power, that it would have carried up even small fish, or any other light body in its way. It was quite perpendicular, and seemed at first to be thicker at the summit than below, resembling a trumpet. Its density was so great, that many persons thought it was the smoke of some fire on the sands; but the most compared it to the steam from a large brewhouse or steam-engine. The gyrating motion resembled a screw or the *Cornu ammonis*. I can get no precise idea with regard to its velocity: some persons believing it travelled with less speed than they could run, others thinking that they could not have kept pace with it. By comparing the time of its duration with the ground it passed over, which must have been at least half a mile, we may arrive at some approximation to the truth; and, although I have been told by some it was not seen for more than three, and others for ten, minutes, when I consider that all agree in thinking themselves able to have got out of its reach, I should be inclined to believe that its course would have been at about seven miles an hour.* The noise was very peculiar, and brought many people to their windows to see what was the matter. Some describe it as imitating the roaring of a great wind; some a crackling noise, like a house on fire; a military gentleman informed me, it resembled the explosion of a mine under water; but the majority considered it like the rumbling of heavy carriages.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXXI.

The Collective Works of Frank Sayers, M.D. with some Biographical Particulars, by W. Taylor, of Norwich.

THE pages of these volumes may be turned over with a very lively sense of gratification by every reader: prose and poetry relieve the eye in the succession of their pages, and delight the mind with the vivid chastity of high fancy, and the wise results of philosophical research. Dr. Sayers was eminently a poet and a scholar, of great and varied attainments. There is, besides, something that very sensibly touches the heart in the circumstances of this publication. The companion of the author's youth, the critical friend of these lucubrations,—to whose favored name part of the miscellany was inscribed,—after soothing the first hours of sorrowful loneliness,

* In a former Monthly Magazine we gave an exact theory of these phenomena, which is fully confirmed by these facts.—EDITOR.

liness, in the recollection of his valuable life, comes before us with the principal incidents which marked its chosen tenor. To provoke in our readers an appetite, which for ourselves, we can truly state, has been agreeably satisfied, we shall extract, with some account of Dr. Sayers, just enough in prose or poetry to evidence the warranty of our award; and, if there may arise any impression to diminish in aught the interest we feel, it must lie in the regret we also have felt to notice the very modest plainness with which Mr. Taylor has discharged the inheritance of friendship. But that may be grief, and must be virtue.

Francis Sayers was born in Roodlane, London, on the 3d of March, 1763. His father was a merchant, and survived the birth of an only child for a few months. The widow, soon after, sought the home of her parents in Yarmouth; and the doctor loved in aftertime to tell, how snugly he was taught the elements of instruction behind a large Flemish screen, the shelter of whose leather-gilt folds was absolutely required to preserve the comforts of the domestic hearth, in the antique gallery which formed the drawing-room of his grandfather's mansion. To the impressions fostered by the old state and palace-like convenience of this home, the biographer in some degree fondly attributes the poetical bent of the author's imagination. The suggestion is followed by this remark: — "Comic poets and artists have usually been low-born, and accustomed to the world in its undress; but those who have excelled in sublime composition have mostly originated amid the statelier monuments of art and nature." We fear the exceptions are too numerous for this rule. Congreve, Sheridan, and our living Colman, were not only gentlemen, but courtiers; to say nothing of Addison and Steele: while Milton and Shakspeare can hardly be said to have lived in any genteel circumstances or places.

After some Latin and a little Greek, at a boarding-school in North Walsham, with Lord Nelson for a schoolfellow, our author's education was ably continued at a dissenting school, kept by the Rev. R. Barbauld, at Palgrave, in Suffolk. The lessons in elocution he there received, from Mrs. Barbauld the authoress, were always acknowledged with a very warm sense of praise. After his grandfather Morris's death, he left the counting-house in which the old gentleman had placed him, and for a while pursued an agricultural life; but definitively settled on a medical profession. At Edinburgh, then at London, and at Edinburgh again, he devoted his time for some years to the most eminent lecturers, and improved his mind considerably by attentive study. In 1789 he took a diploma at Hardervick, made the tour of Holland and the north of France; and settled with his mother for practice in Norwich about 1789.

It was not until 1790 that Dr. Sayers evinced himself an author, by the publication of "Dramatic Sketches of Northern Mythology;" which consisted of "Moina, a tragedy," "Starro, a monodrame," and the "Descent of Frea, a masque;" all written in the order they are here mentioned in, and after the Grecian model, as the one best calculated to develop the fables through the subserviency of the chorus. In 1793 followed "Disquisitions Metaphysical and Literary;" and in 1805 "Miscellanies Antiquarian and Historical." Sincerely sorry are we to add, that, with the exception of some shorter pieces of lighter thought, our enumeration already comprises our author's works.

The kind of poetry in which Dr. Sayers volunteered for distinction, is one which but few amongst us have essayed, though it is eminently fertile in beauties; and certainly the style in which the bard of Norwich has finished his task is most polite and correct. Few writers have succeeded in the union of so fine a spirit of imaginative thought, and so stern a fidelity of that state and consequence the subject particularly demands. The choruses are breathing strains of energy and greatness, not altogether so classically polished as the odes of preceding lyrists, but perhaps more consistent with the wildness of these popular themes. The following passage is from the "Descent of Frea," and is an address to Odin:—

Chief of warriors! king of might!
Clinging to thy sable steed,
And, dashing thro' the fight,
Thou smil'st when thousands bleed.
Coucher of the ponderous spear!
Thou shout'st amid the battle's stound,
The armed sisters hear,
Viewless hurrying o'er the ground,

They

They strike the destin'd chiefs, and call
them to the skies.
Lo! from Sculda's misty towers,
On jetty wing the raven flies,
And bears the deeds of future hours;
To thee he hastes,—in solemn state
Thou read'st the stern commands of fate
To listening Deities;
Say, is it doom'd no parent's tear
Shall wet thy Balder's sable bier?

In stating that these lines were an address to the king of gods, we should have added, that Frea is soliciting the voices of heaven,—which must be unanimous or vain,—for the recal of her love from the lower regions. One deity (of the evil ones or demons,) refuses assent, and is thus conjured:—

By the raven's song of death,
By the night-mare's baneful breath,
By the glutted vulture's scream,
By the tomb-fire's quenchless beam,
By the mighty serpent's blood,
By the roar of Giall's flood,
By the war-hounds fatal yell,
By all the horrors wrapt in hell;
I charge thee weep the briny tear
On youthful Balder's sable bier.

In the spirit of the interwoven odes, like these,—and we have quoted without any choice, indeed strictly at hazard, — the reader will find the highest tone of the author's talents. The dialogue is inferior: it is not quick, connected, and reciprocal enough; it is not stirring or (if the word may be used,) *actionable* enough for our notions. At the same time, it must be remembered to what it is inferior: to prove it not without poetry, it is enough to read a few lines. Balder, entering the infernal regions, thus soliloquizes:—

Thou land of horror! whose unyielding
frost
Piles high the mountain-ice, and dims the
air
With ever-hissing sleet; where piercing
blasts
Sweep on storm-laden wing o'er solid seas:
Must Balder here for ever mourn unheard?
Or breathe his sighs the scoff of shivering
ghosts,
Shrill shrieking from their caves? Must
Balder's soul
For ever shudder at the howl of wolves,
And shrink from scaly snakes, that round
him twine
Their clammy folds, and point the quiver-
ing sting?
Bright scenes of bliss, farewell!

The second of these volumes,—and a very entertaining and varied one it is,—is made up of Disquisitions. The

brevity of the form into which the subjects are thrown does not give space for the conveyance of much knowledge; but the series contains store enough of hints for it, at the same time that it displays an unusual extent of critical reading, and much original observation. For the truth of this remark, a reference to the very first essay, "Beauty," is sufficient. After a recapitulation of different theories, from Hogarth's *curve of a peculiar shape* to Sir J. Reynolds' *central failures*, and objections to them, he proceeds to express one which to him appeared less objectionable. It is this: that the *power which an object possesses of exciting with itself the association of pleasing ideas or emotions*, is what determines us to *ascribe beauty to it*. For this the best argument is the inconstancy of our opinions as to the beauty or ugliness of many fashions and forms; in a regard of which, we dislike to day what we yesterday liked: the proofs are so many, as to be in every one's resource. At the same time that we fully concur with Dr. Sayers in the justness of this observation, we yet hesitate to follow him in the utter rejection of any other quality from the embraces of the proposition: for, though good to a certain degree, it is by no means finite. The perception of beauty, no doubt, results from an association of ideas; but those ideas are themselves borrowed, and therefore the enquiry properly is,—What are the kind of objects most likely to fix ideas upon the mind, and form its powers to make a preference? It is in this sense that the "fit and orderly" must be considered as great attractions for the grounds of pleasure. The doctor's doctrine has this much in its favor, that no other definition of beauty can be laid down without numerous exceptions from it, and objections to it; but it is not primary: up to a certain point it is an account, but no definition of the whole. After all, perhaps, Burke's definition of the beautiful in *delicacy* is the best we have. Our author objects, that this would exempt stronger animals, nervous figures, and places for defence, from being beautiful. But to us the exemption is not so evident: we have seen a very nervous figure, strong animal, and even a fortification, each strictly delicate of its kind. Mere size or fulness is not of itself incompatible with delicacy; for that sense is ex-

cited in us by a moderation in the proportions of an object, accompanied with a *fineness* in certain turns of the form. Such things are not to be entirely decided by comparison; certainly, we do not at this moment remember to have seen any thing which was beautiful and indelicate; and perhaps that is as much as can be said for any known definition on the subject, and much more than for some.

From many other papers, we might quote much to our own satisfaction and the indulgence of our readers, did we not wish to leave as full as possible the resource of entertainment in these volumes. We shall conclude, however, with an abridged account of what appears to the doctor the probable history of our patron saint; and that not so much from the common interest of the subject, but because, even after our abstract, considerable pleasure will remain in a reference to the proofs of various reading, and many curious notes, which so greatly distinguish the original article.

It appears, then, that St. George, though with much circumstantial evidence in his favour, is not known to us by any direct information which has been transmitted respecting him. It is highly probable, however, that he was a Cappadocian of good family, who commanded in the army of Dioclesian with the high credit of a title in mark of his deserts, and was put to death on the day which perpetuates a name held, in the early age of the eastern church, in great repute. Nothing more seems certain: the reasons for this presumption, and against suppositions, are detailed in the Disquisitions at a very amusing length. His connexion with the patronage of this country is with the best grace attributable to the temper and wants of the Crusaders; while the story of the dragon rests upon no better authority than a monkish rhyme, to which we have annexed as doggerel a translation.

O George, martyr inclyte,
Te decet laus et gloria
Prædotatum militia;
Per quem puella regia
Existens in tristitia,
Coram dracone pessimo
Salvata est.

Translation.

Hail! George, martyr of renown,
Laud is thine, and Glory's crown
In the warrior-bands of heaven;
Who the royal maid has given
From the shuddering power of tears,
From the poison'd dragon's fears,
Safe to home.

This certainly smacks of Paganism. It is also stated, that the Turks, amongst whom he is a great favourite, to this day point out a well near which, tradition assures them, the feat took place. From the happy results attributed by the Crusaders to St. George's interposition in their behalf, ensued the confirmation of their choice at home in the institution of the Order of the Garter.

Dr. Sayers's Poems reached a fourth edition during his life. As they succeeded each other, his reputation increased; and, in his middle age, he named amongst his personal acquaintances, Windham, Mackintosh, Bowles, Scott, and Southey. The reception of his Sketches abroad, particularly in Germany, was very commendatory, and led to many flattering incidents. Our author, we are told, often loved, but was often crossed in love, and so lived throughout a bachelor. His biographer quietly observes, that his loves were of too *disinterested* a nature to lead to matrimony. Meanwhile, the peaceful tenor of the poet's life flowed on in fame: he became the first wit in Norwich, was an essential guest at the genteelest tables in town and country; and sent forth many smaller themes in verse, as the quaintness of time or his friends gave suggestion.

What was the estimation of his medical practice, we are not informed; one cannot bear every palm away, and haply, in the enjoyment of a competency, Dr. Sayers was not inclined to clip one feather in the search for another. At last, his health appeared to decline; and, after some four or five years, he expired, grievously affected with hypochondriasis about the future welfare of his soul, on the 16th of August, 1817. A man so well known, and deservedly respected, was of necessity much and sincerely regretted. The charitable disposition of his property gave a signal proof of the tender mercy of his heart; while the disposition of his books proved the sense of his attachment to the interests of the cause of literature, already so much benefitted by his works. He lies in the Cathedral Church of Norwich, where a monument is placed, to keep sacred a memory long to be regarded on higher considerations.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

GENERAL SUMMARY *of* MR. OWEN'S PLANS, *for the* PERMANENT RELIEF *of the* WORKING CLASSES.

IN the centre of from 600 to 1200 acres of land, it is proposed to erect a large square, capable of accommodating about 1200 persons, men, women, and children. To give both children and adults the best education, consisting of the introduction of every circumstance favourable to the formation of good character, and the exclusion of whatever might be productive of a contrary result; the whole founded upon a system of instruction combined with amusement, and conducted with such undeviating kindness, as to supersede the necessity of either reward or punishment.

Each person, according to his ability, to labour for the good of the whole, their employment being directed by an economical arrangement, which shall combine their interests, unite their exertions, provide for the beneficial introduction of scientific improvements, and diminish expenditure; from which will inevitably result comfortable subsistence and surplus of productions; from the abundance and low cost of which, there will be no difficulties in either exchanging or disposing of them: the proceeds will be applied to the payment of rent, interest, taxes, and expenses of the establishment—to the return of the capital originally invested—and to provide for the probable increase of the establishment.

A community on this plan is proposed to be established at Motherwell, near New Lanark, under the immediate inspection of Mr. Owen. The funds necessary are now raising by loans of 25*l.* and upwards, at legal interest.

The success of the plan depends upon the harmony of the inhabitants, and their being able to pay the expenses of the establishment. The harmony of the community will be secured by the system of education, and by its being so clearly the interest of all to live harmoniously; nor is there any reason why men should be less inclined to unite for their own interest, than they are for the interest of a master.

The system of education has already been proved to be efficacious by the extensive experiment at New Lanark; the thousands of visitors to that spot bear ample testimony to the happiness that reigns there. In all his plans, Mr. Owen proceeds upon the simple principle, that "the character of every individual is formed for him and not by him:" this enables him to calculate with certainty the effect of circumstances, and produces in every one who admits it undissembled charity to all men. That the establishment will pay its expenses will be evident from the following calculations.

The buildings have been accurately designed, working drawings for the builders prepared, and every expense attending their erection has been estimated with great care, at the present cost of materials and labour in the city of Glasgow, being the nearest extensive market for these articles to the proposed establishment, and ten per cent. on the whole has been added for contingencies.

	£
The cost of these erections has been found to be about	34,260
To which add, for furnishing the apartments, &c. of 300 families	3,600
Fitting up school room, and places of worship for dissenters	300
Ditto church	400
Ditto infirmary	200
Ditto lecture-room	240
Ditto inn	500
Ditto library	500
Making the entire cost about	£40,000
Interest of 40,000*l.*	2,000
Rent of land	1,500
Farming stock, &c.	750
Clothing, &c. 300 families at 20*l.*	6,000
Taxes and contingencies	500
	£10,750

Now, in the working population of 1200 individuals, there appears, from the most accurate data that can be attained, an average of

male and female		
248 individuals,	under 10 years of age.	
178 ditto	ditto	from 10 to 15.
719 ditto	ditto	from 15 to 60.
55 ditto	ditto	from 60 and upwards.

In the following calculation, the labour of the 248 children, under ten years of age, is not taken into account, nor the labour of thirty-two individuals employed in various domestic purposes and superintendence, nor of thirty-five who are supposed to be at all times ineffective, either from indisposition or other causes.

The annual value of the labour of the community will then be as follows:—

163 individuals

165 individuals from 10 to 15, at 4*s.* per week	1,716
680 ditto from 15 to 60, at 10*s.* ditto	17,680
40 ditto above 60, at 5*s.* ditto	520
Total value of labour	£19,916
Total expenditure	£10,750
Surplus	£9,166

But, if it should be said that no saving can be made by combined exertion and expenditure, and that the expenses of the establishment should be estimated by the actual expenses of a family, according to the present mode of living, the account will stand thus:—

By an accurate calculation made in the expenditure of the working classes, at New Lanark, whose population is well known to be sufficiently supplied, it is found that the average expenditure of each family does not exceed 45*l.* per annum, including rent and all expenses.

Value of the labour of 300 families, as above	19,916
300 families, at 45*l.* per annum	13,500
Surplus	£6,416

From the preceding calculations it is evident, that the inhabitants of these establishments will be in full possession, even at the commencement of their exertions, of far more substantial advantages than are now acquired by many of the middle classes, at an expenditure of several hundreds per annum.

At a period when so many persons are driven, by the pressure of the times, to emigrate to foreign lands, it may, perhaps, be considered of some importance to institute a comparison between emigration and the excellent plan of Mr. Owen, of New Lanark. It is a great mistake to suppose that Mr. Owen's plan is applicable to the lowest classes only. The advantages arising from united exertions and united expenditure are as great, perhaps greater, in proportion to the knowledge, taste, intelligence, and property, possessed by the parties so uniting. There are, perhaps, few families who emigrate, who do not possess 50*l.* for each individual in their families, or who could not, among their friends, raise a loan to that amount, provided good security could be given. For so small a sum as 200*l.* for a family, 300 families, of four individuals each, might unite and become possessed of twenty-fold the advantage they could possibly derive from emigration.

It has been urged against Mr. Owen's plan, that by making mankind so happy, the world would become over-populated; and much has been latterly said about "population pressing upon subsistence;" now whatever truth there might be in such a doctrine some centuries hence, that it does not apply to the present time will be evident from the following consideration:—four acres and a half of land are necessary to the supply of one horse. In Ireland one man can easily cultivate an acre of potatoes, which will support twelve persons, allowing each seven pounds per diem, consequently the land that supports one horse will support fifty-four Irishmen!

It has been estimated, that in Europe and America there is not more than one person to every 213 acres. Now, every acre, by spade cultivation, will support two persons comfortably; 213 acres would, therefore, amply support 416 persons instead of one, so that Europe and America must have its population multiplied 416 times before there could be the least deficiency of comfortable subsistence; and if the inhabitants of Europe and America were like the Irish, their numbers might be increased no less than 2556. The latter, of course, is an extreme case, but the former may very fairly be considered a proof that we are not yet arrived at that period when "population presses upon subsistence."

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER *of an* ENGLISH GENTLEMAN *from* SOUTH AMERICA, *descriptive of the* DISTRICT *of* MENDOZA.

Mendoza, 19th of Aug. 1821.

My dear Sir,

SINCE writing to you from Buenos Ayres, I have at various times had it in agitation to renew my correspondence with you on what I have seen in these countries; but have, from time to time, been induced to postpone such intentions by a variety of circumstances, which I need not enumerate on the present occasion, as it would occupy the space and time I wish rather to devote to the subject which will constitute the principal part of this letter, and which I hope will in some degree prove interesting to you. As I

have visited every part of the country seen by Mr. Barry, prior to our last meeting, with the exception of Cordova, and have, in addition, seen a good deal of the city and surrounding country of San Juan, I have been enabled to collect together a good deal of local information on the actual state and capabilities of these countries. I may, therefore, in some degree, be warranted in hazarding a few opinions on these subjects.

As I am well aware of the opinions formed by our friend, Mr. Barry, on such parts of the country as he had visited previous to our last meeting in Chili, I feel considerable reluctance in offering any remarks at variance with such accounts as he may have written you on these subjects. With regard, therefore, to Buenos Ayres, and Chili, I shall say nothing at present, as my sources of information and opportunities of judging of those countries have been very limited; but I must not conceal from you my opinion, that his remarks, even on these places, have been delineated with a very considerable degree of prejudice; a feeling which he evinced previous to landing in South America, as well as in all his subsequent conversations and opinions respecting those countries.

With regard to the province of Cuyo, however, I cannot altogether persuade myself to observe the same degree of delicacy, as I know his opinions were founded on a very short acquaintance, and a very limited examination of their immediate vicinity: with which, notwithstanding all his previous prejudice, he could find very little cause of complaint; but, on the contrary, seemed to think favourably of both the country and its inhabitants. Having from a variety of concurring circumstances been induced to prolong my stay in this part of the country, much longer than I at first intended, I have now, after a residence of nearly eight months, had an opportunity of becoming much more intimately acquainted with the province of Cuyo than I could possibly have become during a cursory visit; and, it gives me great pleasure to say, that each succeeding day has afforded me additional reason to be pleased with, and to feel attached to, the country.

The few following remarks I am about to offer are chiefly referable to Mendoza; but may, with a little trifling variation, be considered as applicable to the whole of the province of Cuyo. Mendoza is possessed of the most genial and heavenly climate with which I have ever had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, and along with it offers to every one, in the greatest abundance and luxuriance, all the choicest productions of Southern Europe; enjoying, at the same time, an almost entire exemption from all those terrible and fatal maladies which ravage so many of the fairest portions of the globe; for here, consumption, asthmas, agues, fevers, and a variety of contagious and other diseases, are either almost or altogether unknown. The most singular peculiarity of this climate is the extreme dryness of the atmosphere, there being no perceptible dew at night, and scarcely any rain throughout the year; the air is rarely ever charged with much moisture, and we enjoy an almost uninterrupted succession of the most serene weather, with a pure and generally unclouded sky: throughout the summer months, it is the general practice to sleep at night in the open air, and the same is frequently done with impunity even in winter. With such a state of the atmosphere, it need not excite surprise to find in the province immense tracts of the finest lands doomed by nature to everlasting sterility, or to the production of vegetables of little utility: consequently, almost all useful vegetation is dependant on the practice of artificial irrigation, from the few rivers which, rising in the Andes, traverse the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan; by means of this practice, however, the lands which are naturally rich, produce the most abundant crops of wheat, barley, maize, grapes, olives, figs, pasturage, and a great variety of the choicest fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone: here, in short, the necessaries of life, and many of its luxuries, are accessible to all; and any one, with moderate industry and attention, may have an opportunity, in a few years, of realizing a comfortable independence.

In daily observation of these most interesting facts, I have not been able to avoid occasionally recalling to mind your favourite plan of colonization in this part of the world, and of the conversations we had on the subject previous to my leaving England. The more I have been induced to think favourably of the country, the more do I feel inclined to prolong my stay in it, and

and to partake with such of my friends and countrymen as may be so inclined, in all the advantages and enjoyments which it offers. I have, therefore, always flattered myself, that a more intimate acquaintance with the country, its capabilities and resources, would eventually point out some eligible situations for the formation of a colony from Great Britain, mutually advantageous to all concerned; and circumstances have conspired to produce this wished-for opportunity much sooner than I anticipated. In April last, I had the pleasure of a visit from two gentlemen of San Juan; the one a most intelligent and respectable native, the other an American gentleman, who has been several years established there as a medical practitioner, married there into one of the first families; and who, in consequence of his connexions and abilities, is possessed of very considerable influence in that province. In the course of our frequent conversations relative to the country, its productions, fertility, and capabilities, he made mention of an extensive tract of excellent land, distant only a few leagues from San Juan, and which he believed might with little trouble and expense be rendered extremely valuable and productive; and that it was his intention, as soon as possible, to engage in the enterprize in combination with some friends. On further enquiry, it occurred to me, that perhaps this tract might probably prove an eligible situation for establishing an English colony: this I suggested to him, and stated, that should it equal his expectations, perhaps I might prevail on some friends in England to enter into the project on a still more extended scale than he had proposed, as I knew a gentleman who had already entertained views of forming a colony in South America. It was accordingly agreed betwixt us, that as soon as possible I should return him the visit, and that both of us should visit the land in question, and examine it minutely in every particular. Accordingly, in the course of six weeks afterwards, I was enabled to visit San Juan, distant fifty leagues north of Mendoza; when, in company with him, and six others of the most respectable and intelligent gentlemen of San Juan, we made an excursion of two days to the land, and the result of our enquiries were briefly as follows.

The tract of land in question, to which it has been proposed to give the name of Columbiana, commences about five leagues eastward of San Juan, and extends in the same direction about twenty or twenty-five leagues. At the beginning, or western extremity, it is about three leagues in breadth, being bounded on the north by a moderately-elevated range of mountains, and on the south by the river of San Juan: proceeding eastward, it increases in breadth to eight or nine leagues, the mountain and river diverging considerably on both sides; towards the further or eastern extremity, it is said again to diminish in breadth; but of this I can form no opinion, as our observations were principally confined to the western extremity. The whole tract presents a gradual slope towards the eastward; and we found, at about one or two leagues from its commencement, that kind of land which every one agrees to prevail throughout the whole tract: it is almost all level, and consists of a yellowish-brown clayey loam, rendered friable by the want of moisture and constant exposure to the sun. It is altogether destitute of pasturage, or other shrubbery; and is more or less studded with thorny, resinous, or other shrubs, none of which exceed twelve feet in height, and few of the trunks being greater than the diameter of a person's thigh. In many places may be seen spaces of one or two acres in extent, perfectly free from all vegetation, level as the table, and requiring no further labour to enable it to produce a plentiful crop of wheat than dragging over it a few branches of trees to loosen the earth, then sowing the seed, and supplying it with water. The whole extent of land included in this tract is supposed to amount nearly to 150 square leagues, or from 150 to 200,000 quadras, each quadra containing 150 square varas; the vara, of Mendoza, being an 8th per cent. less than the English yard.

The next most important consideration which occupied our attention, was the facilities of supplying the whole with water; and the result of our enquiries were such, as not only to satisfy us of the practicability of the undertaking, but that it might be accomplished at an expense very trifling when compared to the extent of land which would thereby be rendered capable of immediate cultivation. This part of the undertaking has, indeed, been

been already in part accomplished by one of the late governors of San Juan, who, for the purpose of rendering the land fit for cultivation, cut a canal about two miles long, to connect the river with a natural hollow or channel; and from this a shorter canal, to connect this first channel with a second one of much greater extent, from which, with little trouble, the water might be thrown all over the land. Although he made his communication with the river at a very ill-judged situation, and formed the level of his principal canal somewhat higher than the natural surface of the river, yet he actually succeeded in causing the water to flow, along his first and principal canal, into the first natural hollow; and, if I mistake not, even as far as the second hollow; and thus, over all the land, by means of an embankment thrown nearly across the river, and in this manner raising its level considerably; but this embankment, having been composed of very insufficient materials, was soon afterwards carried away by a torrent of the river: when, owing to the clamours of the people, and some political changes, he was eventually obliged to relinquish the undertaking when thus nearly accomplished; and, subsequently, no one has been found possessed of sufficient enterprise to resume the project.

The plan which appeared to us the most advisable for the accomplishment of the same object with better success, was the following: to make an entire new canal, of about three quarters of a mile in extent, to connect the first and second natural channels: to make use of the large canal in its present state, only closing its extremity next the river, and continuing it up along the banks of the river about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, where a small island, and a natural bend of the river, favours the direction of the current; fortifying the island with stakes, and continuing up from it in an oblique direction, either altogether across the river or nearly so, a sufficient embankment to throw the whole or the greater part of the river into the canal. In the event, however, of any difficulty arising here, from the want of sufficient height in the level of the river, or our not taking into the canal the whole of the river, always reserving to ourselves the power of continuing our canal still higher up the river, and forming our communication with the latter at some one of the numerous situations which present themselves in an extent of uncultivated land of three or four leagues, which intervened between this place and the nearest situation above where any canal is taken off from the river for the purpose of irrigation; and, judging of the difference of level between these two situations, as ascertained by the eye, and the few and imperfect barometrical observations I was enabled to make, the possibility of accomplishing our purpose at some one of these situations, must henceforth be placed beyond all doubt.

The result of all these enquiries was sufficient to satisfy every one of us of the practicability, as well as advantages, of the undertaking; and all appeared willing to engage in the project, provided means could be devised for carrying it on to advantage, and with a prospect of ultimate success. Being myself the only one who had any direct correspondence with Great Britain, I was induced to promise my assistance, in endeavouring to form for them a mutually advantageous connexion with some respectable individual in London, desirous of uniting with them in a scheme of forming a British colony in this country.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONVINCED that, from some of your intelligent correspondents, I can obtain satisfactory information concerning the accuracy or inaccuracy of my particular opinions on the subject of *grammatical comparison*; I presume to submit them to public ordeal in the pages of your extensively-circulated Magazine, if you regard them as worth so distinguished a favour.

Comparison is the regarding the difference or the similarity of objects. Therefore, it may regard,—1. Either the quality affecting a certain object, as compared with the same quality affecting some other object;—or, 2. The quality itself, as comparable with some conception of its particular properties.

Adjectives denote those conceptions which regard the characteristic qualities of objects. The mind, in contemplating qualities, mostly regards especially contradistinction; but the possibility of variation in the nature and the plenitude of the characteristic quality of objects belonging to the

same class, causes the employment of a distinctive form for that difference.

Grammatical comparison regards qualities solely, and frequently signifies the employment of the affixes *er*, *est*, to those words which denote qualities susceptible of addition or diminution, intension or remission, to signify that the connected object either possesses, or needs, a certain excess of the quality, or property, in reference to, or compared with any, or all, of the others mentioned.

The variation of *degree* of intension or remission belonging solely to qualities, the employment of the affixes can affect only those adjectives which denote qualities; and not such as are formed from names of modifications of matter, form, figure, time, place, &c. (as wooden, earthy, solid, perpendicular, round, square, daily perennial, permanent, male, feminine, &c.) And wherever there are variations of degree in the quality, there may comparison be employed; and hence arise our technical name,—*degrees of comparison*. English adjectives, therefore, are varied in termination only when the quality denoted is regarded in comparison; and this variation is twofold, to form the *comparative* and the *superlative*. I, however, regard *degrees of comparison*, as formed only when the reference of each variation is correlative; as George is a tall boy, Richard is taller than George, but William is the tallest of the three. Such application makes the first a *degree*, called the *positive;* and it is regarded as such, because employed to affirm or negative the comparison of equal degrees of the same quality,—as James is as bold as John.

I. In reference to the *first* application of comparison,—to regard the quality affecting a certain object, as compared with the same quality affecting some other object, we find—

1. When the adjective is employed without variation, (or distinctive augmentive affix,) merely as simply denoting the quality, it is called the *positive degree;* as, a *fine* day, a kind action, a pleasant ride, a dutiful child.

2. When the adjective has the augmentive affix *er*, (or is preceded by *more*,) denoting simple *excess*, whether of intension or remission of a quality, pertaining to *one* of *two* objects regarded as partaking that quality, and the latter being preceded by *than* to restrict the application,—it is called the *comparative degree;* as Socrates was wiser than his judges; Thomas is milder than Joseph.

But the comparative form does not, because of excluding or negativing the relative reference of the quality, necessarily involve the absolute affirmation of the positive; it does not assert that 'Thomas is mild;' it merely asserts, that *he*, of the two, has *more* of the quality, whatever be his *quantum*. The same remarks apply likewise to the superlative, marking the *greatest excess* in *one* of the objects. When the comparison refers to the quality, two objects of the same class, *other* is introduced after *than*, to restrict the application; Socrates was wiser than other Athenians.

3. When the adjective has the augmentive affix *est*, (or is preceded by *most*,) denoting *great excess*, whether of intension or remission of a quality pertaining to one object, compared with two or more of the same class, (shown to be connected by *of* preceding them), or with all the objects contemplated at the same time, it is called *the superlative degree;* of epic poets, Homer is the earliest; of orators, Demosthenes was the boldest.

There must be at least two other objects regarded in comparing the quality; but how many more, depends on the associated conceptions. When the class is mentioned before, *others* is often introduced to aid the formation of the superlative; as, of all wise men, or others, Solomon was the wisest. To mark mere excess over the others, or any other, connected in the comparison, is equivalent to the superlative.

The comparative appears capable of regarding plurality of objects, but only the superlative can refer to the total of the described class:—Some of the troops were more anxious to engage than others; but the cavalry, and the artillery, were soonest attacked and longest engaged.

II. In the *second* application of comparison,—to regard the quality itself as comparable with some conception of its particular properties, we find—

1. When the adjective denotes the quality regarded as an average standard, and also as indicating different proportions thereof, it is called the positive degree; as, James is as bold as John; wise above what is written, anxious beyond measure.

Here let it be remarked, that the first example does not assert that James is bold, or that John is bold; it merely asserts, that each of the two has

has an equal quantity of boldness, whether that quantity be large or small.

2. When the adjective is employed to denote *augmentation*, or to express an *excess* merely above that standard, it has the affix *er*, and is called the *comparative degree;* as, a braver and kinder prince needs not be sought.

3. When the adjective is employed to denote *chief* or *principal augmentation*, or to express a high degree of eminence in the quality, *est* is affixed to those simple forms which can denote quality without regard to quantity, and is called the *superlative degree;* as, the greatest wealth is contentment with a little; it is good to fear the worst, the best will save itself.

4. When the adjective refers to deity, majesty, and the virtues, (as Acts iii. xiv. &c.) the form being without correlative reference, is considered and called the *absolute degree.*

These methods of comparison affect, in like manner, all words that denote qualities susceptible of intension or remission, of increase or diminution; all adjective applications of the progressive and past tenses of verbs,—more willing, most loving, cunninger, feelingest, more loved, better esteemed, less regarded, most restricted; and even some adverbs are affected,—more lovely, most willingly, most joyfully, &c.

These manners of application, however, appearing to me very distinct, I feel desirous of being honoured with the remarks of your correspondents; some of whom, probably, will suggest hints as to the best method of distinguishing the forms by name, so that the learner may comprehend their nature and true difference. SIMEON SHAW.

Burslem Grammar School.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON considering the comparative importance which our Bible Societies have attained, the following observations from highly respectable critics, in a French Monthly Journal, may not appear superfluous.

Among the benevolent institutions which do honour to the commencement of the nineteenth century, the propagation of none has been so rapid as that of the Bible Society. It took its rise in England nineteen years ago; and the zeal and generosity of its founders, and numerous associates, have extended its relations and resources over all quarters of the globe. Its sole object is the diffusion of the sacred writings; and, though many of its members contribute to other philanthropic acts of analogous description, the society, as such, does not co-operate therewith.

In the Report of M. de Stael, secretary to one of these societies, we find a complete narrative of its progress. Great Britain stands foremost on the list, and there the Parent Society exists, under the title of British and Foreign Bible Society. Conjoined with its auxiliary societies in the different British possessions, it distributes, annually, more than 250,000 Bibles or New Testaments. After England, M. de Stael passes in review, Austria, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, where he finds no trace of any such association; but in other Christian states there are societies, as at Amsterdam, Basle, Lausanne, Marbourg, &c. And in Russia, 110 editions of the Scriptures have been published, consisting of 537,000 copies in thirty-six different languages. In the United States, besides the principal society at New York, there are 347 auxiliary societies. From the strenuous exertions of that in London, the Bible has been translated into most of the known languages.

In the vast enumeration of M. de Stael, we find the universal and indefatigable charity of the institution penetrating the islands named Oceanics. Some of these, as he observes, are but imperfectly known to us, and that from the recital of voyagers. We may add, as curious facts, that the Bible has been translated into the Chinese, into the Greenland dialect, into the Chappara, spoken by some tribes in North America, into another spoken by the Indians in the forests of Guiana. A version of the Four Gospels has been also printed for the Society Islands, and the Gospel of St. John has been circulated in Otaheite.

In France, the benevolent spirit and disposition of the Bible Society have been emulating its rivals. It is but of a few years standing; but there are 120 auxiliary societies among the Protestant population, in connection with the one at Paris. The most considerable are at Strasbourg, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, Lyons, Nismes, &c. In the year just elapsed, there have been distributed 4627 Bibles, and 5196 New Testaments. A new edition, the version of Ostervald, is preparing. It had proposed a prize for the best

Memoir on the Spirit, the Object, and the Utility of Biblical Institutions, and the same has been accorded to M. G. de Felice, of Lisle, grandson of the celebrated de Felice, editor of the Cyclopedia of Yverdun. The labours of this Protestant association must have been unremitting to produce such efficacious results, its resources being comparatively scanty. Their Monthly Bulletin contains many curious facts and incidents, derived from their agents and correspondents, abroad and at home.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXVI.

The Westminster Review, No. 1.

WE congratulate the public on the appearance of a new literary review, conducted on principles of liberality and rational freedom. The courses uniformly pursued by the most distinguished publications of this kind, rendered such an undertaking absolutely necessary. The pages of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly*, devoted as they unceasingly are, and have been, to the dissemination of notions directly opposed to each other, and not unfrequently at war with themselves, are better calculated to confound than to illumine the public intellect: while the very purpose of the *Westminster* is obviously that of combining, with a fair, candid, and honest, representation of every work worthy of its notice, the propagation and maintenance of doctrines morally and politically correct; and to expose the falsehood and impurity of opinions, with which less honourable and less virtuous periodicals are so continually and sedulously endeavouring to embue the minds of their readers. In saying thus much of the publication before us, we act on its own sound and unbiassed principle; we reject every partial persuasion, all undue influence, and ask of our readers no credit but that of meaning to be guided by the sentiments of truth and generosity, and with that spirit which, with equal feeling and firmness, spurns at the tyranny of criticism, and at the imposition of absolute government.

Without intending to say, that we are prepared to adopt every *minor* tenet of the "Westminster Review," we cannot but add to the expression of our high approval and commendation of the style in which it is written, the broad and general avowal of our consentaneous feelings, and the unreserved declaration, that, judging of the character of this publication by the tone and temper of this its initial Number, we consider its establishment as a great public benefit; and, unswayed by any personal favour or affection, (for we have no knowledge either of the projectors or the conductors,) award it our sincerest eulogy, and warmest wish for its success.

The present Number of the *Westminster* contains twelve articles: the first of which is *Men and Things in* 1823, *a poem, with notes*, by James Shergold Boone, M.A. In his treatment of this work, the critic, without slighting the matter of his author, embraces every opportunity of advancing his own just opinions; and the occasions for advancing them are little limited, since Mr. Boone's poem has an immediate reference to the political topics of the day. Such a production, by its very nature, invites a free-minded commentator to a repetition of the discussion; and such a commentator will as naturally enter upon it with a *goût*, a satisfaction, peculiar to spirits as liberal as his own; and what his own spirit really is may be collected from the commencement of his second paragraph:—"When Dr. Brown (says the Westminster reviewer,) made his estimate of the manners and principles of the times, about three-fourths of a century since, he passed over the people altogether, as of no consequence in the investigation. He considered them as 'a brute and random bolt, or a lifeless ball sleeping in the cannon,' and requiring some superior intelligence, to give it life and direction." The reviewer then proceeds with noticing the happy progress which intellect has made through the aid of the press, and the comparative importance which the great bulk of the people has thence assumed. "The lifeless ball (says he,) has become instinct with mind, and the brute, random bolt, will, in due time, strike unerringly and irresistibly." This idea he spiritedly and ably pursues through many, if not all, of its diversified ramifications, and vigorously sustains opinions which constitute the decisive characteristics of a sincere and high-minded lover of mankind, and of the religious and civil rights of nations.

The second article, *Fables for the Holy*

Holy Alliance, Rhymes on the Road, &c. &c. by Thomas Brown the Younger, secretary of the Poco-curante Society, and author of the "Fudge Family" and the "Two-penny Post-bag," is of a nature to re-introduce, in varied forms, several of the sentiments expressed in the discussion of the first; but the reviewer, as if aware of the danger of monotony, has chiefly and judiciously directed his eye to those parts of the publication which offered a scope for a different class of observations. Working on this principle,—the principle of novelty,—he has preferred to go into the discussion, Whether a poetical mind is adapted to the task of deep investigation; and soon, very soon, comes to the conclusion, that poetry and logic are inimical to each other; that a warm imagination and a solid judgment are irreconcilable; in a word, that verse and ratiocination are so far from having between them any thing consentaneous, any natural alliance, that no effort of art can force them into a junction. This dictum of the critic is, however, we must say, only partially true.

In the third article, *For the Oracles of God, Four Orations, for Judgment to come, an Argument, in nine parts,* by the Rev. Edward Irving, M.A. we meet with many just and judicious observations, couched in neat, clear, and sometimes truly energetic, language. By the Westminster reviewer credit is given to Mr. Irving for considerable talents; but he is not allowed so to have exercised them as to secure the end proposed by his labours. He is charged with having employed the language of censure where he should have used persuasion; of irritating, where it should have been his policy to sooth; and of creating hostility, where he ought to have conciliated friendship. It is acknowledged, that, in whatever he says or prints, he may be in earnest; but it is insisted upon, that he has missed his way; that, in sparing neither novelists nor moralists, neither poets nor preachers, he has been somewhat more courageous than politic. "Let it not be supposed, (says the reviewer,) that, in making these remarks, we are finding fault with the independence of thought, and the fearlessness of speech, which so strongly characterise Mr. Irving. On the contrary, we are ready to give him the tribute of our admiration for his boldness,—qualified, nevertheless, by many doubts as to the extent of his discretion." As if extending to the orator his belief of the impossibility that a poet should be also a reasoner, the *Westminster* is averse to the allowing Mr. Irving any credit on this score of his argumentation. In his opinion, the preacher's logic and metaphysics form his feeblest pretensions to fame. That he is master of much genuine eloquence,—that he possesses a key to the human bosom,—that the recess of the passions is always open to his magical approach; and that where he drops upon paper his golden thoughts, or pours into the ears the honied oratory of his lips, there persuasion commands and pleasure rewards obedience, he is ready to acknowledge; but still perseveres in denying him the more exalted endowment of irresistible reasoning. If he utterly condemns some passages in Mr. Irving's publication as "desperately bad," he is careful to quote others in proof of the occasional power and beauty of his style; and is no less zealous to defend his title to literary reputation, to the utmost extent of that title, than he is to point out blemishes, as warning spots to future labourers in the same vineyard. If he speaks of "the bombast, the foolish quaintnesses, the puerile conceits, and the lame and incongruous figures, in which this volume abounds, and which have been laid before the public in every possible shape," he does not omit to subjoin the eulogy claimed by the excellence of the superior passages; or, using a metaphor of his own, to "select the pearls from the grosser matter in which they are imbedded." But, notwithstanding this favourable opinion, our critic thinks "that there is much to be feared, as well as to be hoped, for Mr. Irving's reputation." We cannot but entertain a similar apprehension. When the permanent basis of reason is wanting, the superstructure, however beautiful, cannot be durable. Many of the most striking passages in this volume are so heterogeneous,—so shining in their premises, yet self-contradictory in their deductions, that there is scarcely a boy at Westminster, or Merchant Taylors', who would not detect their inconsistency.

The fourth article in this first Number of the *Westminster* is *Christomathia*, a publi-

a publication the purpose of which is to explain the design, and promote the encouragement, of a proposed educatory institution or day-school, on the Lancasterian plan, as supposed to be applicable to the higher branches of learning. This intended establishment is expressly designed for the use of the middling and higher ranks in life; and is to be called the "Christomathia School." The plan (said to be drawn from experience,) is by Jeremy Bentham, and directed to the liberal government and instruction of boys in large numbers. That it is "one thing to have learned, and another to be able to teach," is a truism in which we concur with Mr. Bentham and his reviewer; and are also of his opinion, that, although the art or science of instruction has greatly advanced, there is still considerable room for its further improvement. But we cannot join Mr. Bentham in thinking, that the mode of instruction he suggests for the higher and middling classes of society, carries with it any promise of those results with the certainty of which he flatters himself. He would teach the higher and the middling ranks on the Lancasterian system; that is, he would have the sons of noblemen and gentlemen of fortune, of artizans and tradesmen, taught by that system the learned languages, mathematics, and the sciences. Now, in the first place, the prime, if not the only, object of the Lancasterian plan, is to render education cheap; and, applied as it hitherto has been to children of the labouring classes, it has beyond all doubt proved highly useful. It has served the purpose of much more widely disseminating the first rudiments of education than could ever have been hoped for from the old system (if a system it can be called), and, by inducing a wish for further light, has tended to promote among the multitude a degree of information by which, sooner or later, their eyes will be opened to many things, the knowledge of which will awaken reflection, teach them to respect their superiors and themselves, elevate their sentiments, and improve their moral and intellectual characters. The cheaper such boys can receive such education, the better; because, the easier the rate at which it is provided, the greater will be the number that are benefited. But, without stopping to enquire, whether the higher branches of education can possibly be cultivated with advantage by a system that provides only one or two tutors for three or four hundred boys, let us ask ourselves whether noblemen and gentlemen of fortune would brook the idea of sending their sons to any school purely on account of its cheapness; and whether their pride would permit them to mix their children with those of artizans and tradesmen? It requires but a very slight acquaintance with the sentiments of men in exalted or fortunate stations, to know that they would not. By consequence, the pupils of the "Christomathia" would be confined to the latter description of boys. But then, again, we have to ask ourselves, whether the sons of artizans and tradesmen, regarded generally, have any occasion for a classical and scientific education? In our opinion, not only have they no occasion for such an education, but such an education would be detrimental to their future happiness, because obstructive of their manual or mercantile pursuits, by creating a taste for what those pursuits would not permit them to cultivate; but the toil and care attending which would be embittered by feelings and inclinations which they could indulge only at the expense of their worldly ruin. This reflection of our own brings us to the consideration of the reviewer's opinion, —that the acquisitions of Greek and Latin, though not destitute of value, are far from being, even to the higher ranks, of that importance which they have so long been allowed to assume. He would have their cultivation limited to boys designed for the learned professions; and, when we reflect on the time necessarily consumed in their acquirement, we are strongly, if not perfectly, disposed to think with him. If the almost incalculable number of hours devoted to their study be compared with the few in which such acquisitions are afterwards enjoyed,—if it be considered that now almost every information that can be obtained through the medium of the dead languages may be collected from the stores of the living,—that all the scientific intelligence of the ancients has been communicated to the moderns in their mother tongues, and that almost all the noble discoveries, both in science and philosophy, with which literature has been enriched by modern genius and modern research, is to be found in the modern tongues only,

only,—when, we repeat, these important facts are duly weighed, we, at most, are far from feeling assured, that the attainment of the languages of ancient Greece and of ancient Rome are actually worth the toil and time their cultivation demands, excepting with those to whose particular professions or pursuits their attainment is absolutely necessary. This sentiment cannot even be supposed to be dictated by any distaste or indifference on our parts to the immutable and immortal beauties of the classics; and therefore the credit will not be withheld from us, of being influenced in the position we lay down, by our regard for the superior advantages, and substantial welfare and happiness, of the great body of society. Loving and admiring the elegance of ancient literature, we still place a more exalted value on the cultivation of practical and useful knowledge, convinced that the honour, prosperity, and felicity, of a people depend more on their useful than ornamental acquirements; and that the energies of the general mind are never more wisely employed than when directed to objects, the pursuit of which includes the exercise of public virtue, the productive enlargement of the intellect, and the promotion of the national good.

The articles with which the remainder of these pages are occupied, consist of—A *Parallèle de la Puissance Anglaise et Russe relativement à l'Europe; Travels of Duncan, Flint, and Faux, in the United States; Observations on Vocal Music; Observations on the Court of Chancery;* Cottu *on the Administration of Criminal Justice in England;* Sir John Sinclair *on the Means of arresting the Progress of National Calamity; Observations on Periodical Literature, and the Edinburgh Review; Observations on Periodical Literature, and the Quarterly Review;* and *Miscellaneous Notices.*

This completion of the catalogue of the first Number of the "Westminster Review," together with the *exposée* we have given of the subject-matter of its first four articles, will enable our readers to form a tolerably correct idea of the character and value of the work. In awarding it our own approbation and praise, we follow the dictates of our judgment no less in respect of the pure and liberal principles it advocates, than of the perspicuous, energetic, and masterly, style in which it exhibits and examines the tenets of others, and freely and boldly declares and defends its own.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT *of the* NEW SECT *called* FREE-THINKING CHRISTIANS.

THE epithet *free-thinking*, generally applied to unbelievers, we here find connected with the profession of a belief in Christianity. The name, to which the body more formally lays claim, is, the Scripture title of the *Church of God.* In their public notifications, indeed, we perceive that they style themselves, "the Church of God, *commonly called* Free-thinking Christians;" thus making the latter phrase rather a distinctive and explanatory cognomen, adopted, as they say, to note the fact, that it was freedom of thought which led them to Christianity, and continued "in order to distinguish them from the *un*thinking Christians of the present day."

The earlier members of this body are stated to have been attendants upon Mr. Winchester, in his chapel in Parliament-court; and, as such, advocates of the doctrine of the universal restoration. Under his successor (the late Mr. Vidler, then a Trinitarian), one of the members was first led to deny the doctrine of the Trinity, and then to dispute the propriety of having paid or exclusive teachers, as contrary to the authority of the New Testament. A schism ensued, which led to the secession of a small number of individuals, who formed the root of that body since called the Free-thinking Christians. Their first step, as they themselves state, was to determine, as far as possible, to free themselves from all past prejudices, by resolving on *receiving nothing as true in religion which they had hitherto believed in;* determining, by the aid of reason and the Scripture, and the exercise of freedom of thought, to ascertain what was, and what was not, Christianity. At this time they called themselves "Humble enquirers after truth." The result of these enquiries was evidenced to the public by their commencing to teach as a Christian body, and by the publication of their first work, which was entitled, "The true design of the Church of God, and the government thereof, exhibited by a succession of laws, founded on the authority of Jesus Christ and his Apostles, faithfully

fully extracted from the New Testament: printed for the Church Meeting at 38, Old Change, London, 1800."

Public attention to any extent was first directed to this then obscure body, by their advertising in the newspapers, in the year 1808, a discussion as to the existence of the *devil;* and in the following year the then Bishop of London (Porteous), by the intervention of the Lord Mayor (Ainsley), made efforts to prevent the meetings of this body. An account of the proceedings arising from these efforts, was laid before the public, entitled "A brief Statement of certain Public Transactions, that have taken place relative to the Church of God, denominated Free-thinking Christians, to distinguish them from the *un*thinking Christians of the present day." From this statement it appears, that (whatever may have been the motives of their opposers,) the determined stand publicly made by this body, in the courts of justice and elsewhere, in favour of the rights of conscience and the liberties of Protestant dissenters, caused them eventually to triumph over both their civil and ecclesiastical enemies.

From this time the number of members in communion with them has increased, and their public attendants or auditors yet more so. They appear also to have added to their body various branches in different parts of the country, and formed chiefly of individuals who had previously been in the Unitarian connexion. By the emigration of some of their members, a branch of the body has been established in the United States; and it is generally imagined, that the unfavourable reports of one of the members of this body (as published in "Sketches of America," by H. B. Fearon,) chiefly prevented the expatriation of the chief part, if not the whole, of this religious community. Their publications, considering the limited extent of this body, have been somewhat numerous. During the four years 1811, 12, 13, and 14, they published monthly, "the Free-thinking Christians' Magazine, intended for the promotion of rational religion and free enquiry." And in the year 1823 they re-commenced, and are now continuing, a periodical publication, under the title of "the Free-thinking Christians' Quarterly Register," which they describe as being "designed to maintain the pure principles of Christianity against priest-craft, orthodoxy, and infidelity."—Amongst their works we notice a revisal of their laws, under the title of "the Church of God, its Constitution, Government, and Laws, selected from the New Testament, London, 1814;" also, "Evidences of Revealed Religion on a new and original plan, being an Appeal to Deists on their own principles of argument, by Samuel Thompson," a work which has been several times reprinted, and which has been pronounced, even by those who were adverse to their body, as one of the ablest defences of Christianity which has issued from the press.

Not professing to enter into *minutia* with regard to a comparatively limited sect like the present, I would only observe, that their course has been chiefly marked by an unmixed and undeviating opposition to the existence of a priesthood, or the employment of exclusive teachers, whether paid or otherwise. They profess in all religious matters to be guided by reason and the Scripture only, to acknowledge no head of the Church but Jesus, and to resist every kind of spiritual usurpation and tyranny. From this spirit has arisen their opposition to the religious part of the marriage ceremony, as by law established. The members of this body have, when married, been in the habit of presenting protests personally to the minister at the altar, against the interference of the priest and certain parts of the ceremony; and accounts of many extraordinary scenes, which have in consequence taken place, are before the public.* The only place in the metropolis in which this body publicly deliver their sentiments, is at their Meeting-house in the Crescent, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street.

A belief in the divine mission of Jesus, in his resurrection from the dead in confirmation of that mission, and a willingness to submit to his laws, are the only absolute and essential conditions of membership with this body. On all points of doctrine, the mind of the members is left free, and no creed or confession of faith is maintained among them. Conviction, however,

* See particularly on this subject, "the Free-thinking Christians' Quarterly Register," vol. i. p. 292.

however, they assert, is better calculated than coercion to lead to unanimity of opinion; and hence perhaps it is, that there prevails as great an agreement on doctrines and speculative opinions among the members of this, as any other religious body. From a perusal of their works, I am enabled to collect, that as a body they are agreed in the rejection of the doctrine of the Trinity, and the Calvinistic doctrines of the fall of man, the atonement, election, reprobation, &c. They contend that there is no Scriptural evidence in favour of the existence of good or bad angels, or of the eternity of future punishment; they disbelieve the doctrine of an immortal soul, contending for the future resurrection of man from the dead by the power of God. They observe no outward forms or ceremonies, and keep no religious days, or fasts, or festivals; the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper they contend to be without Scripture authority; and even public social prayer and singing they discard in their meetings, contending that the prayer of the Christian should proceed from the heart, and be performed in private. They deny the inspiration of the Scriptures, as being a claim not made by the Scriptures themselves; they admit, however, the divine authority of the Prophets and Apostles, and receive their writings as the only authentic and best remaining evidence to us of what was pure and primitive Christianity. In a few words, they profess to believe in the existence of one only God;—in the divine Messiahship of Jesus,—in the efficacy of repentance and of virtue of conduct. They defend Christianity as a "reasonable service," and contend that the happiness or misery of an eternal life hereafter will be *caused* and regulated by the degree of character and virtue which is produced and called into being in the present stage of our existence.

In points of discipline, it would appear, from the information which they have given the world, that the body of Free-thinking Christians are even more peculiar than in matters of doctrine. They consider the Church of God as an assembly or family of believers, separated from the world, and allowed, they say, exclusively the honour and privilege of calling God their Father. From their recent teaching, it would appear that they entertained an idea, that Christianity is not strictly a new dispensation; as they contend, that, from the time of Abraham downwards, there has been but one church or family of God. In the same spirit, all the branches existing at the same time are regarded as but one church or body, such branches communicating and corresponding with each other, with a degree of closeness of union, which they illustrate by Scriptural allusions to the members of the human body. The spiritual and temporal business of each branch is conducted by an elder and by deacons; these being elected by the body, and the term of office limited. Their churches have no appointed or exclusive teachers; at their meetings for religious improvement, which are attended by members and proposed members only, all have equally the right to speak and teach, by "giving a word of exhortation." They profess to carry the strict principles of religion and church discipline into the most private concerns of the lives of their members; to aid which purpose, their body is divided into classes, with presidents, &c. The chief causes of expulsion they state to be,—1st. A disbelief in the truth of Christianity. 2d. Immoral conduct not repented of. And 3d. Disobedience to the laws, authority, and commands, of the Church, as expressed by Jesus, in Matthew xviii. v. 17. Loud complaints have been made by some of the expelled parties of the strictness with which their principles have been enforced, the more especially as this body invariably acts upon the principle, that in all cases of discipline, and every public religious act, the *individual will* is accountable to, and must be controlled by, the *collective authority*. This strictness of discipline has been assigned as the chief reason why so few of the numerous attendants at their public meetings are found to join in close communion with the body.

Their instruction to the public (which is carried on separately from the meetings of the Church,) is by means of speakers appointed by the Church for that especial purpose; they attend without pay, use no pulpit or peculiar garb, and simply state those views and opinions of the body which they are specifically appointed to explain to the world. Judging from their public acts, this body would appear to be zealous for the interests of revealed religion; and it is not a little singular, that

that, whilst the orthodox will scarcely allow them the claim of being Christians, they themselves should claim to be "*the only true church of God*;" and that their public opposition should be directed in a striking degree against those very sects with whom it is common to confound them, namely, *Deists* and *Unitarians*, as will best appear from a perusal of their "Evidences of Revealed Religion," and their "Plea for the Unity of the Church." F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CULTIVATION *of the* WHITE SINGLE POPPY, *for the* PRODUCTION *of* OPIUM; *with the* MODE *of* CUTTING, COLLECTING, *and* DRYING; *by* JOHN BATES, *of* KETTERING.

THE inducement for publishing this Treatise,* was from reading several paragraphs in the newspapers of last year, describing the beneficial effects of cultivating the white single poppy, for the production of opium, by the employment it would cause in the management and collecting it, and the great profit that would arise therefrom, after paying the labourers for managing and collecting the same; one of which paragraphs was inserted in one of the newspapers for June, 1822, which stated that the cultivation of the white poppy was perfected, and that opium of the greatest purity, and equal, if not superior in its medicinal properties to the best Turkey opium, was obtained, which sufficiently showed that this country need no longer be indebted to Turkey for a drug of the utmost importance; and stated, the consumption of the article in Great Britain was sufficient to employ from 50 to 70,000 people during the period required for its cultivation.

The writer of this Treatise, expected to have seen the whole process described in some publication, to give an opportunity to those who might wish to make a trial of its cultivation, and judge of the benefit and employment that might arise therefrom; but, not being able to get that information, he commenced a trial of it in his garden, and by his own experience, from the quantity and quality of the opium he procured, he believes that it will be a very profitable concern to the grower, and afford very considerable employment to a great number of persons required for the management and collecting of it; and recommends gardeners in particular to give it a trial, as he believes no vegetable which is grown in a kitchen garden will produce them so much in value, at the same rate the small piece of ground produced which he planted. An acre of ground would have produced 12 lb. of solid opium, worth from 32*s.* to 40*s.* per lb.: say at 36*s.* would be 21*l.* 12*s.*; there is also the seed, which is very considerable, and a decoction may be obtained from the remaining capsule, and also the poppy straw, which makes good manure; all of which articles together would make an amount probably not to be exceeded by any article of produce on one acre of ground.

It must be observed, that there is a great deal of art required in the cutting, to do it well, so as not to injure the plant; this he found very difficult at first, which obliged him to get a kind of steel cutter made, and with which he managed very well, and recommends it to all beginners. As the cut should only be made through the first skin, using the cutter sideways will prevent its being made too deep, which it is very necessary to avoid, because, if it is cut through to the seed, it injures the plant, as is sure to be the case more or less in practising at first, but with attention it may be easily avoided. And for collecting, he tried several kinds of instruments, but found none equal to quills. The cutting and collecting may be done by boys from eight to ten years of age, as the plants do not grow more than four or five feet high, and the process a very light one, only requiring quickness; and the manner of drying the opium will be found very easy, as afterwards described; as by that method of management a good article was produced, which will appear by the following certificate:—

"*I certify that I have examined the opium grown and gathered by Mr. John Bates, and believe it to be of a very good quality.*" SAMUEL MUNN,
Druggist.

Kettering, Aug. 15, 1823.

And, to give an opportunity to any person who may wish to make a trial of its growth, he also encloses the head of a poppy, containing seed, from which opium has been gathered, and by which the mode of cutting will be more clearly seen.

The

* It is sold separately by Dash, of Kettering, and illustrated by engravings.

The produce will depend, in a great measure, upon the kind of ground used for the purpose, which will be found by practice on a small scale; and the writer has no doubt, that, by attending to the method afterwards described, any person, by one trial, may obtain equally as good an article as he has done; which will be an encouragement to pursue their success, by cultivating on a larger scale another year, as, by this means, in a few years, the whole of the consumption in Great Britain may be grown on its own soil.

Kind of ground to sow upon.—The white single poppy will grow upon almost all kinds of garden ground, and also upon good dry arable ground: the better the land is manured, the larger and stronger the crop.

Sowing.—About the latter end of February, if the weather should be open and dry, or as early after as possible, either broadcast or drilled. If broadcast, the seed should be lightly raked in, but not deep, as it will come up the quicker; and, if drilled, the furrows should be about eight inches asunder, and about one inch and a half deep, and then levelled with the back of a rake, or any other thing that will answer the same purpose; as, at the distance above stated, there will be sufficient room for the person to go between the rows to thin them out when they begin to grow up.

Thinning out.—When the plants have grown to the height of about five or six inches, it will be necessary to thin them out, which is to be done by leaving only one every eight inches; if they are left nearer, the plants will be very weak, and the produce little; but, if kept at the above distance of eight inches, the plants will be strong and produce well, and there will be room enough for the collectors to go between them for that purpose.

Cutting.—It must be observed, that the shell of the poppy head, when growing, is not thicker than a common wafer, with which letters are sealed: it has an outer and an inner skin, between which is a kind of white pithy substance, through which the veins pass that contain the opium; and in cutting, the outer skin should only be cut through, but never both, if it can be avoided. About the beginning of July the plants begin to flower, and when the petals fall off the cutting must be commenced, for which choose a day as free from wind or rain as possible, as the wind would cause the plants to strike against each other, and shake off the opium which is to be collected, and the rain would mix with it, and a great part would be lost in that way; but, avoiding those evils, take the cutter in the right hand, and place the thumb of your left hand upon the top of the poppy, holding the stem between the two fore fingers of the left hand, begin to cut round it for the first time, making about six or eight incisions, in a sloping or arched direction, across the veins from which the opium issues, which will be the case immediately after the incisions are made, and will appear in large creamy drops. The perpendicular mode of cutting will not do, but the above method will be found to answer well; cut about ten or fifteen plants at a time, taking care not to cut too deep, as before mentioned.

Collecting.—Take the instrument for collecting, and begin to scrape up from the bottom of the incision, from that side where there appears to be the most run out, and so proceed until the whole which has been cut be collected, and deposit it in a gallipot, or what is found most convenient for that purpose; and, at the end of each day, put all that has been collected upon a dish or plate, or something that is shallow; and with a palette knife, or common dinner knife, work it up together, and set it in a dry place, where the sun can shine upon it, either in a summer-house or house-window; and the first day it will turn to a light brown colour, and, by being exposed to the sun, it will, in a few days, become of a resiny consistence, and a deep brown; it will also become harder the more it is exposed.

Second cutting.—The plants will bear cutting five or six times, which may be done every day or two, in the same manner as before described, only taking care that the cut be not made in the same place, but as near the former one as possible; and so on with the collecting and gathering, as before described, until they will yield no more, when the plants may be pulled up, and the capsules cut for the seeds; and the straw when laid together will make good manure.

This is all the process required for producing that valuable article opium, which every gardener and farmer may grow by the directions here given.

Since the writer has finished his little harvest of the poppy, he has had

the pleasure of seeing a statement in the Philanthropic Gazette, of the 13th of August, by cultivators of the same article on a larger scale, and, considering it a useful one, has inserted a copy of it:—

"Messrs. Cowley and Staines, of Winslow, Bucks, have cultivated poppies for opium with much success. In 1821, they produced 60 lbs. of solid opium, equal to the best Turkey, from rather less than four acres and a half; the seed was sown in February, came up in March, and the gathering commenced in the latter end of July, when the poppies had lost their petals, and were covered with a bluish white bloom. By horizontal incisions, opium was procured from them daily, until the produce would no longer bear the expense; 97 lbs. 1 oz. were obtained for 31*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.*, which, when properly evaporated, yielded 60 lbs. of dried opium. The poppies stood till they became yellow, about the middle of August; they were then pulled, and laid in rows on the land, and when dry, seeds were got from them amounting to 30 cwt. which was expected to yield 71½ gallons of oil. The oil-cake was used with great advantage in feeding cattle. From the capsule, from which the seed is obtained, an extract may be got by cold water, eight grains of which are equal to one of opium, an acre producing 80 lbs. of it; and the poppy straw, when laid in the yard in a compact heap, makes excellent manure.

The quantity of opium consumed in this country annually is about 50,000 lbs., which could be easily raised in many parts, where there is dry land and a superfluous population: on the moderate calculation of ten pounds per acre, 5000 acres would be sufficient, which would employ about 50,000 people, such as are not calculated for common agricultural labour, and at a time when there is scarcely any other labour for them, viz. between haytime and harvest."

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

NOTICE *of the late* M. DELAMBRE, PERPETUAL SECRETARY *of the* MATHEMATICAL CLASS *in the* INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE, PROFESSOR *of* ASTRONOMY *in the* COLLEGE *of* FRANCE.

M. DELAMBRE was born at Amiens, in September 1749. While he was pursuing his studies at his native place, the expulsion of the Jesuits from France left vacant several of the professorships in the College, and these vacancies were filled by professors sent from Paris. Among these was the Abbé Delille, a Repeater of Syntax in the College of Beauvais, who had already attempted to translate the Georgics of Virgil. The citizens of Amiens, who were attached to the interests of the Jesuits, refused to admit the new professors into their society, and Delille was thus left to associate only with his pupils. Under these circumstances, he soon distinguished Delambre; and a friendship thus commenced between the master and his pupil, which was afterwards renewed in Paris, and which terminated only with the life of the poet.

In the year 1782, in the thirty-third of his age, M. Delambre became acquainted with the celebrated French astronomer Lalande, who, observing his aptitude for the study of astronomy, advised him to devote his attention to that science. Influenced by this advice, he became the pupil of Lalande, who afterwards used to say that Delambre was his best work. One of the first papers published by Delambre was his account of the occultation of Venus on the 12th April, 1785, which appeared in the 3d volume of the *Nova Acta Petropolitana*; and in the same year he contributed to the Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin a dissertation on the elements of the solar orbit,—a subject which he afterwards pursued with such distinguished success. The greater number of our author's papers, however, were published in the *Connaissance des Tems;* and, from 1788 to 1817, almost every volume was enriched with a valuable memoir from his pen.

The discovery of the Georgium Sidus by Dr. Herschel in 1781, directed the attention of astronomers to the determination of its orbit. In this new field, Delambre obtained great distinction. He constructed the most accurate tables of the motion of the new planet; and, in 1790, the prize given by the French Academy was awarded to him for these labours. In 1792, he obtained another prize for his Tables of the Satellites of Jupiter; and he soon afterwards presented to the same learned body his Tables of the Motions of Jupiter and Saturn. In consequence of these valuable contributions to the science of astronomy, he was unanimously chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1792. In the same year he was appointed,

appointed, along with Mechain, to measure an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, an operation which, though often interrupted by the events of the revolution, was finished in the most successful manner in 1795. An account of this great undertaking he afterwards published in his *Methodes Analytiques pour la determination d'un Arc du Meridien*, one volume 4to. 1799, and in his *Base du Systeme Metrique decimal*, which appeared in three volumes quarto, from 1806 to 1814. These valuable works could not fail to obtain the highest approbation from the Institute; and accordingly that learned body decreed to him, in 1810, one of the decennial prizes which had been instituted by Bonaparte. But, as the emperor refused to deliver the prizes which he had himself established, Delambre obtained only the honour of its adjudication.

Previous to this measurement, the French academicians had not distinguished themselves in the practical parts of astronomy. Among the members of the Academy which were sent to measure an arc of the meridian in Lapland, the Abbé Outhier is said to have been the only one of them who understood the method of taking corresponding altitudes with the quadrant which was then used. The results of the measurement were such as might have been expected, under such circumstances. Even Lagrange, whom Bonaparte used to call *le Racine de la Geometrie*, was so little acquainted with the practical part of astronomy, that he requested Lalande to explain to him the use of the Zenith Sector and the Mural Quadrant.

Delambre had therefore peculiar merit in executing, in so superior a manner, the great trigonometrical operations which were entrusted to him; and he is entitled also to the still higher praise of having set an example which has been followed by so many of the other nations of Europe. In 1795, M. Delambre was appointed one of the members of the Board of Longitude, and a member of the First Class of the Institute of France. When Bonaparte became First Consul, Delambre was appointed Inspector-General of Studies; and, in this capacity, he organised the Lyceum of Moulins in 1802, and that of Lyons in 1803, in a manner which reflected the highest credit on his intelligence and good feelings.

In 1807, upon the death of his preceptor and friend Lalande, Delambre was appointed Professor of Astronomy in the College of France. In this situation, he found himself associated with his former master M. Delille, who had been appointed to the professorship of Latin Poetry. This eminent poet, who was now old and blind, was obliged to appoint a deputy to discharge the duties of his office. In 1812, when he had been particularly indisposed, and when great fears had been entertained for his life, he made an unexpected recovery, and resolved to give the first lecture at the opening of the course. Although the lecture did not begin till one o'clock, the doors of the lecture-room were closely beset so early as eleven, and the other professors found themselves deserted. The crowd had become so great at twelve, that the soldiers who guarded the entrance were pushed from their places, and the crowd filled the lecture-room. On this interesting occasion, the old blind poet was led to the chair by his favourite pupil Delambre, and by M. Lefevre Gineau.

In the year 1808, M. Delambre was appointed Treasurer of the Imperial University; and upon the return of the Bourbon family, he was nominated in 1814 a member of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, a place which he lost in 1815.

At the creation of the Legion of Honour by the Bourbons, M. Delambre was made a member of that order. He was appointed Chevalier of St. Michael in 1817; an Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1821; and a long time before he was created a Hereditary Chevalier, with a dotation, which was decreed as a national reward. In the midst of these honours, Delambre was carried off from his friends on the 19th of August, 1822, in the seventy-third year of his age. An eloge, full of eloquence and fine feeling, was pronounced over his tomb by Baron Cuvier, in the name of the Institute; and a similar mark of respect was paid to his memory by the College of France and the Board of Longitude.

The great extent of the labours of Delambre will be seen from the list of his writings which accompanies this notice; but the full value of them can only be appreciated by those who are profoundly acquainted with the subjects of which they treat. The services which he rendered to astronomical science, though not gilded with any brilliant discovery, possess a value far beyond those which are characterised principally by their novelty. His Tables of the

the Sun, and those of Saturn, the Georgium Sidus, and Jupiter and his Satellites, are the result of immense labour, and are marked with a degree of precision far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine astronomer. His *Traité d'Astronomie Theorique et Pratique*, in three volumes, and his *Histoire de l'Astronomie Ancienne*, in two volumes, his *Histoire de l'Astronomie du Moyen Age*, in one volume, and the two first volumes of his *Histoire de l'Astronomie Moderne*, are works of great judgment and erudition, and will maintain their value as long as the science of the heavens is cultivated.

To a profound knowledge of science, Delambre added the rare accomplishment in a scientific man, a deep knowledge of ancient and modern languages. He was so thoroughly acquainted with the Greek language, that he could speak it as fluently as his native tongue; and it is impossible to read his History of Ancient Astronomy, without admiring the advantages which this acquirement has given him over all the other historians of science. He also read English, Italian, and German, with fluency; and, though his erudition was principally directed to the purposes of science, yet he often relaxed from his severer labours in the study of Virgil, Homer, Plutarch, and Cicero. In his scientific character, Delambre was universally admired. In private life he displayed the most amiable dispositions.

STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXVII.

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

THIS great man, like Milton, was a republican. In the dedication of his celebrated dialogue, "De jure regni apud Scotos," to his pupil James VI. (afterwards James I. of England,) he promises him, at a *more convenient* opportunity, to write a treatise "on the rights of kings;" in the mean time, he presents him with one of the best productions ever penned "on the rights of the people."

MALHERBE'S SON,

a young man who promised to be as celebrated as his father, having fallen in a duel, nothing could assuage the despair of his afflicted parent, who actually challenged the murderer of his son, and was with great difficulty prevented from fighting him. On being reminded that his adversary was not half his age, "so much the better, (replied the courageous old man,) I am but half as valuable now as I was at his time of life: the risk is therefore less, and the glory will be greater."

EPITAPH FOR THE LATE DUKE OF N.

In filth and dirt, though high his birth,
A human hog here rots in earth;
Whose hist'ry's told in this short placard;
He liv'd a beast, and died a blackguard.

WILKES AND SMOLLETT.

On the publication of Smollett's History, and while the expunged passage, relative to the first indications of mental derangement in George the Third, was matter of public curiosity, Drs. Smollett and Shebbeare, and the celebrated whig John Wilkes, met casually at the publishers. These three prominent characters, between whom there subsisted little else than mere personal knowledge, entered into a conversation on the subject of Smollett's recently published History, and its apparently decided success; which conversation was however managed, on the part of Wilkes, in his usual style, very gentlemanly, but sufficiently satirical. The immediate topic was the horrible and brutal conduct of the republican soldier, who spat in the face of the royal martyr, in his passage to the scaffold. On this memorable example of Christian charity, Smollett, after some feeling and rational observations, exclaims, "Thus to spit upon his anointed sovereign!" Wilkes said, "Why, doctor, your observations on such a d——d fact are very just and appropriate," adding, with one of the choicest and most poignant of his satirical grins, "but you might as well have left out *the greasing process.*" Smollett laughed heartily, replying, "Pshaw! pshaw! Mr. Wilkes, you know I was not writing Roderick Random." Shebbeare preserved a sullen silence.—This was related to a friend by Smollett's widow, when under the necessity of soliciting charity.

PRESS-WARRANTS.

During the mayoralty of Alderman Sainsbury, (formerly the tobacconist on Ludgate-hill,) the government happened to be suddenly in want of sailors. Press-warrants

warrants were consequently issued in great number for London and its vicinity, and very earnest representations were made to induce the lord mayor to back them. The antipathy of the citizens to the measure is well known: incompatible with freedom, it must be subversive of independance; and Sainsbury of course refused the signature of his authority. So much, however, were the government in want of the levy, that they sent the then lord chancellor, Thurlow, to see if he could reason or force the right hon. the chief magistrate into compliance. Sainsbury, however, was obdurate; the chancellor growled in vain. Two points were relied on: first, the proposition would surely distract the city, then very quiet; and, secondly, the men could be effectively levied elsewhere. For some time they talked on vainly to an issue, when the chancellor rose, and, in his own rough way, exclaimed, "Ah, my lord, you may be a very good tobacconist, but you're no politician."—"And you, my lord, (retorted the citizen,) may be a very good lawyer and politician, but you're no gentleman."—I do not know that the parties shook hands, when a further intimation from Sainsbury urged the rude chancellor rather abruptly to step to the other side of the door.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Mrs. Rowe, of the Windmill public-house, Dartford, her mother, grandfather, and great grandfather, were born in the same house as the above illustrious character; and she declared, that the attraction to view the edifice was for many years so great, as to furnish her parent with very considerable assistance, in her pecuniary means, towards bringing up a numerous young family; but that the intensity of curiosity was greatly abated upon the house undergoing, a few years previous to her mother's death, considerable repairs and alterations; viz. the great front door was removed to make way for another, the staircase was turned in a different direction, and the old railing in front of the house was taken entirely away. Surely it was a sort of sacrilege to rob so interesting a temple of philosophy, where this prince of astronomers once dwelt, of any portion of its original features. Mrs. Rowe likewise informed me, that her mother, Mrs. Jocelin, discovered in a kind of recess, which had once formed the seat of a blocked-up window, a capital printed quarto-sized Bible, much injured through dampness, in the inside of which appeared the name of Sir Isaac Newton, written by himself.

DODD AND BIRCH.

Dodd the comedian was as eminently epicurean as any brother of the sock: one object of his particular fancy was a black-pudding, made at that period, with his wonted felicity, by old Birch of Cornhill. To his little shop of many sweets, Dodd often resorted of an evening, just at the time the puddings came in hot from the baker's. I happened to be there once, just as Dodd and the baker's boy entered together: a few words of familiar civility were exchanged between him and the girl behind the counter, when old Birch made his appearance on the stairs in his dressing-gown. "What, ho! vagrant, (cried he,) what honest act art thou here for?" "Good, my master, (returned the other, after his theatrical fashion,) I wait one of thy excellent black-puddings." "Nay, dissolute, you whisper my maid: Sarah, girl, heed him not; his is no kith for thee. However, to bind his favour, see he pays for one, but takes two."—"Excellent, my master, (echoed the arch player,) my favour is bound; and prithee see me do thy bidding. Sarah, girl, heed me not: I pay for one, and put it in this pocket; but take *two*, and put them in the other pocket." "Vagrant and cheat, not so," cried the old confectioner; but the witty Dodd vanished in a moment with the three black-puddings.

WINDSOR FOREST.

It appears from the three reports laid before the House of Commons, that this forest was once of a much greater extent than at present. The truth perhaps is, that it was wrested by former princes, like New Forest, in large portions, from the subject, and has since been privately apportioned to themselves in small lots by the adjoining proprietors. The recent encroachments now claimed by the crown amount to about 500 acres.

According to the inquisition and perambulations in the time of Charles I. it extends into the five hundreds of Ripplesmere, Cookham, Charlton, Margrave, and Soninge, comprehending the whole of some of them, and part only of others. The entire parishes within the forest are twelve in number; it extends also into parts of five others; it also contains fifteen principal manors, to which there are several subordinate or mesne ones.

According to the survey taken, and

map constructed, in 1789, 1790, and 1791, the whole quantity of land in the forest amounts to 59,600 acres.

	Acres.	R.	P.
Of which the enclosed property of the crown amounts to	5,454	0	0
Private enclosed property of individuals	29,025	2	36
Total enclosed land	34,480	1	2
Open wood lands on the wastes of different manors	2,230	0	28
Open heaths and commons, the wastes of different manors	22,233	0	39
Land covered with water	165	1	9
Total open forest land	24,628	2	36
Encroachments enclosed by individuals from the different wastes, but claimed by the crown	491	0	2
Total	59,600	0	0

The under-keepers live in cottages, and the lodges are five in number:—

1. Cranbourne Lodge, occupied by the late Duke of Gloucester, while Lord Warden, and since his death fitted up and completely repaired. It is at present tenanted by the Hon. George Villiers, next brother to the Earl of Clarendon, by the special permission of his Majesty, he not holding any office within the forest.

2. New Lodge, scarcely habitable, for the servants of her Highness Princess Sophia of Gloucester, appointed Ranger of New Lodge-walk for life, by letters patent, dated in 1798.

3. Swinley Lodge, occupied by the master of the stag-hounds for the time being, who is at the same time ranger and keeper of Swinley-walk, and circuitor bailiff and chief forester of Battels Bailwick.

4. Bagshot Lodge, uninhabitable.

The timber is valued at only 200,000*l.* of which, "for want of care, a small portion only is applicable to naval purposes; the greater portion is now going rapidly to decay, and ought to be cut as soon as possible." There are now in the forest (1806-7,) about 2230 acres on which trees are growing, but not a single sapling or growing young tree to succeed.

The deer here, which are of the red kind, are diminished from more than 1300, in 1731, to 318, at which number they stood in 1806, by a return then made. Notwithstanding the ranges of 24,628 acres of land, the deer, "in almost every walk of the forest, except one, are all nearly starved; many actually die of hunger:" it is added, "and the surviving does have not strength enough to rear their fawns. Food in winter is not attended to; the provision made for that purpose is in every walk in the forest inadequate, and in one instance, that came accidentally to the knowledge of the Commissioners, perverted to private advantage."

It is owing assuredly to this circumstance, that such depredations are made in the lands of the neighbouring proprietors and farmers; some of whose crops have been devoured in the course of a single night by a herd of red deer, the penalty to destroy which is very large. This circumstance induced a person, residing in the vicinity of the forest, to state, "that every deer hunted cost the commoners 1000*l.*"

This tract of country has been praised by one of our most correct poets, in numbers that will last when the deer have died away, and not a single tree shall remain. "Pope's Wood," where he spent his juvenile days, is at Binfield, about eleven miles from Windsor Castle.

LA FONTAINE,

Carried his good nature so far, as sometimes to appear little better than a driveller to vulgar eyes. Being once confined to his bed by a very alarming disorder, an ecclesiastic, who came to administer spiritual comfort, spoke with much energy and warmth respecting the duties of Christianity. His servant, who was present, thinking her poor master did not comprehend a single word of all this, said, "*Monsieur, ne tourmentez pas ce pauvre homme; il est plus bête que méchant.*"

EPITAPH BY MOUSTIER FOR BUFFON.

——Ici repose Buffon,
Il suffit que je le nomme.
Tout l'éloge d'un grand homme
Est renfermé dans son nom.

BOILEAU AND RACINE.

These two men had frequent disputes with each other, which however were always amicably adjusted. Racine wishing one evening to impose his opinion in a matter of literature, Boileau started up, and exclaimed, in a great passion, "How can you imagine that I should adopt the decisions of a man whom I have frequently surprised reading "Virgil Burlesqued!"

SILAS DEANE.

Governor Thicknesse, in "A Year's Journey through the Pais Bas," thus expresses himself, in respect to that gentleman,

gentleman, in a postscript to one of his letters:—"P.S. *Talking of thinking*, I must tell you, that I have had many long and serious conversations here, with Mr. Silas Deane, a thinking man, a sensible man, and, I think, a well-meaning man; but yet he has so contrived it, that he cannot trust his person either in America, France, or Great Britain. He is a piece of a Scotchman,* was a schoolmaster in some interior town in America, the same where *Betty Canning, of infamous memory*, was married to a simple man of small fortune, and where, Mr. Deane says, she was treated with that contempt due to an idle *trapes*, who told an idle story, not much more absurd than that told by Archibald Bower, and his escape from the Inquisition, twenty years before."—*2d edit.* p. 297.

CONDAMINE,

Was a great stickler for inoculation. "Determine for yourselves, (cried he;) but know, that Nature takes one in ten, and Art one in a thousand."

THE CEMETERY OF PARIS.

When at Paris, I used often to stroll beyond the Barrière, and wander at dusk over the quarried heights of Mont-Martre. After a day of busy wonder and tiresome curiosity, one may thus feel a little mental repose, listening to the sweeping flaps of the many mills which the cold breezes of the night set into commercial activity; or seeking to trace, by the fugitive rays of the widening moon, one of the hasty trenches that were there sunk, diversely, as the Allies approached Paris, or to mark one of those rude mounds, here and there thrown over a few of the bodies that fell in the skirmishes of the day. I was very fond of the Cimetière, which lies a little lower, and like it far better than Père la Chaise: it is an humbler haunt; nor idle art nor fashion have spoiled its religious effect. The ground is uneven, —its arrangement neither formal nor particular; the trees droop unpruned and irregular; the flowers are fewer and wilder; and the foot at times will crush a weed. If I die in Paris, I shall lie in Mont-Martre: indeed, one were ill content to let land lie waste round every church, were it not for the impressive lesson which that spot, so solitary and so sacred, reads to every passenger. For the rude breast or cultivated mind, what can be more stirring than the feelings which spring from that mixture of man's neglect and luxuriant nature? The mouldering tomb and the green yard's fertility edify and mend more than a saint's voice could move. As I entered the gate one night, there was a man fixedly bent over a recent tomb, on a little slope to the left. His figure was good, and emotion gave grace to his position, as he stood mourning in full dress. As I observed, an elderly man brushed by, and, with an earnest look, seemed to reproach my want of respect for the decency of grief. I bowed, and advanced. "Monsieur's state, (he remarked, as in explanation, pointing backwards his thumb,) is indeed deplorable: a few months ago, after a long and adverse suit of love, he was happy in the arms of a doting bride, and already his merit seems doomed to follow her beauty to the grave." I sat awhile musing on a stone, until the keeper's loud voice roused me from the spot. At that dark hour, over a scene so lonely, his voice sounded almost ominously: "*Enferme la porte, —Alors, alors, enferme.*" In a moment a pistol reported, and, as I hurried to the gate, I beheld the young widower's bleeding form supported in a soldier's arms. His brains dripped foully on the purity of the marbled tomb over which he had wept, and a pistol lay smoking at his feet. Already he struggled in the last agony of death. On the tomb was twined a wreath of the flower everlasting, over which flapped a paper inscribed with these verses:—

Salut, reste sacré d'une trop chère epouse!
Reçois de tes vertus ce tribut solemnel:
Pardonne, de ton sort si mon âme est jalouse,
C'est que la mort du juste est un calme eternel. *Jeudi*, 12 *Jeuillet*, 1821.

Translation.

Hail! most sacred remain of all life gave to love,
One last deed of devotion my sad soul would prove;
And if jealous it pine, oh! forgive me its woes,
You showed me, love, death was long lasting repose.

* This is evidently a mistake.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET,

TO GENERAL MINA.

LIKE some bright jewel amongst pebbles thrown,
Or some fair glorious light shed o'er the sea,
When Nature wears her heaviest frowns, and lone
Stands such choice centinel of safety
To some poor tempest-driv'n bark: so late,
Fill'd with exalted reverence, men did see,
Mina! thou Valor's patriot, soul-star great,
Light Spain, base-hearted land of infamy.
But, free no more,—she wears the tyrant's chain;
O, it doth fit her well! while proud on thee,
Honor doth place her mantle without stain,
While Fame depicts with "admiration free,"
How thou didst nobly scorn the Frenchman's bribe,
How thou didst glorious fight thy *blood-link'd foes beside. ENORT.

Hawley, Kent.

HOME AND ITS REMEMBRANCES;

BY J. M. LACEY.

THIS is the spot to mem'ry dear,
That tells to me a pleasing story;
For here I shed my earliest tear,
Here smil'd in childhood's gayest glory.

Here a fond mother's gentle sigh
In fearful fondness o'er me flew;
And here a father's anxious eye
Watch'd ev'ry feature as it grew.

Here youth and manhood mark'd my form,
And love my bosom first invaded:
Now, tho' I long have brav'd life's storm,
In fond remembrance none are faded.

Returning thus, when years have fled,
Tho' much of sorrow mingled in it;
Tho' mem'ry mourns o'er friends long dead,
Yet is it Feeling's proudest minute.

The tree, the hill, the stream, the cot
Where first my infant form was cherish'd,
All bring to mind my former lot,
All call back joys I thought had perish'd.

Contented with my trifling store,
Here may I close my days in peace;
Here may I rest,—my wand'rings o'er,—
Till life, and all its cares, shall cease.

TO THE SEA-GULL.

SWEET bird! that hov'rest o'er the deep,
I love to hear thy wild wings beat,
To watch thee on the rocky shore,
In search of food—the waves explore;
Then seize exultingly thy prey,
And on the winds scream far away;
Thou, from the craggy steep on high,
Dart'st forth, with quick observant eye,
Dost love to take thy dizzy flight,
Where mortals shudder at the sight,
Which to behold, with human ken,
We dare not trust to look again.
Thou fly'st along the roaring main,
As tho' it was the sunny plain,
To farthest Kilda, where the waves
Wash the wild shores of Hebrides.
Th' imperial eagle, soaring high,
Amidst the bright and radiant sky,
With awful gaze of majesty,
Can offer not to Freedom's shrine
A richer offering than thine,
Or yet can range more free than thee
The boundless space of liberty.

Oct. 11, 1823. J. S. H.

ON NIGHT.

'TIS Night, and darkness boasts her sable reign,
Save that the stars with twinkling aspects shine,
Relieve the gloom that hovers o'er the plain,
And fill this breast with extasy divine;
O may these joyous feelings still be mine,
Not fill'd with pride and fell ambition vain,
And all in silence, save the distant bell,
That rings some soul's departed funeral knell.

Ah! from this heart how soon have flown its joys,—
Gone like the bright beams of the noontide sun;
No gentle pleasure this sad heart employs,
Altho' its mad career has scarce begun:
In truth I wish its fickle course was done,
Disgusted with the world's unmeaning toys,
Which strive to lure me from the paths of right,
And then desert me to the shades of Night.

Yes, Night is soothing to a sick'ned mind,
Sicken'd by Flattery's delusive pow'r,
Fit only for the weaker part of womankind,
Who love its gentle influence for an hour,
Till by it all their virtue we devour.
But Night restores the vigor of my mind,
When, from the hated race of man set free,
I chaunt my evening's notes like nightingale on tree.

ACHMET HAFEZ.

Queen-street, Finsbury.

THE PARSON AND THE MILLER;

BY J. R. PRIOR.

Now Parson Rednose, overfed and jolly,
A famous fellow!
Thought he could drive off melancholy
By keeping mellow;

That

* The villainous crew, called "the Army of the Faith."

That is, to smoke, to drink, and chat,
With kindred souls, of this and that,
On weekdays, and e'en Sundays holy.

The rural sports were his delight,
And ever
The foremost of the chace,
He loosen'd rein to leap, or kept it tight
As clever
As huntsman, or a minister in place;
And, tho' he chanc'd to tumble now and then,
Quickly he'd mount, and "Tally-ho!" again.

Howe'er, one summer's evening, he
Had pocketed his fee,
And fill'd his spacious skin
With many a draught of liquor strong,
And sang he many a song
(Of course 'twas not a sin):
"For parsons love, (said he,)
Tho' preaching oft, and fasting,
In mirth's abodes to be
For everlasting."
And, like a valiant sot,
He stagger'd as he man'd his steed,
And upwards got,
To have a few hours' fishing in the mead.

Thro' hedgy lanes, with tackle dangling down,
The horse's heels were often upward thrown,
(This rais'd a heavy frown,)
For Smiler was to wincing prone.
But to the river they repair,
And "brother, Bob," do'st think?
Rednose must fish upon his mare,
And mare, forsooth, must drink.

Beneath a willow-tree they tugg'd,
The mare was sober, but her rider mugg'd;
Holding the bit betwixt her lip,
She forward thrust her neck to sip,
And over roll'd the lump of clay,
Flounce like a porpus in the wave;
His hat and wig both swam astray,—
He in a watery grave.

But thither came a miller with his net,
A merry wag was he:
"Save me!" the parson cried. 'Not yet,'
The miller bray'd with glee;
Then, with his shoulders circling round, he threw
His net upon the amphibious fish,
And, with a skilful purpose, drew
This monster shoreward for a dish.
"God bless you!" cried the parson. 'Yes,'
The miller said,
And shook his head;
'I guess!
But, ere you land, my tythes let free.'
"What! nothing less!"
'No! or perish thou for me.'
The parson cried, "Forgiven!"
(A passport, too, for heaven.)
'Right,' quoth the miller with his prize,
Laughing and tugging, turning up his eyes.
The parson puff'd and gasp'd for breath,
Just like a fish near death;
And many a benediction stole
Forth from his grateful soul.

The miller, nodding his assent,
Declar'd it *wisely* meant;
And, with a careful duty, led
The parson and his mare,
A yielding pair,
Home to the vicarage and bed.

ODE TO VENUS.

Hail! ye bright waves, that fair Cytherea lave,
From whence, in pomp of youth and loveliness,
With fragrant roses crown'd,
Thou, heavenly goddess, rose;

Thine hallow'd birth, in strains melodious,
Tritons, on argent pinions, hov'ring sung,
Smooth as the lay which floats
From lone Pierian shades;

When, high enthron'd upon the eternal skies,
Night's gentle regent her effulgence pales,
While 'neath embow'ring groves,
Thy tender vot'ries roam.

By thee encharm'd, the rash adventurous youth,
With martial ardor, flies to fields where Fame,
'Mid shadowing trophies, speeds
Her blood-fraught dire career.

Yet not for thee, oh Fame! his bosom burns,
Nor for the garland honors of thy brow,
Nor all the gay parade
Thy favour'd followers prize;

But love, delightful love, invites him on,—
A softer flame his throbbing heart pervades;
And thine extatic smile,
A war's fatigue repays;

The simple carle, who from his plains ne'er stray'd,
Oft' times reclines beside the brawling brook,
And in the silent hour
Hymns his desires to thee.

While Hesper laves in dew his pearly light,
And music, borne on wings of gossamer,
In sweet impassion'd notes,
Entrance his list'ning ear;

Oh bliss supreme! his lot with her to dwell,
Whose virtuous mind, whose unaffected grace,
Adorns life's checquer'd scenes,
And turns its tears to smiles.

Enchanting power! oh grant my early song,
Thy warbling voice, thy softly thrilling sway,
To win the nymph I love,
Thy liquid numbers give.

And when the morn, from amaranthine couch,
O'er the horizon sheds her vermeil light,
Again the Muse shall raise
Her orisons to thee.

Manchester. Cassrin.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JAMES GLADSTONE, *of Liverpool, ironmonger; for increasing the Strength of Timber.*

MR. G.'s method of increasing the strength of timber intended to be used in the construction of bridges, beams, rafters, and roofs of buildings, is by trussing and combining them together in the following manner. For constructing bridges, he places longitudinally, and joins together, by means of iron fastenings, as many pieces of timber as will be necessary to reach from one abutment or pier to another; the ends of which he properly secures, and draws the timber so connected to the tension or tightness he desires, forming thereby a catenarian curve between the piers or abutments; and, according to the width of the road or way he desires to make, he places as many of these combined timbers parallel to each other, and on the same plane, as he thinks necessary. From the joints of each timber so connected, he suspends other timbers of various lengths, to the lower ends of which he secures horizontal timber, in order to form the roadway. For the purpose of constructing beams, rafters, and other parts of buildings, he takes three pieces of timber, all of them the required length and scantling, and places them either close together, side by side, or a little distance apart; and at the ends of the two outermost he cuts dove-tails, to fit into corresponding mortises, cut into and near the ends of two short cross pieces, through the middle of each a powerful screw having been placed. He then subtends the middle timber, by means of the screws acting on the ends (previously prepared with iron) of the middle timber, which causes the two end-pieces to belly, and press upon the ends of the two outside timbers, thereby causing them to rise or camber upwards in the middle. He then wedges up the ends of the middle timber (or the screws may be left in), and proceeds to brace the three timbers in their places.

To JOHN FROST, *of Finchley, builder; for a new Method of casting or constructing Foundations, Piers, Walls, Ceilings, Arches, Columns, &c.*

This invention consists in casting or constructing foundations, &c. so that the same may be finished at once in their places as the work proceeds; for which purpose, Mr. F. first constructs moulds in convenient sizes, either of wood, metal, or other substances, with a finished face, either plain or enriched, exactly the reverse or counterpart of the work designed to be executed; which moulds are to be firmly fixed by the means of proper supports and braces, as their intended situations may require, so as to bound exactly the surface or the part of the surface of the intended work; and all void spaces through which the materials to be used in the work can ooze, must be stopped with putty or other soft substance. He makes as few of the moulds answer the purposes of the intended work as he possibly can, by removing them as the correspondent parts of the work become set and solidified, and refixing them in the other parts of the work in progressive continuation, as the nature of it will permit. He divides the surface of a circular ceiling or arch into parallel compartments, extending from abutment to abutment. He also divides or subdivides domes or spherical ceilings into compartments, and uses three or more moulds at a time for similar compartments; and, when the correspondent parts of the work, supported by their surface, become set and solidified, he removes the middle mould only, and refixes it in continuation, as before described.

Mr. F. also divides or subdivides the surface of ceilings into compartments, with iron ribs (such ribs being strong enough to support flooring or roofing when required), the bottom parts thereof being furnished with small rims or mouldings to receive and support the compartments of the ceilings. The face of each mould must, before it be used, be covered or smeared over with some substance which will prevent any adhesion thereto of the materials to be used in the construction of the work, and which substance will not act chemically either upon the materials or the moulds; for example, when plaster of Paris or prepared gypsum is used for the face of the work, he uses grease or oil; when other quick-setting calcareous cements are used, fine linen or other cloth, or paper, or thin glue, or thick size

size applied warm, and suffered to cool before the mould be used. The required works are then formed by using hard and durable substances imbedded in such calcareous cements as will set quickly and without shrinking, and will harden in a short period. For ceilings and cornices and their enrichments, which require a fine face, he mixes as quickly as possible a small quantity of plaster of Paris with water to a creamy consistence, and instantly applies a thin coat with a soft brush to the face of the mould, fixed and prepared for use as aforesaid; and in the mean time another small quantity of plaster or other cement having been quickly tempered with water to the consistence of mortar, he applies it with a trowel as a thicker coat at the back of that first applied with a brush, and then instantly fills up the body of the work with cement, in which bricks, tiles, or squared stones, are introduced in regular courses; or in which bricks, tiles, stones, clean-worked gravel, ballast, or shingle, or other hard and durable substances, are introduced, and heterogeneously incorporated; but in such manner that the cement may be in sufficient quantity to retain the distinguishing properties before enumerated.

For walls, columns, pilasters, and other enrichments to buildings, the cement is to be tempered with water to the consistency of thin mortar, and applied and supported with a trowel to the prepared face of the mould, and the body of the work instantly formed as before described; and after the moulds are removed, and the cement has acquired firmness without being too hard, he removes any little inequality of surface, and, smoothing the same with a trowel or handfloat, uses water and a little tempered cement when necessary, in the manner plastered surfaces of walls are usually finished.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

John Slater, of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, clothier, for improvements in the machinery or apparatus to facilitate or improve the operation of cutting or grinding wool or cotton from off the surfaces of woollen cloths, kerseymeres, cotton cloths, or mixtures of the said substances, and for taking or removing hair or fur from skins.—Nov. 22, 1823.

Thomas Todd, of Swansea, South Wales, organ-builder, for his improvement in producing tone upon musical instruments of various descriptions.—Nov. 22.

Samuel Brown, of Windmill-street, Lambeth, Surrey, for his engine or instrument for effecting a vacuum, and thus producing powers by which water may be raised and machinery put in motion.—Dec. 4.

Archibald Buchanan, of Catrine cotton-works, for a certain improvement in machinery heretofore employed in spinning-mills in the carding of cotton and other wool, whereby the top cards are regularly stripped and kept clean by the operation of the machinery without the agency of hard labour.—Dec. 4.

Josiah Parkes, of Manchester, Lancashire, for a certain method of manufacturing salt.—Dec. 4.

George Minshaw Glascott, of Great Garden-street, Whitechapel, brass-founder, and Tobias Michell, of Upper Thames-street, for their improvements in the construction or form of nails to be used in or for the securing of copper and other sheathing on ships, and other purposes.—Dec. 9.

Thomas Horne the younger, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, brass-founder, for certain improvements in the manufacture of rack pulleys in brass or other metals.—Dec. 9.

William Furnival, of Droitwich, salt-manufacturer, and Alexander Smith, of Glasgow, master-mariner, for their improved boiler for steam-engines and other purposes.—Dec. 9.

Sir Henry Heathcote, of No. 23, Surry-street, Strand, for his improvement of the stay-sails generally in use for the purpose of intercepting wind between the square sails of ships and other square-rigged vessels.—Dec. 13.

Jarvis Boot, of Nottingham, lace-manufacturer, for his improved apparatus to be used in the process of singeing lace and for other purposes.—Dec. 13.

Pierre Jean Baptist Victor Gosset, of Queen-street, Haymarket, who, in consequence of a communication made to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad, is in possession of an invention of a combination of machinery for producing various shapes, patterns, and sizes, from metals or other materials capable of receiving an oval, round, or other form.—Dec. 18.

*** *Copies of the specifications, or further notices of any of these inventions, will be inserted free of expense, on being transmitted to the Editor.*

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY *of* ARTS.

Description of an Apparatus for converting a Ship's Boat into a Life Boat; by HENRY GORDON, *esq. Capt. R.N.*

THE late shipwrecks that have happened, and the number of lives which have been lost, owing to the danger attending boats approaching a wreck in a gale of wind, with a high sea on, when they are not previously or expressly built or prepared for so perilous an enterprise, clearly prove the urgent necessity of adopting some means that may be found adequate to the accomplishment of so important an object.

The writer of this having paid some attention to the subject, and being thoroughly convinced that it is one of the greatest moment, has visited two ports (Bristol and Rye) where life-boats are kept, and has attentively examined them, and found them both so ponderous and so constructed, that he did not approve of either. He objects to the first, because an air-tight locker is one of the buoyant principles; to the other, because it was so very heavy that it must take a great many men to launch; to obviate, therefore, all these difficulties, and to make this kind of boat an appendage to every ship, whether merchant or man of war, he has drawn up the present observations, and submitted the accompanying draught, with a view to its being inspected by the Society of Arts, &c. confident that it will be found to answer, because it has been submitted to experiment by the inventor, who, on the 6th and 7th of December last, caused a boat at Millbank to be totally submerged, got into her in this situation, and floated. The buoyant principle was proportioned only for his weight; but the boat would have as easily floated with fifty persons or more on-board, had the buoy been proportionably augmented; thus proving beyond a doubt, that the theory hereafter explained answers a practical purpose, even in the most extreme case.

As simplicity and lightness of weight are the two principles on which the plan now presented is founded, it requires little reasoning to show how very essentially such a principle recommends itself to seafaring purposes, it being an indispensable requisite that a boat should not be one ounce heavier than is necessary, in order that she may be as portable as possible for hoisting in and out-board; and for being sent in the highest sea and the heaviest gale, to take up a drowning man, when fallen from the top-sail-yard, either by day or night.

The model of the boat in this draught is calculated to row six oars, which, with a coxswain and midshipman = eight men, triple this, = twenty-four, being the full complement of men such a boat can contain, and then there will be scarcely room for the rowers to pull freely. The buoy is composed of prime Spanish cork, and consists of eight pieces or rows, each piece being a foot longer than that immediately below it.* The pieces are connected to each other by strong cord, thus producing a degree of flexibility in the triangle sufficient to allow of its being closely applied to the boat's side, each layer occupying in breadth a streak of the boat. It farther possesses this great advantage, that it is not a fixture to the boat, but may be at any time removed; and, when the boat is hoisted in-board or out, always can be un-shipped, so that the boat is intrinsically as light as ever; neither would it be necessary to carry it on every occasion, yet it would be the safest way never to leave the ship without it.

It measures at the base one-third of the boat's length, and is supported by split canes or bamboo, tied together by strong cord well covered with shoemaker's wax. The pieces composing each individual row are secured by longitudinal layers of split bamboo or cane; and, being thus constructed, a blow that would stave in the boat, would not penetrate the triangle, owing to its elasticity.

Large boats, such as those capable of holding one hundred men, instead of being furnished with a single large triangle on each side, should have three of nine feet each in length; by which many advantages will be obtained. First, that the same triangles would serve for boats of different sizes, and hence the expense of the outfit be very materially reduced; secondly, triangles of the above dimensions

* Two buoys thus made contain fourteen and two-thirds cubic feet of cork, weighing 226 lbs. 10 oz., and displace 944 lbs. 8 oz. of sea-water, leaving 717 lbs. 14 oz. of buoyancy, for a boat twenty-eight feet long, containing twenty-four men.

dimensions are more manageable, easier put on or taken off, and more commodiously stowed away, than larger ones. Thus the launch, rowing twenty-four oars, with seventy-five men on-board, might be fitted in the following manner: the barge's triangle fixed a mid-ships, the cutter's on the bow, and the jolly-boat's on the quarter; the launch would then be rendered completely buoyant, without any additional expense.

The contrivance possesses at once these advantages: being extremely simple, affording the best security under similar circumstances, being so reasonable in its cost that it is within the reach of every merchant-ship to supply herself at a small expense; and is particularly advantageous for the preventive service to approach vessels, and visit them, when no other boat can; also, to be sent with dispatches to considerable distances in the open sea, on an emergency, provided the crew have sufficient provisions to sustain them; to land at Deal, Yarmouth, Madras, and other beaches, when no other boat can; and to take up a drowning man in a gale of wind at sea, when no other boat could live.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY *of* LONDON.

On the Cultivation of the Filbert, describing the Method of Pruning, as practised in the Grounds near Maidstone, in Kent. *By the* REV. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, A.M.

Soil.—The first consideration in making a plantation, is to select a proper soil; for, if that be not congenial to the constitution of the plants, we cannot expect any great success. The soil in which the most experienced cultivators suppose the filbert to flourish best, is a hazle-loam of some depth with a dry sub-soil. If the sub-soil be too retentive of moisture, the trees are apt to run too much to wood, without throwing out those short twigs upon which the fruit is generally produced. That part of Kent where the filbert is chiefly cultivated is a loam, upon a dry sandy rock. As a general rule, that soil which is proper for the growth of hops is thought to be also congenial to the filbert.

Raising the Plants.—There are four methods of raising the plants; by suckers, layers, grafting, and sowing the nuts. Each is practised according to the peculiar object of the cultivator. The method adopted in the district above mentioned is, by suckers; they come sooner into bearing, and make stronger plants than either layers or grafts. They are taken from the parent plant, generally in the autumn, and planted in nursery beds (being first shortened to ten or twelve inches), where they remain three or four years. They are slightly pruned every year, in order to form strong lateral shoots, the number of which varies from four to six. The most free growing plants are obtained by sowing the nuts; but they are so long in coming to a productive state, and are so much inclined to degenerate into inferior varieties, that this method is never resorted to in making a permanent plantation. The plants raised by laying and grafting are of more humble growth, and therefore better adapted for small gardens, where the economy of space is an object of importance.

Manure.—The filbert requires a considerable quantity of manure; the grounds in Kent are dressed every year, or at least once in two years. Every kind of manure is beneficial; but old woollen rags are found to produce the greatest effect. If Kent had not been a hop-county, these would scarcely have been thought of; but, as the same soil is congenial both to the filbert and the hop, it would soon occur to the intelligent cultivator, that probably woollen rags might be as beneficial to the filbert as they are known to be to the hop.

Pruning.—The method of pruning the filbert being so different from that of every other tree, as far as I know, and being not generally practised beyond the county of Kent, a particular explanation of it will be necessary.

Before any one can possibly prune a tree with propriety, it is necessary that he perfectly understand the mode of its fructification. The fruit of the vine is produced only upon shoots of the preceding year: cherries are grown chiefly upon short spurs emitted from the sides of the larger branches; if, therefore, the last year's shoots of the vine, or the spurs of the cherry-tree, are destroyed, there can be no fruit. Now, in some respects, the filbert is similar in its fructification to both these trees; the bearing branches being always those of the preceding year, similar to the vine, and those branches, if the tree be properly pruned, might with great propriety be called spurs, allowing for the difference between the filbert and the cherry. These short twigs or spurs are not more than a few inches long, every bud of which, in a good year, produces fruit. The great object of the following method of pruning is to cause the trees to throw out

out these spurs in great abundance; and, when they are got to a proper bearing state, more than sufficient will be produced.

But, though it is the usual practice to plant the suckers in nursery beds, I would advise every one to plant them where they are to remain, whether they are intended for a garden or a larger plantation; and, after being suffered to grow without restraint for three or four years, to cut them down within a few inches of the ground. From the remaining part, if the trees are well rooted in the soil, five or six strong shoots will be produced. Whichever method is practised, the subsequent treatment of the trees will be exactly the same.

In the second year after cutting down, these shoots are shortened; generally one-third is taken off. If very weak, I would advise that the trees be quite cut down a second time, as in the previous spring; but it would be much better not to cut them down until the trees give evident tokens of their being able to produce shoots of sufficient strength. When they are thus shortened, that they may appear regular, let a small hoop be placed within the branches, to which the shoots are to be fastened at equal distances; by this practice, two considerable advantages will be gained; the trees will grow more regular, and the middle will be kept hollow, so as to admit the influence of the sun and air; but this, in a large plantation, would be almost impossible, nor indeed is it necessary, though in private gardens, where regularity and neatness are almost essential, it ought to be practised.

In the third year a shoot will spring from each bud; these must be suffered to grow till the following autumn, or fourth year, when they are to be cut off nearly close to the original stem, and the leading shoot of the last year shortened two-thirds.

In the fifth year several small shoots will arise from the base of the side branches which were cut off the preceding year; these are produced from small buds, and would not have been emitted, had not the branch on which they are situated been shortened, the whole nourishment being carried to the upper part of the branch. It is from these shoots that fruit is to be expected. These productive shoots will in a few years become very numerous; and many of them must be taken off, particularly the strongest, in order to encourage the production of the smaller ones; for those of the former year become so exhausted, that they generally decay; but whether decayed or not, they are always cut out by the pruner, and a fresh supply must therefore be provided, to produce fruit in the succeeding year.

The leading shoot is every year to be shortened two thirds, or more, should the tree be weak; and the whole height of the branches must not be suffered to exceed six feet. Every shoot that is left to produce fruit should also be tipped, which prevents the tree being exhausted in making wood at the end of the branch.

The filbert is a monoecious plant, and consequently produces the male and female blossoms separately on the same tree. The slender scarlet filaments which are seen issuing from the end of the buds early in the spring, are the female or productive blossoms; the barren or male blossoms are formed on long cylindrical catkins, which fall off as soon as they have performed their office. In pruning, care must be taken to leave a due supply of these to fructify the female blossoms, or our previous trouble will be entirely useless; this may be done without difficulty, for they are perfectly visible at the time of pruning.

In order to strengthen the tree as much as possible, care should be taken to eradicate the suckers from the root, which is effected by exposing the roots, to a moderate distance from the stem, to the frosts of winter. The excavation in the spring is filled with manure.

On a New Method of training Gooseberry Bushes. *By* MR. STEPHEN JEVEES, F.H.S. *Gardener to the Lord Dacre.*

The object of the operations which I am about to detail, is, to lead the branches, at first, in an upright direction, and ultimately to train them on a trellis, in the manner of a berceau, or arbour walk. For this purpose, two rows of young gooseberry-bushes should be planted, three feet apart from each other in the row; the interval between the rows must be five feet and a half, and the strongest growing kinds should be used, because their branches will more readily attain the length required.

The branches, when finally arranged, should be about nine inches apart; the plants being at the distance of three feet, each one ought consequently to have four branches; but it is advisable, at first, to train one or two more from each root, in order to supply vacancies caused

caused by injuries or accidents. A sufficient number of stakes, about five feet high, being fixed in the ground, in the same line with the plants, single branches must be trained to each stake, and, when they have grown to the tops of these, the trellis should be formed and fixed; this may be made of such materials as are most convenient, either of common poles, framed wood, or iron. The height, from the ground to the centre of the arch, should be full seven feet, to allow persons to walk with ease under it. When the trellis is fixed, the stakes may be removed, and the branches must be tied to the frame work, at even distances from each other, and trained in direct lines upwards, until they ultimately meet at the top. It will be about six years, from the time of planting, before the whole trellis is well covered.

The management of the plants thus treated is very simple; in the spring and summer the side shoots must be pinched off at a little distance from their origin, so as to keep the branches clear of each other; and at the pruning season the shoots may be all cut in, so as to form spurs close to the main stems. A good leading shoot must be kept at the end of each branch, until it has attained the proper length; and this must be shortened in the winter down to the first strong bud. When a branch has failed, from any cause, a new one must be led up from the bottom, to supply its place. As the fruit produced will be most abundant, it must be thinned in the proper season.

The crop, when ripe, has a very beautiful appearance, every gooseberry being exposed to the view of persons walking under the trellis: this circumstance, and the facility with which the fruit may be gathered, are alone sufficient to recommend the adoption of the plan; besides, there is a great advantage in the berries being kept at all times perfectly clean, and free from the dirt occasioned by the splashing of rain, which always happens when the branches are near the ground: and I am satisfied, that a more abundant crop is produced on plants thus trained than on those of equal age managed in the ordinary way. The facility with which the ground can be dug, and manure applied, is also additional cause of recommendation of the plan.

If a larger produce of gooseberries is required than one line of trellis will supply, a second and a third may be formed, and the intervals between them may be cropped with any garden vegetable, for these spaces will not be trampled upon; as, in the performance of any of the operations, it is not necessary for the gardener to go on the outside of the frame to work.

The effect to the eye, when the crop is ripe, is much the best when the same kinds of gooseberries are planted opposite to each other in the rows, so that both sides, and the top of the arch, at the same place, may bear similar fruit.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

WE are at length gratified by some authentic details relative to Columbus. They proceed from his native city, Genoa, where it was lately determined to publish the collection of Documents and Memorials relative to his life, which he himself caused to be transmitted to his native city for preservation. "Christopher Columbus was born at Genoa. An agreement, (published by the Genoese academicians,) concluded in 1489, proves that Domenico Colombo possessed a house and shop, well and garden, *nella contrada di porta S. Andrea*, (in the street of St. Andrew's gate.) The year of his birth must have been either in 1446 or 1447. He was the eldest of the sons, and was probably named Christopher after a Columbus of that name who was living at Genoa in 1440, as has been observed in some manuscript notices, found among the papers of the celebrated senator Federici. The second son was named Bartholomew, and the third, Giacomo, who was afterwards called Diego in Spain. The name of a sister, who was married to Giacomo Bavarello, a cheesemonger, has not reached us. Christopher had such an education as might be expected from a poor wool-carder. He learned reading and writing, and the first elements of arithmetic; and, in the occupation of carding wool along with his brother Bartholomew, his early days passed in obscurity. At fourteen years of age he went to sea, and continued in the profession of a sailor until his death. In the year 1472 he went to Savona, to which city his father Domenico had,

had, two years before, transferred his residence and woollen manufactory. Christopher became captain of a ship of war, in the service of Réné d'Anjou, Lord of Provence, and King of Naples. About 1475, Columbus commanded a squadron of Genoese ships and galleys. He repaired to Lisbon, where his brother Bartholomew, an able cosmographer, found employment in the preparation of sailing-charts for navigators. Columbus did not remain long idle; but set out immediately on a very arduous voyage, during which he went, in February 1477, as far as the 73d degree of north latitude, or, as he himself expresses it, 100 leagues beyond the Thule of Ptolemy, then called Friesland, and by the moderns, Iceland. He undertook several other voyages, especially to Guinea, to England, and to the islands possessed by Spain and Portugal in the western ocean. He drew maps, and made globes; and, in proportion to the number of his acquirements, his thirst for every thing extraordinary gained strength; to the activity of his enthusiastic mind the ancient hemisphere appeared too narrow, and the navigators of his own time too timid. Columbus, being acquainted with the works of the best geographers, and the narratives of voyages left by preceding navigators, and knowing how many degrees there were from China to the meridian of Greenland, had no difficulty in reckoning how many degrees there remained to traverse. And not only the degrees, but the miles; as we learn from his letter, published by Morelli, that he had calculated the degree to the equinoctial line of the sun, at 56⅔ miles (Italian). Consequently, as he was certain that the form of the earth was spherical, when he had calculated the number of miles from the meridian of Greenland, which he knew, to China, nothing remained for him to do but to commit himself to the waves. At the period when he first proposed the attempt, he was laughed at, and regarded as a fool, or a man whose intellects were deranged. His first thoughts were turned towards Genoa, his native country; of this we are assured by Peter Martyr, his friend, and the historian of America. He therefore repaired thither, and submitted his plan to the senate; but he did not find the republic disposed to embrace the ideas of a man, who was only

A poor pilot, the promiser of kingdoms.

Columbus next determined to apply to the Venetians; and went to the court of France, and from thence to that of England; and, meeting with no favourable encouragement from either, he at last returned to Portugal. King John, even while he professed to be attentively considering the proposals of Columbus, by the advice of a certain Doctor Calsadiglia, ... equipped a caravel with great despatch and secresy; and, under the pretence of sending her with provisions and assistance to some of his people who were in the Cape de Verd islands, ordered her to sail in the direction which the admiral had proposed to go. As soon as Columbus was informed of this attempt, he became so indignant against the Portuguese, that, taking with him his young son Diego, at the end of the year 1484, he quitted Portugal secretly, and went to Spain." Such is the early history of this great man, and the rest is known, though this new biographer determines many circumstances hitherto in doubt. Besides the documents, which as authentic are highly curious, two autograph letters are annexed, by which we are brought into a sort of personal contact with this great man. Altogether, we have not for a long time opened a more curious volume.

The Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry, translated from the French of LEGENDRE, edited by Dr. BREWSTER, 8vo. Edinburgh; Olivers. The estimation in which Monsieur Legendre is held in his own country, and the propriety for the maintenance of our own scientific character, of embodying in our language every commendable essay on the subject, impart a certain recommendation to this volume. But otherwise, it gives no addition to the fund of information already in our possession. It is a meritorious work; but, in perspicuity of expression, order, and matter, it is not at all so perfect a performance as many native works on our shelves. Nothing tends so highly to the profit of any book of this severe nature, as to contain no feature or ingredient which is not minutely indispensable. Yet, as we looked over the pages of these new elements, our eye caught some few matters in that particular not the most judicious. Thus, in the first exemplification of his distinctions, he calls A C D B *a broken line;* but how can that be broken which is not disconnected? A C D B, as described, is a *figure*. Again, his separate distinctions of rectangle, parallelogram, and lozenge, are certainly unnecessary, for the right angle is already described. Then we would ask, whether, of the contents of Book 8, of his three *round* bodies, more than one of them—the sphere, is really what it is named? The cylinder, by his own demonstration, has its *bases planes:* it may also here be remembered, that a difference is properly drawn in the work between the circle and the sphere. As for the cone, whatever force is in these observations on the one figure, applies with still more reason to the other.

The Spaewife, in 3 vols. is the eighth publication within four years, from a pen which appears emulous to eclipse the rapid fertility with which the author of Waverley has so triumphantly made the Northern

Northern press smoke. The volumes take their name from a poor demented wanderer, who spaes fortunes for siller, and is rather a pretty conception from national superstitions for busy agency. The plot is more strictly historical than any other we have noticed after the same model. To relieve the stirring length of its pages, there is little of those indigenous humours which have obtained such favours for the Scotch novel; there is little, too, of love; and yet, what with daring intrigues, and bold spirits, the management with which that rude succession of events, which hastened the assassination of James the 6th of Scotland, is told, cannot be noticed without a particular sense of interest. It is evidence of a political lesson as strong as it is true, and yet as lamentable as either, that, with the "tide in the affairs of men," one must go or perish, as surely as with that more natural tide which pours the cataract. The legitimate history of the reign of the unfortunate James gives, perhaps, as passionate a train of tragedy for any author to move the breast withal, as may well be desired. Dark men, deep outrage, and intense vengeance, in those days overcame the land of mountain and of flood with extreme sorrow. But it is a peculiarity of Mr. Galt's, before now sufficiently noticed, and in this publication abundantly verified, to touch lightest on the ground he is strongest in. Thus it happens that the most striking scenes, and decisive traits, of the period he has last written on, are more alluded to than described; men and events are less laid vividly in action before us, than calmly told of. With these considerations, and a fondness the author evinces for some strange verbal terminations, the reader of the Spaewife will principally have to lay the account of his regrets.

Mr. Hone has at length broken silence on the subject of the vituperative attacks of which he has been the object, in the venal publications and abused pulpits of certain preferment-hunting priests. It is the unvarnished tale of an honest man, and it places in their true light the base falsehoods and unprincipled declamations through which despicable writers and orators have sought to raise themselves by appeals to vulgar prejudices. Mr. Hone convinced three juries that his Parodies in no degree impugned religion, and these acquittals ought to satisfy every honourable mind; but he has now done more, and met the charge of irreligion, for which there existed no proof but in heated imaginations, and has made a solemn declaration of his unvaried belief in Christianity. In regard to the Apocryphal New Testament, he explains that he has not added a syllable or idea to the same documents, as printed by Archbishop Wake, and at the Oxford press by the Rev. Jeremiah Jones; and that his sole object was to bring into more general circulation the stories on which are founded so many legends and *chefs d'œuvres* of the Catholic schools of painting. In this *Answer to Aspersions*, Mr. Hone has properly consulted the interests of his large and interesting family, for malignity was embodied against him, and its exertion a *clap-trap* for hypocrisy and unworthy ambition. Time may happen to do a man justice; but, in the interim, he is the victim of falsehood and prejudice: Mr. Hone has, therefore, in making his defence, overcome that pride of conscious virtue which commonly allows slander to sting itself to death, and has used this victory over his own pride in such manner as to place his reverend assailants among the most despicable creatures that crawl the earth.

"More last Words" have appeared of Cowper, author of "The Task," in two volumes, of *Private Letters, by his Friend Dr. Johnson.* As compositions, they possess the well-known merits of the amiable writer, but the subject-matter is generally trite and uninteresting. The most original part of the work, is, the best portrait of Cowper that has yet been copied; but the book is sold at a price which renders the art of printing useless. The whole might be copied by a good scrivener for half the 28s. which is put on these thin and loosely printed volumes. The Chancellor's *veto* on the price of books, or the loss of legal protection, ought to be made operative in this and many recent occasions. The trash sold in the last Scotch Novel, at *half-a-guinea* per volume, merits special reprehension in this respect. The bookseller's and author's profits ought to be governed by the current prices of similar sized books, and the public ought to be protected against the possible cupidity of one, and the vanity of the other. At any rate, the alternative ought to be afforded, of an edition for those who buy books to read, as well as that which is bought for mere show.

One of the most amusing books, which for a considerable time has issued from the press, is an octavo volume, consisting of Extracts from Correspondence of the Regent Mother, Dutchess of Orleans, and properly entitled *Secret Memoirs of the Court of Louis XIV., and of the Regency.* This Princess was daughter of the Elector Palatine, and born in 1652. In 1671, she was married to the Duke of Orleans, the King's brother, and her son by this marriage was regent after the death of Louis XIV. Her correspondence therefore extends over a period of fifty years, and is exceedingly voluminous. All the gossip and intrigues of the Court are detailed in a very lively manner, and she expresses without reserve her opinions of the characters

racters who figured in the Court of the *Grand Monarque*. It is impossible to select particular illustrations from a book which throughout is so replete with anecdote and interest. Of herself, she is frank enough to say, "I am unquestionably very ugly; I have no features; my eyes are small, my nose is short and thick, my lips long and flat; I have great hanging-cheeks and a large face; my stature is short and stout; my body and my thighs too are short, and upon the whole, I am truly a very ugly little object. Hands more ugly than mine are, perhaps, not to be found on the whole globe!" After this specimen of her honesty in speaking of herself, no one can doubt her integrity in other respects. The work contains very characteristic traits of Louis XIV., the Princes and Princesses of the Court, and of those famous ladies, Fontange, La Valliere, Montespan, and Maintenon; the ministers Louvois, Lorraine, Law, and Dubois; of Philip V., Louis XV., and a hundred others. The style of the original is such as might be expected from a Princess, loose and desultory: but the translation appears to be carefully performed. In every respect, it is one of the most original and amusing morsels of History and Biography which has lately come under our notice.

An elegant translation has appeared of STENDHAL'S *Life of Rossini*, from which has been expunged certain anecdotes which disfigured the original French work, and some recent facts added, which bring down the narrative to his debut in London. Envy may be excited by the indiscreet zeal of friends; but, if Rossini is fairly judged by his own merits, he will enjoy a prolonged reputation in the musical world, and his Biography be an object of general interest.

Magendie's Formulary is a little book of Medical Science, clearly translated from the French by SURGEON HADEN; and, in our opinion, likely to be of great utility. It explains the discovery, manner of preparation, and application, of several vegetable poisons, which have recently obtained much consideration, and are probably as yet but very imperfectly known. The names of those eminent chemists, Pelletier and Courtois, appear in these pages under fresh circumstances of scientific merit, and the compilation of the work itself is another gratifying proof of the respectful estimation in which Monsieur F. Magendie deserves to be held. The importance of the matter which fills its pages, will, as a thing-of-course, circulate the work; and it here remains for us only to add, that the execution of the translator's part will in no respect diminish its acceptability.

A whimsical production on *the Fruits of his Experience*, has appeared from the pen of a good silversmith, but meagre politician and historian, MR. JOSEPH BRASBRIDGE, of Fleet-street. The thing is beneath criticism. Mr. B.'s knowledge and anecdotes flow from the *boozing-clubs and smoking-shops* which abound in the courts of Fleet-street, of most of which he appears to have been a constant attendant. Mr. Fox and Ald. Skinner are branded as revolutionists and the friends of reform; and the opponents of the late war are often named as advocates of atheism and rebellion. All the low *tittle-tattle* of his sottish companions about the origin of prosperous men, and many domestic stories, are retailed with little regard to the decorum of the public press; while the vices of the book have no counterbalance, either in talent or in useful information of any kind.

A new edition, revised to 1824, has appeared of those most useful compendiums the Peerage and Baronetage Charts. As specimens of typography, they are not exceeded; and, after a careful examination, we can pronounce them to be as correct as they are palpably elegant and convenient.

Corallina is a selection from the classical arrangement by Lamouroux, *Histoire des Polipiers Coralligénes Flexibles*, of that very curious department in natural history which is commonly understood by the indescriptive name of *corals*. A work on the subject was most desirable in our language, and it cannot but be received as a very flattering indication of the diffusion of science amongst us; and, at the same moment, a proud compliment to the ladies of these islands, that the present volume is a translation by one of their sex. We need scarcely add, that it is a very neat production. While we make our personal acknowledgments for the service thus anonymously done us, we feel a strong sense of very pleasing confidence, that avocations for the diversion of our drawing rooms, so instructive and commendable as are the contents of this book, will be considerably enhanced by this fair birth of female study.

Men of science will derive much instruction, and speculative philosophers much gratification, from the perusal of EZEKIAL WALKER'S *Philosophical Essays*. Mr. Walker introduces New Outlines of Chemical Science, and illustrates his doctrines by many ingenious, and by some conclusive, experiments; but, as he believes in imponderable elements, and in the constant agency of immaterial powers, his conclusions are not to our taste. Such fancies might have been gravely mentioned in the age of James the First, but they are ill-suited to the common sense which pervades society in the age of George IV. To the other incomprehensible powers with which superstition has disgraced philosophy, Mr. W. has superadded *Photogen* as the cause of light, and *Thermogen* as the cause

cause of heat. His experiments, and many of his practical observations, are however worthy of much respect; and, if he fails in reasoning, it is because others have failed also, and he has not *doubted* sufficiently.

Mr. Robert Hindmarsh, a Swedenborgian minister, replies to Mr. Richard Carlile, a man *in prison*, for promulgating counter-opinions to his own. Of course Mr. H. and others walk over the course, as the argument of perpetual imprisonment, inflicted, as is reported, in the spirit of fanaticism, is of paramount force to those of Mr. Hindmarsh; and, until no legal penalty attaches to the opposite arguments, all the reasonings on the other side, however just, lose their practical effect on the unsophisticated common sense of mankind. We fear that public sympathy actually begins to be allied with Carlile, and that he probably is making ten converts now, for one which he made before an intolerant spirit foolishly converted him into a martyr! Freedom of discussion is the best safeguard of every good cause; while appeals to force, violence, and restraint, are to be assumed as palpable evidence of a bad one. Sincere Christians feel, therefore, that the persecution of an avowed unbeliever is a stain on their holy religion, and forbear, at least, to reply till the assailant is allowed to go free. In this sense, we have never ceased to applaud the able remonstrance presented to parliament by the dissenting ministers; while their faith in Christianity, and zeal in its cause, cannot be questioned.

In our fifty-third volume, page 246 and 446, we had occasion to notice with commendation, the large work of Mr. G. Mantell, on the geology of Sussex, entitled "The Fossils of the South-downs:" a smaller, but more generally useful, work from the same hand, now claims our attention, "*Outlines of the Natural History of the Environs of Lewes:*"—quarto, twenty-four closely printed pages, illustrated by three plates, and three wood-cuts. About two-thirds of the pages are devoted to a condensed and perspicuous view of the author's meritorious labours, in tracing the geological structure, ascertaining the mineral characters, and collecting and describing the organic remains, of the strata around the county-town of Sussex, and across its eastern portion, from the coast to the borders of Surrey and Kent. Independently of the alluvial and diluvial patches, of the abraded ruins of various strata, found scattered on the surface, according to no very intelligible laws, the highest or most recent of the regular strata here treated on, are those of the plastic clay series,* on the Castle-hill and adjoining sea-cliffs, south and south-west of Newhaven village; and the lowest or most ancient of the strata here described, are those of shelly limestone, dug near Ashburnham-park, having a southward dip, and whose basset edges range thence eastward, near Battle to Winchelsea, and westward near Easons-green to Tilgate forest, and the vicinity of Horsham: between these extreme strata, the upper and the lower chalks, the grey and the blue chalk-marls, the green sand, the weald clay, and the ferruginous forest-sands and sandstones, are represented as lying (their relative positions, in section, being shown in the second plate,) and presenting their basset edges, in ranges from the eastward to the westward, in successive steps downwards in the series, from the south to the north. Each of the strata above enumerated are concisely and well described, and the most remarkable and characteristic organic remains of each are delineated in the third plate. On theoretic points, we should have been better pleased if Mr. Mantell had less confidently repeated the very doubtful assertions, that all the strata were originally deposited in nearly horizontal layers:—that "rolled flints" form a breccia in the Newhaven strata:—and that, by an incautious mention of the "Deluge," in page 15 and 16, apparent countenance is given to the mischievous doctrines of an Oxford professor, who persists in assigning to the Noahian deluge, operations of extensive force and violence, utterly inconsistent with the text of Moses, and with the absence of human remains under diluvian gravel. The second section of Mr. Mantell's work enumerates, by their Linnean and their common names, nineteen of the wild animals, and mentions

* These Newhaven strata answer to those which the boring augur penetrates, in the bottoms of the deep wells of London and its environs, before reaching the deep and great rising spring of water, pent beneath, in the open fissures of the chalk, which connectedly extend through its mass, to the extensive and high chalk downs, on the south and on the north sides of London, whence these springs receive from the rains, snow, &c. their almost inexhaustible supplies of water. It is owing to a change of the dip, occurring along the centre of the weald and forest districts of Kent and Surrey (described in 1808, in Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia, art. Denudation) that the chalk and its superincumbent sand, and plastic clay, &c. after rising southward from under London, and basseting in the North or Surrey downs, again sets-in, forms the South-downs, and passes under the Castle hill strata on the south coast. Another and contrary change of dip passes along the vale of the Thames, through London, and occasions the chalk beneath it to rise also towards the north, and basset in the Chiltern, Dunstable, and Royston downs, above alluded to.

mentions their haunts, in the eastern parts of Sussex. The third section recounts seventy species of the land-birds and thirty species of the water-birds of the district, with interesting anecdotes regarding many of them. Section four mentions seven species of amphibia, and asserts, that the viper or adder (coluber berus,) is alone poisonous amongst them. Section five enumerates twenty species of fish; and section six concludes this very interesting little work, with a selection of sixty-two vegetable species, found growing in the district, distinguished by their rarity or interesting properties, which are mentioned.

In the Essay on Apparitions, by J. ALDERSON, M.D. it appears that ghosts may be of two kinds: first, actual appearances, which, in our ignorance, we suppose of another nature than they truly are: of these the author mentions an excellent instance, in the reflection of objects passing strong lights on a hill, and seen obliquely on a window, when they will appear to be in motion inside the house. The second kind is confined to cases in which some bodily distemperament, supervening an accident, works the mind into the constant entertainment of one or more unpleasant objects, which the patient fancies he really beholds. This latter is Doctor Alderson's theory: he details the cases of several patients whom he has cured of the affection, and we gladly admit its correctness.

In our 53d volume, pages 247 and 554, we announced the preparation and the appearance of a *Practical Essay on the Strength of Cast-iron, by* T. TREDGOLD, civil engineer: this work has, to the description of *practical men* to whom it is particularly addressed, viz. "to engineers, iron-masters, architects, millwrights, founders, and smiths," as well as to mathematical and scientific readers in general,—appeared of so novel and important a character, that, in a year, a pretty large edition was sold, and Mr. Tredgold has now supplied its place by a considerably enlarged edition; in which will be found, a series of tables, of the most easy application to practice, illustrated by numerous real examples, for calculating the necessary dimensions of simple beams or levers of cast-iron, for all the variety of purposes to which this material is now so importantly applied, in buildings, machinery, &c. adapted to carry, sustain, or move, heavy loads, not exceeding 500 tons; and in the present edition, a like table of dimensions is given, for columns or posts, to bear any given load, under 150 tons, without danger of their crippling or giving way. As far as beams are concerned, simple multipliers, mentioned at foot of the tables, enable the strength of maleable iron, or of oak, fir, &c. timber beams, to be calculated, with the utmost facility.

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Observations on the Religious Peculiarities of the Society of Friends; by Joseph John Gurney.

Christian Philosophy, or an Attempt to Display by Internal Testimony the Evidence and Excellence of Revealed Religion; by the late Vicesimus Knox, D.D. late fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and master of Tourbridge School. 8vo. 9s.

The Incarnation of the Son of God; a sermon, preached at the Moravian Chapel in Maudlin-lane, on Christmas evening; by W. Okely, M.D. Bristol. 1s.

Part II. of an edition of the Bible, printed on a plan entirely new, and calculated to facilitate the audible social reading of the Holy Scriptures in Families, illustrated with notes, historical, geographical, and explanatory; by W. Alexander. 8vo. 4s. each part.

The Protestant Companion, or a Reasonable Preservative against the Errors, Corruptions, and unfounded Claims, of a superstitious and idolatrous Church; by the Rev. C. Daubeny, LL.D. archdeacon of Sarum. 8vo. 9s.

Twenty Sermons on the Apostolical Preaching and Vindication of the Gospel to the Jews, Samaritans, and devout Gentiles, as exhibited in the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles of St. Peter, and the Epistle to the Hebrews; preached before the University of Cambridge in 1823, at the Lecture founded by the Rev. J. Hulse; by J. C. Franks, M.A. chaplain of Trinity College, and vicar of Huddersfield, Yorkshire. 8vo. 12s.

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Sequel to the Grammar of Sacred History, being a Paraphrase on the Epistles and Gospels for every Sunday throughout the Year, with explanatory notes: to which is prefixed, a simple illustration of the Liturgy, and a Paraphrase on the Church Catechism; by Mary Ann Rundall. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound.

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The Book of Psalms, in an English metrical version, founded on the basis of the authorized Bible translation, and compared with the original Hebrew, with notes critical and illustrative; by the Rev. R. Mant, D.D. M.R.I.A. lord bishop of Down and Conner. 8vo. 12s.

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VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

WE congratulate the public on the convenience and luxury of the Institution of A PUBLIC AMERICAN LIBRARY in London. Mr. MILLER, of New Bridge-street, who has long been known as the commercial medium of literary intercourse between America and Great Britain, has engrafted on his trade a SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY for American books and newspapers; and in these elegant rooms may be seen the newspapers of that vast continent, and the various current productions of the press. American residents in London are of course its eager patrons; but it is little less interesting to persons connected with America, and to speculators in transatlantic literature, which is every month becoming a subject of increased interest, by the originality of many works, and by the talents and genius of the writers.

Mr. MACKINTOSH, an eminent muslin-manufacturer, has been exhibiting in London specimens of water-proof muslin, and water-proof fabrics of various descriptions. He lays two breadths together, and interposes a thin laminæ of caoutchouc, dissolved in oil of turpentine. The muslins thus prepared are light, and not distinguishable from others; they wash well; and they can be afforded at an inconsiderable advance of price. Silks, woollens, linens, &c. are treated in like manner, and even leather, with some improvements to moisture. Of course such a discovery is of very extensive application, and of great importance to commerce, manufactures, and the arts. Mr. Maberly, M.P. is understood to have engaged in its introduction south of the Tweed.

A very extensive work is preparing for publication, in three volumes, folio, consisting of a Complete History of London, Westminster, and Southwark, interspersed with biographical notices of eminent persons, and compiled from the Public Records, the Archives of the City, and from other original and authentic sources, by J. BAYLEY, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. one of his Majesty's sub-commissioners on the Public Records, and author of the "History of the Tower of London." The embellishments of the work, which will consist of general views of the metropolis, public buildings, remains of antiquity, churches, monuments, portraits of eminent persons, seals, &c. will be executed by engravers of the highest celebrity, from drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Messrs. Blore, Wild, and other distinguished artists. It will be published in Parts, the first of which will appear in November 1824, and will be continued in the following manner:—The second, third, and fourth, Parts, at intervals of four months, and all the remainder of the work at regular quarterly periods.

Dr. ELLIS, F.R.S. sec. S.A. is preparing a collection of Original Letters, chiefly illustrative of English history, including numerous royal letters, published from autographs in the British Museum, and one or two other collections, in three volumes, crown octavo.

Among the literary novelties of the day, Memoirs of Captain Rock, the celebrated Irish Chieftain, with some account of his ancestors, are about to make their appearance, dictated by himself! His amanuensis is Mr. MOORE the poet.

Dr. WATTS's Bibliotheca Britannica is on the eve of being completed, by the publication of the Eleventh Part. It professes to form a general index to the literature of Great Britain and Ireland, ancient and modern, with such foreign works as have been translated into English, or printed in the British dominions; including also a copious selection from the writings of the most celebrated authors of all ages and nations.

A Narrative of a Tour through Parts of the Netherlands, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and France, in the year 1821-2, including a description of the Rhine voyage in the middle of autumn, and the stupendous scenery of the Alps in the depth of winter, will shortly be published by C. TENNANT, esq. containing an appendix, facsimile copies, with a fair transcript in French, and a translation in English, of eight letters, in the hand-writing of Napoleon Bonaparte to his wife Josephine, the originals of which are in the possession of Mr. Tennant.

Two new works on South America are announced by Mrs. GRAHAM: the Journal of a Voyage to Brazil, and Residence there during part of the years 1821, 22, and 23, including an account

account of the revolution which brought about the independence of the Brazilian empire; and, Journal of a Residence in Chile, and Voyage from the Pacific, in the years 1822 and 1823, preceded by an account of the revolutions in Chile since the year 1810, and particularly of the transactions of the squadron of Chile under Lord Cochrane. They will each appear in a quarto volume, with engravings.

Mr. THELWALL's Course of Oratorical and Critical Lectures on Shakspeare, and on Dramatic Composition and Theatrical Representation in general, will commence at the Theatre Royal Haymarket, on Wednesday the 10th of March; and criticisms are promised not only upon the principal actors, from the days of Garrick to those of Kean, Young, and Macready; but upon the poems and romances of Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott. The critical disquisitions will, in point of language and delivery, be extemporaneous. The passages in dialogue, from the plays under consideration, will be read from the most authenticated text, and occasionally contrasted with the altered portions of the acting plays. The soliloquies and detached speeches will be characteristically recited; and the illustrations in general (comic as well as serious,) will be given with every attention to dramatic effect, which the decorums of a Lecture, and the nature of solitary exertion, will permit.

Mr. MAUGHAM is about to publish, the Pupil's Pharmacopœia, being a literal translation of the new edition of the London Pharmacopœia, the English following the original in italics, word for word, and the Latin text being marked, to facilitate a proper pronunciation.

Capt. BROOKE has the following works nearly ready for the press, viz. —1. Narrative of a short Residence in Norwegian Lapland, with an account of a winter's journey, performed with rein-deer, through Norwegian Russia and Swedish Lapland, interspersed with numerous plates and various particulars relating to the Laplanders. 2. Lithographic Illustrations of a Journey across Lapland, from the shores of the Polar Sea to the Gulph of Bothnia, chiefly with rein-deer, and during the month of December; showing the manner in which the Laplanders perform their winter expeditions, the appearances of the northern lights, and the most striking features and incidents that occurred during the above period. 3. The Second Number of the Northern Scenery.

The lovers of the drama will be gratified to learn, that Memoirs of the Life of J. P. Kemble, esq. including a history of the stage from the time of Garrick to the present period, will shortly appear from the pen of Mr. J. BOWDEN.

The Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, F.R.S. S.A. of *black-letter* celebrity, announces a work, under the title of the Library Companion, or the Young Man's Guide and the Old Man's Comfort in the formation of a Library.

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of the Founders and principal Benefactors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, is announced by A. CHALMERS, esq. F.S.A. in four volumes, octavo. Either division may be purchased separately, as the Memoirs of each University will form two volumes.

The Rev. W. S. GILLY will shortly publish, a Narrative of an Excursion to the Mountains of Piedmont in the year 1823, and Researches among the Vaudois, with illustrations of the very interesting history of these Protestant inhabitants of the Cottian Alps; with an appendix, containing important documents from ancient manuscripts, in one volume, quarto, with maps and other engravings.

The second volume of Anecdotes, Biographical Sketches, and Memoirs, collected by LETITIA MATILDA HAWKINS, is in the press.

Capt. WALLACE, the author of "Fifteen Years in India," is about to produce a new work, entitled Memoirs of India, comprising a brief geographical account of the East Indies, and a succinct history of Hindostan, from the early ages to the end of Marquis Hastings's administration in 1823.

A work is in the press, in imperial folio, containing numerous plates from drawings by Mr. Dewint, called Olympia, or Topography illustrative of the actual State of Olympia and the Ruins of the City of Elis, by J. S. STANHOPE, esq. F.R.S.

A translation is expected immediately of the Travels in Brazil in the years 1817, 18, 19, and 20. They were undertaken by the command of the King of Bavaria, and are published under his special patronage, by Dr. J. VON

Von Spix, and Dr. C. Von Martius, members of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Buchan announces a work on the Pythagorean Philosophy concerning the Human Quaternion, which renders man not a simple but a compound being, consisting of body, soul, and mind. These triple faculties, say they, act and re-act, reciprocally illumine and eclipse each other.

Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen, are announced by W. S. Landor, esq.

A complete System of Plants is preparing for publication, by W. J. Hooker, F.R.A. and L.S. Regius Professor of Botany in the university of Glasgow. The work will form eight large octavo volumes, closely printed in columns, and published periodically, a quarter volume every two months.

The Birds of Aristophanes, translated into English verse, with notes, by the Rev. H. F. Cary, A.M. will soon appear.

A volume, in prose and verse, to be entitled the Climbing Boy's Album, containing contributions from some of the most eminent writers of the day, illustrated with engravings from designs by Mr. Cruickshank, will be published in the course of the present season. The object of this work will be to draw public attention more earnestly than heretofore to the practicability and the necessity of discontinuing one of the most cruel, unjust, and flagitious usages in existence.

An epic poem is shortly expected from the pen of the Ettrick Shepherd, entitled Queen Hynde.

A new French periodical work is announced in London and Paris, entitled "Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de l'Industrie, Continuation du Bulletin Général et Universel des annonces et de nouvelles scientifiques, dédié aux savans de tous les pays et à la librairie nationale et étrangère: publié sous la direction de M. Le Baron de Férussac, officier supérieur au Corps Royal d'Etat-Major, chevalier de Saint Louis et de la Légion d'Honneur, membre de plusieurs Sociétés Savantes Nationales et Etrangères. The subscriptions for the Bulletin complete, or taken in sections, will be dated from January, for twelve volumes, or twelve numbers yearly; (no numbers will be sold separately:) the Bulletin complete, or the eight sections united, will form a volume of thirty-six sheets per month, or, distributed into sections, seventeen volumes per annum, with tables to each.

The Agamemnon of Æschylus, translated into English verse, with notes, critical and explanatory, by J. Symmons, esq. A.M. of Christ Church, Oxford, is in the press.

A work is announced, called Museum Vaticanum, a series of correct outlines of the most celebrated pictures of the early masters, which are preserved in the Vatican and other palaces at Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, Milan, and other capitals of the Continent, drawn from the originals, and engraved in outline by the first artists. And a similar work, engraved from the finest pictures in English collections, is also in preparation.

In a few days will be published, the New London Dispensatory, containing a translation of the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis" of 1824, with a concise history of the articles in the Materia Medica, their class and order, natural order of the plants, &c. the *rationale* of the different chemical processes, together with other necessary information, interesting to the student and medical practitioner, by T. Cox, M.D.

A revolution, in accordance with the good feelings of an enlightened age, has been effected in many schools, where ignominious corporal punishments had been deemed indispensible, merely by the introduction of *Blair's Registers of daily Study and Conduct*. Nothing can be more simple, while their efficacy has been proved by several years' experience in some of the largest establishments round London. When it is considered that many thousands of promising children are ruined in every generation by the self-abasement of corporal punishments, any contrivance which tends to render them unnecessary must be hailed by the truly wise and benevolent as among the most important of practical inventions.

Mr. Bewecke, of Lloyd's, has in the press, a Treatise on the Principles of Indemnity in Marine Insurances, Bottomry, and Respondentia; containing practical rules for effecting insurances, and for the adjustment of all kinds of losses and averages.

Shortly will be published, in six volumes, the Complete Works of the Rev. Philip Skelton, of Trinity College, Dublin,

Dublin, with Memoirs of his Life, by the Rev. S. Burdy, A.B. edited by the Rev. R. Lynam, A.M. assistant chaplain to the Magdalen Hospital.

A familiar and explanatory Address to Young, Uninformed, and Scrupulous, Christians, on the Nature and Design of the Lord's Supper.

Aids to Reflection, in a series of prudential, moral, and spiritual, aphorisms, extracted from the works of Archbishop Leighton, with notes and interpolated remarks, are in preparation, by S. T. Coleridge, Esq.

The Improvisatrice, and other Poems, by L. E. L. with illustrative engravings, are in the press.

As the *Gentleman's Magazine* admits that it sometimes reviews books "*in joke*," it may not be improper to observe, that it last month practised one of its *old jokes*, by reviewing two books of history, published above *twenty years ago*, and charging on the author as faults, that he has not introduced all events between the years 1802 and 1824. The article appears, in truth, to be an *advertisement* of a piratical work much praised, against which an injunction has since been obtained in Chancery.

Reliquiæ Hearnianæ, or the Genuine Remains of Thomas Hearne, with notes and an appendix, by P. Bliss, fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and sub-librarian at the Bodleian, will soon appear in two vols.

The Star in the East, and other Poems, by Josiah Conder, are in the press.

Sacred Tactics are in the press, being an attempt to develop, and to exhibit to the eye by tabular arrangements, a general rule of composition prevailing in the Holy Scriptures, by the Rev. T. Boys, A.M. of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

As a contrast to the intemperate spirit of resistance evinced in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other islands, to the attempts making by the English government to ameliorate the condition of the West Indian slaves, we are happy to report, that the more enlightened legislative assembly of Tobago have passed a bill for abolishing the Sunday markets, to which the slaves have, for want of any other opportunity, been forced to resort; and have set apart the Thursday in each week for this purpose, and for the negroes to cultivate their allotted provision-grounds. They have made the testimony of two slaves, of good character, sufficient evidence against their masters in legal proceedings. Negroes accused of capital crimes are to be tried by the same courts as the free inhabitants, and are liable only to similar punishments. For lesser crimes the punishment is not to exceed twenty stripes, in any case, from the hand of the master; or more than twelve stripes, unless some other white person be present to witness the infliction. The personal property of the slaves is to remain secured to them, and the expenses of prosecuting those who offend against the laws are to be borne by the colony. We heartily wish success to these humane and just measures, and hope the same may speedily occasion similar measures to be adopted in others of the islands.

The Author of "Recollections in the Peninsula," we understand, has in the press a new work, entitled Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy.

Mr. Hinford is about to publish a Compendious Chart of Ancient History and Biography, designed principally for the use of young persons.

Liturgical Considerations, or an Apology for the Daily Service of the Church, contained in the Book of Common Prayer, is in the press.

Massillon's Thoughts on different Moral and Religious Subjects, are in the press, extracted from his works, and arranged under distinct heads, translated by R. Morris, English minister at Calais and the suburbs of St. Pierre.

Mountain Rambles, and other Poems, by G. H. Storie, esq. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, will be published in a few days.

An historical romance, to be called the Prophecy, by the Author of "Ariel," "Wanderings of Fancy," &c. will shortly make its appearance.

An Anglo-Saxon Grammar, with copious notes, illustrative of the Saxon and the formation of the English language, to which will be prefixed, remarks on the history and use of the Anglo-Saxon, and an introduction, by J. Bosworth, M.A. F.S.A. is in the press.

Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnæ Britanniæ, is in preparation, being an analytical catalogue of books on genealogy, heraldry, nobility, knighthood, and ceremonies, with a list of provincial visitations, pedigrees, collections of arms, and other manuscripts, and

and a supplement of foreign genealogical works, by T. Moule, esq.

A new oriental poem, entitled Abdallah, will shortly appear, descriptive of Arabian character, manners, and scenery, about the time of Mohammed, with numerous notes and authorities, is about to appear.

The Bridal of Armagnac, a tragedy, by the Rev. T. Streatfeild, F.A.S. will appear in a few days.

In the press, and shortly will be published, the second edition of Mr. B. Clark's New Veterinary Pharmacopœia, pointing out the diet, poisons, and medicines of the horse, with original experiments.

The Economy of the Eyes, or Precepts for the Improvement and Preservation of the Sight, with plain rules which will enable all to judge exactly when and what spectacles are best calculated for their eyes, and an essay on opera-glasses, &c. is advertised by W. Kitchiner, M.D.; also, Part II. of the Illuminating and Magnifying Powers of Newtonian, Gregorian, and Cassegrainian, Reflectors, and Achromatic Telescopes, from three inches to seven feet focus.

The Scenery of the River Exe, consisting of thirty views of the most interesting scenes, from its source in the Exmoor to its confluence with the sea at Exmouth, drawn and etched by F. C. Lewis, will soon appear.

Mr. S. Bennett has just issued the prospectus of a work, to be entitled the Temple of Ezekiel, or an Illustration of the 40th, 41st, 42d, &c. chapters of Ezekiel, to be published in a quarto volume, and illustrated with a ground-plan and a bird's-eye view of the Temple.

Mr. W. Cox, surgeon, has in the press, and will publish in a few days, a Translation of Mr. Coster's Manual of Surgical Operations, containing Mr. Lisfranc's new methods of operating.

The fourth edition is about to appear, in one large volume, octavo, (revised and altered according to the last edition of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias,) of the London Dispensatory, by A. T. Thomson, F.L.S.

Essays and Sketches of Character, by the late R. Ayton, esq. with a memoir of his life, and extracts from his correspondence, will speedily be published.

There will shortly be published, Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators, showing the duties and responsibilities incident to the due performance of their trusts.

Elements of the History of Civil Government, being a view of the rise and progress of the various political institutions that have subsisted throughout the world, and an account of the present state and distinguishing features of the governments now in existence, by the late J. Tyson, esq. are announced in parts.

The sixteenth edition is expected of the Shipmaster's Assistant and Owner's Manual, containing general information necessary for merchants, owners, and masters of ships, officers, and all other persons concerned or employed in the merchant-service, relative to the mercantile and maritime laws and customs, by D. Steel, esq. revised throughout, and brought down to Midsummer 1823, by William Dickinson, esq.

An edition of Scottish Songs, ancient and modern, illustrated with notes, a critical introduction, and characters of the most eminent lyric poets of Scotland, by Allan Cunningham, is announced.

A miniature edition of the Historical Romances of the "Author of Waverley," is printing in six vols.

Critical and Descriptive Accounts of the most celebrated Picture Galleries in England, with an Essay on the Elgin Marbles, will soon appear.

In August last a fire broke out, which destroyed the greater part of the manufactories, and three-fourths of the dwellings, at Sarepta, a settlement of the Moravian brethren, at or near the confluence of the smaller river Sarpa, with the Wolga. It was built more than fifty years ago; and contains at present about 500 inhabitants, men, women, and children. The principal object of the settlement, was to serve as a starting point for carrying the Gospel among the Calmuck and other Tartarian tribes.

The first and second volumes are about to be published of the English Flora, by Sir J. E. Smith, President of the Linnean Society, &c.

Prose Pictures, a series of descriptive letters and essays, by E. Herbert, esq. with etchings by G. Cruikshank, are announced.

The Christian Father's Present to his Children, by the Rev. J. A. James, is in the press.

John Clare, the Northamptonshire poet,

poet, is preparing a New Shepherd's Calendar.

Dr. DARLING is preparing a Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Liver, and on some of the Affections usually denominated Bilious, comprising an impartial estimate of the merits of the nitro-muriatic-acid bath.

Mr. HAYWARD has prepared a second edition of the Science of Horticulture, comprising a practical system for the management and training of fruit-trees; to which are added, an Essay on the Cultivation of the Pine-Apple.

The Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain, selected and translated, with critical and historical remarks, by J. BOWRING, esq. will soon appear.

A most extraordinary performance in penmanship, has just been executed by Mr. J. BEEDELL, of Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire. The unrivalled production is displayed on a sheet of paper, four feet five inches and a-half by two feet six inches and a-half, exhibiting upwards of forty different kinds of writing, a map of the world, with various characteristic and emblematical designs, an exact representation of Ottery St. Mary Church, the royal arms richly adorned, with numerous other ornaments, the whole surrounded by a most elaborately-worked and elegant border.

A second edition is nearly ready of Mr. GOODWIN'S Account of the various Modes of Shoeing Horses.

Letters to the Marquis of Lansdown, on the reputed excess and depreciation of Bank notes, on the nature and operations of coins, and on the consequences of the new metallic currency, are printing, by D.B. PAYNE, esq.

A late Calcutta journal contains the following corrected heights of the Himalaya mountains:—

	By the Barometer. Feet.
Shatool Pass	15,554
Boorendo Pass	15,095
Keoobrung Pass	18,448
Pass between Soongnum and Manes	18,743
Bed of the Sutlej under Bekhur	10,792
Highest birch-forest near Soongnum	14,000
Highest cultivation at Bekhur	15,000
Top of Choor Mountain	12,143
Station on Purgeool Mountain	19,411
Highest night-camp	18,129
Bekhur Village	12,676
Nako	12,005
Shipki	20,597
Shealkur Fort	10,103
Huttoo, or Wharfoo	10,656
Ammonites found at	16,000
Highest sandstone	16,700
Rampoor	3,398
Soobathoo	4,205
Dehra	2,349
Suharunpoor	1,093
By Trigonometry.	
Purgeool, or Tuzheegung Mountain	22,488
Ruldung Mountain	21,103
Budraj Mountain	7,502
Bhyrat Fort	7,592
Limestone at least	20,000

RUSSIA.

The University of Moscow has proposed the following question for a prize competition:—The Florentine copy of Justinian's Pandects is considered as the most correct and ancient of all at present known in Europe, the others being for the most part transcripts of it; it becomes, then, a matter of consequence to trace the means and course of its arrival at Florence. The prevailing opinion is, that this original copy was sent among others to certain provinces; that it was found at the taking of Amalfi; given afterwards, by the Emperor Lotharius II. to the inhabitants of Pisa; and, at the conquest of this city, was removed to Florence, where it is still preserved with great care. But, during the last fifty years, many doubts having been started on these points by the learned, a critical exposition of all that has been advanced on either side is required; as also to fix in a positive manner on the most creditable opinion. Prize 250 roubles; the Memoirs to be in Russian, Latin, French, or German; and the term April 1825.

Down to the year 1817, only 4000 publications had appeared in Russia, a number merely equal to what is produced in an annual fair at Leipsic. In 1820, the library of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg contained nearly 3000 national works, among which were 150 romances; at present there are more than 8000 publications in the Russian language. At Moscow are nine libraries, and ten printing-offices; at Petersburg, seven libraries, and fifteen printing-offices; at Wilna, are one library, and five printing-offices; in the towns of Revel, Dorpat, and Khatkow, respectively, are one library, and two printing-offices; and in the empire at large are eight or nine foundries of types.

A statistical paper lately published makes the fifty governments of Russia contain an extent of 298,950 square geographical

geographical miles, and 40,670,000 inhabitants. In the empire are 3,724 manufactories and workshops; the capital employed in commerce, as declared by the merchants, amounts to 319,660,000 roubles. The capitation-tax and the impost on beverage or liquors amount to 169,350,000 roubles. The statement of population is thought to be too moderate, judging from the list of births for 1818, published by the Greek synod; in this the number of individuals, for the Greek religion only, amounted to 1,431,448.

In Poland, certain public labours are carrying on, under the auspices of government, to cleanse and render navigable the rivers of Niemen, Pilica, Kaminka, and Radomki. Also new ramparts are constructing, to consolidate the banks of the Vistula, in the lands of Vinnicia, Illanowice, and Berzyscam, in the waywodies of Sandomir and Radom.

GREECE.

In the island of Scio, the remains of its population, not discouraged by their afflicting circumstances, are zealously promoting the publication of the ancient Greek classics, under the direction of M. Coray, considered as the patriarch of ancient and modern Greek literature. In the Anthology of Florence, appears a letter from a Greek correspondent, detailing the prosperous state of the island previous to its vicissitudes: a population of 100,000 souls; a public library, enriched with 12,000 volumes; schools of literature, philosophy, and the sciences; a printing-office; and various other establishments of a benevolent and enlightened description. It was likely to become a sort of capital of Greek learning. The population is now reduced to 8000; their sufferings arising from no other cause than endeavouring to put themselves on a level with civilized nations, in the cultivation of useful and tranquil studies.

The Greek academy, that was to be founded in the Isle of Ithaca, is to be definitively established at Corfu, agreeably to a regulation of Mr. Canning, who, according to public report, has transmitted strict orders to the governor, to treat the Greeks of the Ionian Isles with less severity, and with due attention to the improvement of their condition: Lord Guildford is to be director-general of the academy. The merits of this generous nobleman are duly appreciated by the Greeks, and especially by the inhabitants of Athens; and he will doubtless contribute, by his zeal and indefatigable activity, to render the establishment as flourishing as circumstances will permit.—*Revue Encyclopedique.*

SWEDEN.

In the Royal Library at Stockholm is a remarkable manuscript, entitled the *Codex Giganteus*, or the Giant. It was brought away from a Benedictine monastery at Prague, in the thirty years' war. In height of volume, it rises to about two Swedish ells, with a proportionable breadth. Besides the Vulgate Latin, it contains a collection of Jewish antiquities, by Josephus, Isidorus, and others; as also the Comes Prayensis, and Chronicon Bohemiæ; together with a Treatise on Magic, accompanied with a coloured figure of the devil.

The commerce of Sweden with Egypt is on the increase: more than 400 vessels have sailed, in the course of this year, for the port of Alexandria.

According to a statistic table, laid before the Chamber of Peasants at Stockholm, the total number of public functionaries, throughout the kingdom, that had pay and salary, in 1817, amounted to 17,740, and the sum total of their appointments to 9,156,277 crowns, banco. The military force is calculated at 49,605 individuals, the pay amounting to 4,855,622 crowns. The civil list, without including the court, comprehends 5,835 individuals, whose appointments amount to 2,387,918 crowns. The number of ecclesiastics with salaries is rated at 4,760.

GERMANY.

The number of students last winter at the university of Tubingen amounted to 789, distributed into different departments of instruction, as follows:—Protestant theology, 189; Catholic theology, 66; jurisprudence, 154; medicine and chirurgery, 110; philosophy, 196; principles of legislation and government, 74. Out of the whole number, 133 are foreigners. The king has already founded certain prizes to stimulate the students; and, remarking the neglect of pulpit eloquence, has recently created two new prizes, for the encouragement of public eloquence; one in the Protestant, and the other in the Catholic, theology.

Dr. Leander Van Ess, a Catholic, and

and professor at Darmstadt, well known for his German translation of the Bible, has disseminated more than 20,000 New Testaments.

SWITZERLAND.

The government presiding in the canton of the Valais, are prosecuting with zeal and diligence the labours requisite for completing the grand route of Le Simplon, throughout the parts where it crosses their territory. Its extremities, on the side of Piedmont, call loudly for some reparations and finishing-works, for the convenience of trade and travellers, but to which government hitherto has been inattentive.

Since last winter, the condition of the religious of Great St. Bernard, in the canton of Basil, has been sensibly ameliorated. These men, so devoted to philanthropy and so useful, passed the winter in cells, wherein the thermometer of Reaumur was sometimes as low as fifteen degrees below zero. A subscription, however, has provided the means of establishing pipes to transmit heat through all parts; and the temperature of the cells, in times of the greatest frost, is now from eight to ten degrees. All the chambers are now habitable, and a part of the debt contracted by Italy and Switzerland, for the benefit of the *religieuse*, is now discharged.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY.

As the principle of *correllative action* in compound gases and fluids within a given space, occasions a chemical decomposition on either of the surfaces subject to a re-action, so it has long been found that sea-water corrodes a surface of copper. Messrs. Mushet discovered that they could neutralise this action and re-action by the use of tin nails, and took out a patent for their use; but Sir H. Davy has announced in all the newspapers, within the month, that pieces of tin placed in opposition to the copper produce an equal neutralization, and destroy the action of sea-water on the copper. This idea is a simple though useful variation of the principle of galvanic action, and perfectly intelligible to all those who understand the Common-Sense philosophy, though a perfect mystery to those who believe in the galvanic or electrical fluids.

A *moving machine* has been invented by Mr. J. Bailey, in North America, which is described in the "Mechanics' Magazine," No. 10. In many of its parts, this machine resembles one of the many schemes for the mowing and reaping of corn, which were, about a quarter of a century ago, invented by the late ingenious Mr. Robert Salmon, and practically tried on the late excellent and truly great Duke of Bedford's experimental farm, in Woburn Park. From his attempts to mow corn, so cleanly and regularly as to admit of its being tied in sheaves, Mr. S. at length desisted in despair; we are not however aware, that he turned his attention seriously to the mowing of grass, which is mentioned as Mr. Bailey's main object; although a *hay-making machine* was some years afterwards perfected at Woburn, and is now widely and extensively used by farmers.

Dr. T. Forster has recently made a series of *experiments on the reflective, refractive, and dispersive, powers of the atmosphere*, regarded as three distinct properties, and on the varieties in the composition of the light of different stars, with a view to show the necessity of more complete tables of refraction than are now in use, calculated separately for each place of observation. He has also endeavoured to show the peculiar error in the application of refractional correction, which led to the false notion of a southern motion of the fixed stars, an opinion recently promulgated by Mr. Pond, the astronomer royal. The paper of Dr. Forster will shortly be published, being in the press.

Dr. T. Forster has also presented to the Meteorological Society of London, a paper on the local variation and changes in the quantity of atmospherical refraction, and on the various dispersion of the light of different stars, by means of prismatic glasses, with a view of facilitating the formation of corrective tables of refraction.

A Case of temporary Loss of Speech.—One of the boys in Christ's Hospital, London, named Oldham, being about twelve years of age, one night in Oct. 1822 became entirely dumb, without any apparent cause, and so continued, although in all other respects well, during eight months, when in the night his speech returned, as we think, not less

less unaccountably than it went: although some have ascribed the cure to Oldham's having been galvanized, eight hours before he recovered his speech, without any perceptible effect at the time.

An *alarm clock, which also lights a candle*, has been invented by Mr. T. George, of London, whereby the more certain and punctual awakening and rising of persons who have night business to attend, is secured.

To *boil potatoes mealy, and not cracked*, it has been recommended to assort them to a nearly uniform size, for each boiling; put them into an uncovered pot, which they must not fill, and pour over them cold water, so as only to cover them. When this first water is nearly ready to boil, pour it off, and replace it with a similar quantity of cold water, salted rather profusely: which replacing of the water has the double effect of removing the extracted juices of the raw potatoes, and to cool their outsides, whilst their inner parts retain the heat acquired, so that the boiling they are then to undergo (until the prongs of a fork proves them to be done in the middle,) is uniform throughout, and the potatoes are not cracked, as in a close covered pot they are apt to be, by the great heat applied to their outsides, whilst yet their centres are in part raw.

The *Elm-bark Insect*, or *Hylesinus destructor*, has, since the spring of 1819, begun to breed and increase to an alarming degree, in the bark of the ornamental trees in the Mall, the Bird-cage Walk, and other parts of St. James's Park, and has, through neglect in the subsequent summers, so rapidly multiplied, that a large portion of the finest trees remaining are infected, after the great numbers which have been already cut down, and, we fear, so carelessly removed, as perhaps to spread the evil elsewhere. In the spring, the leaves have sprouted forth from these venerated trees in all the luxuriance of vegetation; when, on a sudden, they have become blasted, as if by lightning: the bark has fallen from their stems, and, long ere winter approached, the finest trees perhaps in the Park have become completely dead: whole rows have thus disappeared. Although when the bark of tree after tree had thus fallen off, and exposed myriads of minute worm-holes, penetrating the trunk, in some of which the worms were still visible; and although, soon afterwards, swarms of the small brown beetles, which result from these worms, were seen hovering about the trees;—such is the incompetency of the persons entrusted with the care of this fine Park, that the cause of decortication was attributed to malicious human hands: reward after reward was offered, and even some innocent persons have been temporarily deprived of their liberty, through the ignorant surmises of those who ought to have known and applied the proper remedy, of cutting down, in the winter season, every seriously-infected tree, and consigning it to instant fire-wood: for the beetles lay their eggs in the summer in the crevices of the bark, where in the autumn they are hatched, and in their *larva* or worm state these penetrate into the wood of the trees, on which they feed, secure from the inclemency of the winter season, through having plugged up the mouths of their holes with the fine sawdust of their excrement. Towards the end of winter, the worms return towards the surface of the wood, and assume the *pupa* state; and in spring the perfect beetle is formed, and, by its active workings in the inner bark, it so effectually loosens the most infected parts from the trees, as to occasion its fall, and the subsequent death of the tree, as above mentioned. It has been suggested, by some naturalist who writes on this subject in the "Philosophical Magazine," No. 306, to pay over the stems of the remaining trees with some vegetable pitch, which would resist the attempts or deter the beetles from laying their eggs in the bark. It is hoped that prompt and the most effectual measures will now be taken to destroy, as far as possible, the race of this destructive insect. Is it the same species of insect, the *H. destructor*, which perforates, and so very soon destroys, the elm floors and furniture, which in some country-houses are still too common, and by means of which, perhaps, they are mainly propagated?

Hitherto there had been only one single *inflection of the magnetic equator* observed, and found in the great ocean; the same mode of examination had not been extended to the other parts of this equator. This has been effected by M. Morlet; he has discovered another no less remarkable in the Chinese sea. He has also accurately fixed the course of the Line, without inclination, through its whole revolution about the globe, with a precision and certainty now first obtained.

The

The *Comet*, which became visible in this country a few days after Christmas-day last, passed its perihelion, or nearest point to the sun, about the 22d of December; in the thirteen days that followed, to the 4th of January, its apparent motion amongst the fixed stars was at the average daily rate of 1° 31′; thence to the 12th, its motion averaged 1° 58′; and so rapid was the further increase of its speed, that between the morning of the 12th and the evening of the 23d of January, its apparent motion was 2° 36′ per day, and the real daily motion in its orbit, as viewed from the sun, 112 minutes per day, being nearly double the velocity with which the earth revolves round the sun, although this latter amounts to nearly one million and a half of miles daily! Its apparent course is amongst the stars which surround the North Pole. M. Schumacher, M. Mossotti, and several other astronomers, are engaged in calculations which will enable us, in a future Number, to record the chief elements of this comet's motion.

Steam Navigation in the East Indies. The Diana steam-boat, built in Mr. Kyd's yard at Kidderpore, near Calcutta, was launched on the 12th of July last, and on the same day made, on the majestic Ganges, the first trip ever performed in India by the aid of steam, between Calcutta and Chinsurah; which she successfully and most pleasantly performed in six hours and a half. Col. Krefting, the governor of Serampore, and suite, were amongst the highly-respectable company on-board.

Coal in Syria.—A stratum of coal, of considerable thickness, has been discovered in Syria, a few miles inland from the coast, and a pit or mine has been opened, from whence the Pacha of Egypt is preparing to draw supplies for the steam-boats which he is intending to employ on the Nile and its branches.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mozart's Celebrated Grand Symphony, adapted for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, (ad libitum,) by S. F. Rimbault. 6s.

TO do justice to this composition, (one of Mozart's most capital productions) as an adaptation for the piano-forte, required no ordinary degree of discernment and address. To render the effect as striking as the character and powers of a single instrument would permit, and preserve as much of the original design of the author as such an arrangement allowed to be practicable, demanded not only a thorough insight into the nature of his plan, and a conception capable of following its extent, but a readiness of management not possessed by every master who undertakes a similar task. It is after a very close and vigilant inspection of this *modified* edition of Mozart's Grand Symphony in G minor, that we pronounce it to be judiciously and tastefully executed; and that, while we express our approbation of the performance, simply as regarding its beauty and fitness as a piano-forte piece, we consider the style of the accompanying arrangements as evincing an intimate acquaintance with the qualities and provinces of the several instruments introduced, and as declaratory of Mr. Rimbault's entire competence for the no easy task with which his talents, taste, and experience, have had to cope.

Overture to the Opera of Otello; arranged as a Duett for two Violins. Composed by Rossini. 2s.

This publication, viewed as what it simply is, an exercise for violin practitioners, may claim our favourable notice. All that, with such slender means, could reasonably be expected to be achieved, has here been effected. The two parts are well worked into each other, and exhibit frequent instances of ingenuity and contrivance. Wherever either the first or second violin could produce double notes, they are uniformly given; and, although, less or more, the absence of a bass is constantly felt, the harmony is so judiciously supplied, and a certain fulness of effect so regularly and successfully attended to, that the ear must be very fastidious that will not listen to the performance of this duett with at least a degree of complacence, if not with the highest gratification.

Favourite Airs selected from Rossini's celebrated Opera La Donna del Lago; arranged as a Divertimenti for the Piano-Forte, by John Purkis. 3s.

The airs selected for the publication now under our eye, are "Vieni O Stella," "Zaci, lo voglio," "Scendi nel piccol legno," and "La mia spada." Mr. Purkis (one of the gentlemen, we believe, whose talents contribute to the gratification of the frequenters of Messrs. Flight and Robson's Apollonic performances) has not only successfully, but happily,

happily, arranged these well-chosen melodies. If not remarkably novel in themselves, they are all more than commonly pleasing in their assembled passages; and, in their present form, will scarcely fail to be well received by piano-forte students. They do, in short, as here presented to us, constitute highly agreeable, as well as eligible, practices for the instrument for which they are intended.

"Can I forget? O, never! never!" An admired Ballad, written by D. A. O'Meara, esq.; composed by J. Davy. 1s. 6d.

"Can I forget" has been sung with considerable applause at Covent Garden Theatre, by Mr. Pyne, and has been favourably received at a variety of public concerts. However respectably we have always thought of Mr. Davy's talents as a vocal composer, the present effort by no means diminishes our good opinion; nor can we justly say, that it is calculated to heighten that opinion. The principal defect of the melody is, that it is not very replete with originality of character, that it rather fails in the requisites of individual and distinguished features; and that, by consequence, though it exhibits a variety of engaging touches, it does not leave on the mind of the hearer that marked and unique expression imparted by the strains of this master's "Just like love," and "The Bay of Biscay."

The much admired Scottish Air, "Let us haste to Kelvin Grove;" arranged with Variations for the Piano-Forte, by J. C. Nightingale, Organist of the Foundling Hospital. 2s.

This air, which, however attractive in itself, has been rendered still more so by its introduction by Mr. Braham, in the opera of "Guy Mannering," is here ably treated by Mr. Nightingale. The melody is given with due decorations, and the subjoined matter is both fanciful and pleasing. The variations are eight in number; and the totality of the composition is of a cast that we should think would recommend it to the notice of piano-forte students.

"Sweet Maid, then think on me," a favourite Portuguese Air, as sung by Mr. Durusett, of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte: composed by M. C. Mortellari, the words by G. E. Giffard. 1s. 6d.

"Sweet maid, then think on me," possesses more than ordinary claims to our attention. The air, (one, perhaps, of the best that has been imported to this country from Portugal,) is aptly expressive of the words to which it is here applied; and the general deportment of the piece is chaste, graceful, and attractive. As a trifle, it is well worthy both of theatrical performance, and of a place in the best private selections, or bills of fare. We have ourselves listened to it with real pleasure in both situations.

Valse Royale; composed and arranged by J. Monro. 2s.

This composition, expressly prepared for the piano-forte or harp, consists of a theme in the waltz style, succeeded by five variations. These super-additions to the subject-matter are characterized by an ease, freedom, and taste, which we think will, in no slight degree, prove recommendatory to the publication; and, as an exercise for young practitioners on the instruments for which it is intended, we may justly call to it their interested attention.

THE DRAMA.

We have much pleasure in announcing the uninterrupted attraction of our metropolitan theatres.

At Drury Lane, Kean's faithful and animated portraitures of *Macbeth*, *Sir Giles Overreach*, and *Richard the Third*, aided by Mrs. Bunn's *Lady Macbeth*, and Wallack's *Macduff* and *Earl of Richmond*, have continued to afford unceasing gratification; and Braham's *Harry Bertram*, Miss Stephens's *Mandane*, and Madame Vestris's *Don Giovanni*, have equally delighted the admirers of operatic performance; while the repetitions of the tragic play of "Kenilworth," so favourable to the display of Mrs. Bunn's dignified acting, of "the Road to Ruin," which so forcibly exhibits the well-opposed excellencies of Munden and Elliston, and of the "Hypocrite," in which Dowton displays such chaste and unrivalled power, have, together with the ingenious changes in the splendid pantomime of "Harlequin and the Flying Chest," the more than describable beauties of the *Dioramic* scene, and the revival of "Lodoiska," attracted audiences as splendid as numerous. To these we may now add the revival of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," in which Dowton personifies *Falstaff* with transcendant ability, while the piece is diversified by the vocal powers of Mr. Braham, Miss Stephens, and Madame Vestris.

At Covent Garden, Young's *Lear* and *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*, Charles Kemble's *Edgar* and *Romeo*, Fawcett's *Job Thornbury*, Sinclair's *Prince Orlando*,

Orlando, Miss Paton's *Floretta*, and Miss F. H. Kelly's *Juliet*, together with the attractions of the new farce of "the Poachers," and the recently-produced opera of "Native Land," have varied the entertainments of the town.

Besides these great winter theatres, four or five MINOR ones have been equally active, and contrive to draw crowded houses night after night.

The OPERA, too, has this season been rendered popular by the music of Rossini, and his presence in London. He is neither a Handel, a Haydn, or a Mozart; but he is the first composer of his time, and his productions are distinguished by their vivacity, and often by their originality. His wife has sustained the part of *Prima Donna*, and is ably seconded by that universal favourite Vestris. The corps de ballet is also strong and attractive. Catalani will render the season brilliant.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.*

ELATERIUM is one of those medicinals respecting the efficacy of which no reasonable doubt can possibly be entertained; and, if in these papers repetition be employed in advocating its powers, the reiteration must be taken in proof of the writer's conviction that its virtues, however highly, are not sufficiently, appreciated. In rheumatism, in gout, and in inflammatory affections of the brain, the Reporter constantly employs this potent drug with the happiest results; and dropsical effusion it meets and vanquishes with gigantic expedition and ease. If this disorder (dropsy) returns to its strong holds, after having been driven out by elaterium, it is because no power is any longer available to effect a more than temporary good. Where visceral derangement is not present, even advanced age forms no impediment to its free and full employment. The Reporter has just taken his leave of a lady who is seventy-six, and upon whom a radical cure to all appearance has been operated by a combination of medicines; of which the one in question constituted the master ingredient.

Of the presence or absence of visceral disorganization, it behoves the medical watchman to take especial cognizance, inasmuch as both prognosis and practice require to be sedulously regulated accordingly. In dyspeptic ailments, for instance, how different are remedial demands and probable results from the moment mere stomach affection becomes structural derangement. It is, however, the time and mode of the actual transition with which the physician must familiarize himself; for it is only before the change becomes complete that an interposition of art can promise more than temporary alleviation of pain. Medicine, after all, is rather preventive than curative. We cannot regenerate or reorganize.

In the paper immediately preceding the present, reference was made to the principle of combination, as opposed to abstraction, in medicinals. On this subject an interesting communication has been received, which the Reporter will take the liberty to transcribe, merely premising, that the good which resulted from the change of physician and plan seems rather in harmony with, than in opposition to, the principle inculcated; not to say any thing respecting the warm-bathing, and the confidence of the patient in the last prescriber. The ailment appears to have been a particular kind of inflammation, seated on the membrane which lines the external surface of the bones, and to have constituted a species, if it may be so called, of partial hemicrania.

"I am now fifty-four years old, and, about ten or twelve years since, I was afflicted with a violent intermitting pain on the right side of the scalp, just above the forehead. This pain used to come on in the day-time, usually about twelve or one o'clock, and to continue for two or three hours with such violence, that I can compare it to nothing but the idea we should entertain of rats gnawing the bone; for the bone itself was the seat of the complaint, as is to this day palpable on touching the part, which appears to be depressed and rugged, compared with the surrounding bone. This complaint continued for fifteen or eighteen months, notwithstanding I was under the hands of one of the most eminent medical surgeons in London, without receiving the slightest benefit from the many prescriptions which he wrote for me. Till at last I was really reduced to despair, and almost wished myself dead. The medicine which I took most of, and on which in the outset my medical adviser seemed to place the utmost confidence, was *sarsaparilla in powder*, combined with *natron*; the copious use of which for a long time had no more effect on the disease than if I had taken nothing at all. At this he seemed very much disappointed

appointed and puzzled; and very reluctantly gave it up at last for other medicines, which I have now forgotten (one of them I believe was the cicuta,) and which proved equally inefficacious. Tired out at last by these repeated failures, as a last effort I applied to Mr. ———, and, without telling him (from motives of delicacy) whose care I had been under, I described to him as well as I could the history of the case, together with the medicines I had taken, and concluded by desiring him to tell me candidly if he thought it was in his power to cure me. Upon which he instantly told me, in the most frank and confident manner, that he could; which assurance was more like a reprieve to a man under sentence of death than any thing else I can compare it to. In conclusion he wrote for me, and, when I looked at the recipe, I was not a little surprised to find that his remedy was the *compound* decoction of sarsaparilla with the extract, taken about three times a-day, together with the use of the salt-water bath, at a temperature of 97, two or three times a-week. The operation of this remedy was truly magical. I had no sooner begun to take it, than I felt its beneficial effect; and in about a month or five weeks I was as well as ever I had been in my life, and remain so to the present day, so far as relates to this complaint. Now, sir, does not the foregoing statement prove, that a medicine taken in substance for a particular complaint may be without effect; when the very same medicine taken in another form or preparation may effect a cure? It is obvious that the sarsaparilla in substance combined with the natron, never got into the system, or, if it did, that it was utterly incompetent to perform a cure; whereas, in decoction, the same medicine *instantly went to the seat of the disease, and performed the wonders which I have related to you.* I have often thought that the relation of my case in some public way might be of use, and, under that impression, I hope you will pardon this tedious intrusion."

Children's complaints have been of late more than usually frequent and formidable; but the writer has left himself no space for a remark or two on this head, which in the present paper he had intended to introduce. D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; Feb. 20, 1824.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

AT the commencement of the present month, the lands were almost universally in the best possible state for the various operations of the vernal season. Advantage has been taken of the favourable state of the weather, and in most parts, where tillage was backward, late in the autumn, the lost time was fully recovered in January. Some impediment may have been experienced lately, from rain, heavy falls of snow, and hoar frosts, but not to a degree to produce material ill consequences. Wheat, seeds, winter tares, all green crops, exhibit as fine and promising a luxuriance as could even be wished; the dryest and soundest lands, in course, having the advantage. As a set-off, appropriate to a mild winter, the slug and wireworm are putting in their claim, with much earnestness and activity. In the mean time, the rooks are equally on the alert, but are greatly overdone with business, excepting on those few spots where they are very numerous. The common turnips have generally run away, and become loose and unwholesome food. The chief dependence is now in the Swedes and mangel-wurzels; and fortunate are those flock-masters and feeders who possess a store of them. The latter is annually cultivated more and more extensively and universally; although it undoubtedly requires a good strong soil, yet there is no doubt of its superior profit wherever it will grow, since the proportions in all crops is similar, and poor land will of course, always be below rich, both as to quantity and quality. In dry situations, even in Scotland, cattle have remained abroad throughout the present winter; fodder is in consequence thus far plentiful, but the hay indifferent. A very considerable breadth of spring wheat has been sown, not only on account of the disappointments in the late autumnal season, but doubtless also from the encouragement afforded by a rising market. The *Talavera* or Spanish wheat, and the old English *lammas*, are the species of late, and at present most in use, the inferior South-Eastern, Thracian, or Siberian, wheats, having been some years out of repute. The beans are all in, on the best lands. Barleys sown with clovers come out coarse, and the acreable quantity low; but double crops, right or wrong, are customary. Spring tares for seed are scarce. The tender state of the lands has greatly prevented superinduction. Should the weather continue favourable, all the spring-crops will be sown early this season. Timber, in the country, with the exception of ash, is generally low in price. There has been a great trade between the Midland and Northern countries for provisions, and large flocks of sheep, and quantities of wheat, have proceeded northwards, to the great manufacturing districts; where the artizans have greatly, wisely, and necessarily, improved in their diet, with or without, as all read, in these glorious times, Dr. Kitchener's Cook's Oracle. The very extensive

sive consumption of Hunt's breakfast-powder has greatly enhanced the price of rye, and will no doubt increase the culture. Here we have substantial causes for advance in the markets; the quantity, however, of bread-corn, in the country, notwithstanding the inferiority of the last crop, is very considerable; the breadth sown equally so; and, in regard of speculation, the logic of *quantity*, will ever have the most weight. The late rise in the staff of life has produced heart-burnings in the labourers of several parts of the country, and advance of wages is talked of. As a singularity, we note some letters from farmers, in favour of a free trade in corn. Little said on wool. All live stock in demand. Pigs and pork at a great price. Horses of every description fetch high prices, and the stock scarce in the country, insomuch that there is considerable resort to the metropolis for purchase.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*—Mutton, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*—Veal, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.* Pork, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*—Bacon, —Raw fat, 2*s.* 1½*d.*

Corn Exchange:—Old Wheat, 76*s.* to 80*s.*—New Wheat, 52*s.* to 72*s.*—Barley, 32*s.* to 40*s.*—Oats, 24*s.* to 32*s.*—Loaf in London, 4lbs. 11*d.*—Hay, 63*s.* to 112*s.* Clover do. 100*s.* to 132*s.*—Straw, 39*s.* to 52*s.* 6*d.*

Coals in the pool, 30*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* 6*d.*

Middlesex; Feb. 20.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*Jan.* 27, 1824.				*Feb.* 17.				
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	10	0	to	5	8	0	per cwt.	
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	3	0	0	—	3	7	0		
———, fine	5	4	0	—	5	14	0		
———, Mocha	5	0	0	—	5	12	0		
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	8½	—	0	0	10	per lb.	
———, Demerara	0	0	10	—	0	1	0		
Currants	5	5	0	—	5	8	0		
Figs, Turkey	2	10	0	—	2	12	0	per chest	
Flax, Riga	62	0	0	—	65	0	0	per ton.	
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	42	0	0	—	42	10	0		
Hops, new, Pockets	15	15	0	—	18	0	0	per cwt.	
———, Sussex, do.	9	0	0	—	11	4	0		
Iron, British, Bars	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	per ton.	
———, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0		
Oil, Lucca	9	10	0	—	10	0	0	per 25 galls.	
—, Galipoli	50	0	0	—	51	0	0	per ton.	
Rags	2	0	6	—	2	1	0	per cwt.	
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	6	0	—	4	8	0		
Rice, Patna	0	16	0	—	0	18	0		
——, Carolina	1	18	0	—	2	3	0		
Silk, China, raw	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	per lb.	
——, Bengal, skein	0	11	5	—	0	12	10		
Spices, Cinnamon	0	6	7	—	0	6	8		
———, Cloves	0	3	9	—	0	4	0		
———, Nutmegs	0	3	1	—	0	0	0		
———, Pepper, black	0	0	5¾	—	0	0	0		
———, white	0	1	3¾	—	0	0	0		
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	2	10	—	0	3	2	per gal.	
———, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	—	0	0	0		
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	4	—	0	2	9		
Sugar, brown	2	18	0	—	2	19	0	per cwt.	
——, Jamaica, fine	3	9	0	—	3	12	0		
——, East India, brown	1	0	0	—	1	4	0		
——, lump, fine	4	3	0	—	4	6	0		
Tallow, town-melted	1	19	0	—	0	0	0		
———, Russia, yellow	1	14	0	—	1	14	$5_{\frac{1}{2}}$		
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5	—	0	2	$5\frac{2}{3}$		
——, Hyson, best	0	5	9	—	0	6	0		
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe	
——, Port, old	42	0	0	—	48	0	0		
——, Sherry	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt	

	Feb. 17.						
4	10	0	to	5	8	0	per cwt.
3	0	0	—	3	8	0	do.
5	4	0	—	5	16	0	do.
4	10	0	—	5	10	0	do.
0	0	8½	—	0	0	10	per lb.
0	0	10¼	—	0	1	0	do.
5	0	0	—	5	8	0	per cwt.
2	10	0	—	2	12	0	per chest
54	0	0	—	57	0	0	per ton.
40	0	0	—	41	0	0	do.
12	12	0	—	16	16	0	per cwt.
9	0	0	—	10	10	0	do.
9	0	0	—	9	10	0	per ton.
6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
10	0	0	—	0	0	0	25 galls.
50	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
2	0	6	—	2	1	0	per cwt.
4	6	0	—	4	8	0	do.
0	16	0	—	0	18	0	do.
2	1	6	—	2	3	0	do.
0	13	9	—	1	0	8	per lb.
0	11	5	—	0	12	10	do.
0	6	7	—	0	6	8	do.
0	3	3	—	0	3	9	do.
0	3	0	—	0	3	1	do.
0	0	5¾	—	0	0	5⅞	do.
0	1	3¾	—	0	0	0	do.
0	2	10	—	0	3	2	per gal.
0	2	0	—	0	0	0	do.
0	2	8	—	0	3	0	do.
2	16	0	—	2	17	0	per cwt.
3	7	0	—	3	10	0	do.
1	0	0	—	1	4	0	do. *bond.*
4	2	0	—	4	5	0	do.
1	19	0	—	0	0	0	do.
1	14	3	—	0	0	0	do.
0	2	4¼	—	0	2	5½	per lb.
0	5	9	—	0	6	0	do.
20	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe
42	0	0	—	48	0	0	do.
20	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt

Course of Exchange, Feb. 17.—Amsterdam, 12 2.—Hamburgh, 37 5.—Paris, 25 80. Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 51½.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.—Birmingham, 310*l.*—Coventry, 1100*l.*—Derby, 140*l.*—Ellesmere, 72*l.*—Grand

Grand Surrey, 50*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Union, 23*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Junction, 310*l.*—Grand Western, 8*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 400*l.*—Leicester, 340*l.*—Loughbro', 4600*l.*—Oxford, 790*l.*—Trent and Mersey, 2250*l.*—Worcester, 36*l.* 10*s* —East India Docks, 158*l.*—London, 124*l.*—West India, 243*l.*—Southwark Bridge, 18*l.*—Strand, 6*l.* 15*s.*—Royal Exchange Assurance, 308*l.*—Albion, 55*l.* — Globe, 176*l.* — Gas Light Company, 80*l.* 10*s.*—City Ditto, 135*l.*

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 23d, were 92¼; 3 per Cent. Consols, 91⅞; 4 per Cent. Consols, 102⅞; New 4 per Cent. 107⅛; Bank Stock, 238½.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 14*s.*—Silver in bars, 4*s.* 11½*d.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb.* 1824: *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 90.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ALEXANDER, J. Chiswell-street, stable-keeper. (Russen
Bates, S. Tipton, corn-merchant. (Foster, Liverpool
Berry, T. Bond-court, Wallbrook, wine-merchant. (Van Sandan
Bird, G. Hollybush-place, Bethnal-green, calico-dyer. (Watson and Co. L
Bowen, W. Winnington, Salop, shopkeeper. (Adlington and Co. L
Bridges, J. and J. Dew, Bristol, brewers. (Tanner
Broadbent, W. Huddersfield, wool-stapler. (Clarke and Co. L
Brocklehurst, J. Phoside Hamlet, Derbyshire, cotton cord manufacturer. (Milne and Co. L
Browne, T. Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, plumber. (Chester
Cannon, W. Molyneux-street, Portman-square, grocer. (Hutchinson
Chillingworth, E. and T. Cooper, Redditch, Warwickshire, needle-makers. (Creswell
Coe, W. Darkhouse-lane, Billingsgate, victualler. (Arundell
Cooke, J. Frome, Somersetshire, clothier. (Hartley
Cranzaz, Sloane-street, Chelsea, merchant. (Turner
Creswell, J. Huddersfield, woolstapler. (Drew and Son, L
Cross, R. Harley Tower, Shropshire, malster. (Cooper, Shrewsbury
Crossland, W. Leeds, drysalter. (Hargreaves
Crowther, J. Wakefield, corn-factor. (Taylor
Crowther, W. Islington, apothecary. (Stevens
Davenport, J. Altrincham, Cheshire, shop-keeper. (Shaw, L
Davenport, J. and A. Dunlop, Great Portland-street, milliners. (Bennett
Davids, T. Kennington Oval, brass-founder. (Burton
Dew, W. Praed-street, Paddington, stone-mason. (Johnson, L
Dodd, W. Liverpool, paper-hanging manufacturer. (Leigh, L
Dowse, C. Chancery-lane, law-stationer. (Saunders and Co.
Drew, R. T. Orchards, Bosbury, Herefordshire, timber-merchant. (Beverley
Dryson, G. Lad-lane, Manchester, warehouseman. (Tanner, L
Eames, W. Dorset Mews West, Portman-square, horse-dealer. (Reynolds
Edie, R. Bread-street, merchant. (Smith and Co.
Freethy, T. Acton, Middlesex, carpenter. (Finnis
Gatenby, A. Manchester, wholesale grocer. (Hadfield
Gomersall, J. and B. Leeds, merchants. (Slade
Green, W. and J. H. Sampson, and R. A. Smith, Sheffield, manufacturers of metal-wares. (Branson
Hall, J. Stockport, grocer. (Eccles, Marple
Hargreaves, W. White Ash, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Dewhurst, Blackburn
Hobley, S. James-street, Covent-garden, boot and shoe maker. (Perkins and Co.
Holden, J. Brokers'-row, Moorfields, ironmonger. (Coleman
Honeysett, W. Dalston, carpenter. (Nicholls, L
Houghton, A. Huddersfield, grocer. (Battye
Howard, J. T. and N. Houghton, Lancashire, hat-manufacturers. (Willis, L.
Hughes, J. Wood-street, Cheapside, tavern-keeper. (Ware and Co. L.
Jeremy, J. Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars'-road, linen-draper. (Miller
Jones, C. Welshpool, draper. (Walker, Manchester
Jones, E. and J. Norris, Budge-row, stationers. (Brough
Kelsey, H. Pall Mall, milliner. (Leigh
Kerslake, W. Exeter, brazier. (Milcombe
Kinnear, J. Brighton, banker. (Cranch, L
Lamb, J. Newman-street, Oxford-street, clock-maker. (M'Duff
Lamb, S. Cheapside, hatter. (Fisher
Leader, E. jun. Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, upholsterer. (Thwaites
Leak, T. Kelpingham, Lincolnshire, victualler. (Lambert, L
Lloyd, D. Bankside, Southwark, timber-merchant. (Wright
Matthews, M. and J. Hopkins, Rochester, coal-merchants. (Loxley, L
Mee, J. Myfon, Hull, merchant. (Willis and Co. L
Miller, R. Paternoster-row, bookseller. (Allen
Montgomery, T. John-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer. (Webster and Son
Nash, T. Garden-row, Southwark, merchant. (Dickins
Newhouse, G. W. Little Brook-street, Hanover-square, tailor. (Tanner
Nichols, G. Bristol, victualler. (Dennett, L
Nicholson, R. North Shields, ship-owner. (Francis
Nokes, E. Norwich, merchant. (Poole, L
Nuttall, J. Wood-road Mill, near Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Hampson, Manchester
Packer, R. Tokenhouse-yard, packer. (Gatty & Co.
Pearson, T. Harringthorpe, Yorkshire, miller. (Wrglesworth and Co.
Penney, S. Shepton Mallett, grocer. (Bevan and Co.
Penney, T. G. Brighton, draper. (Walker and Co.
Perkins, J. Upper Thames-street, stationer. (Tilson
Persent, M. W. St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, table-cloth manufacturer. (Jackson
Pierce, D. B. Tottenham Court-road, grocer. (Wigley
Pim, T. B. Exwick, Devonshire, paper-maker. (Brutton, L
Pinck, J. Chichester, linen-draper. (Carter, L
Price, T. Hackleton, Northamptonsh. baker. (Yeates
Purdy, F. Mark-lane, broker. (Robinson
Richards, T. Birch-mills, Staffordshire, miller. (Williams and Co. L
Rist, C. Lombard-street, auctioneer. (Wilks and Co.
Roe, J. Torpoint, Cornwall, merchant. (Buckton, L
Ronaldson, J. J. Broad-st.-place, merchant. (Alliston
Sayers, J. Little Yarmouth, Suffolk, wine and brandy merchant. (Taylor and Co. L
Scattergood, T. Nottingham, victualler. (Long & Co.
Shaw, J. Wakefield, land-surveyor. (Battye, L
Smalley, R. Pontefract, mercer. (Blakelock
Soloman, A. Clare-court, Drury-lane, clothes-salesman. (Lake
Sneade, W. Whitchurch, Salop, timber-merchant. (Blackstock and Co. L
Tarling, T. S. Leyton, Essex, tailor. (Bousfield, L
Trotman, T. Dursley, Gloucestershire, mealman. (Bousfield, L
Turbeville, J. Canon Pion, Herefordshire, timber-dealer. (Bodenham, L
Vale, T. Leg-alley, Long Acre, coach-joiner. (Richard-on and Co.
Wharton, T. Finsbury-place, tailor. (Arnott
Whincup, W. York, spirit-merchant. (Hindsley
Worsley, H. Plymouth, dealer. (Marshall

DIVIDENDS.

Abbey, R. Alne, Yorkshire
Abbott, W. Windham-place
Anderson, A. T. Godfrey, and S. B. Williams, Salters'-hall court
Arnold, J. Prince's-st. Lothbury, and J. Storrs, New York
Barton, J. Freckenham, Suffolk
Barker, T. and F. Hudson, Stratford
Bentley and Whylt, Fenchurch-st.
Birks, S. W. Thorne
Blakey, E. New Bond-street
Bond, W. Alfringham, Cheshire
Brennard,

Brennard, T. Bread-st: Cheapside
Brown, W. A. College-hill
Bury and Co. Manchester
Canning, H. Broad-street
Carter, M. Forton-mill, Gosport
Caster, J. jun. Liverpool
Children, G. Tunbridge
Chubb, W. P. Aldgate
Chittenden, E. Ashford, Kent
Chalk, J. Blackfriars'-road
Clark, R. H. St. Mary-at-hill
Cock, W. and G. Canterbury
Collins, R. Regent-st. Oxford-st.
Dale, J. Manchester
Dawson, J. Penrith
Day, J. Fenchurch-buildings
Davies, W. Sudbury, Suffolk
Dighton, G. Rochester
Dye, R. Peckham
Fairclough, T. Liverpool
Fearman, W. New Bond-street
Fearnley, C. Crutched Friars
Gayfer, T. Bruisyard
Gear, J. Nottingham
George, J. Park-st. Hanover-sq.
Goddard, S. Cornhill
Goodchild, J. sen. and jun. Low Pallien, Durham
Greenhow, W. Manchester
Green, W. jun. Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell
Hardy and Dale, Manchester
Harris, F. Lisle-st. Leicester-sq.
Hay, J. and J. Hill, High-street, Southwark
Hebdin, W. Leeds, A. O. Hebdin, Parliament-street, and J. Brown, sen. Leeds
Hilbers, H. G. New London-st.
Holland, S. and T. S. Williams, Liverpool
Holland, S. P. Worcester
Hulkes, T. E. Rochester
Hyde, W. Earl-street, Blackfriars
James, J. Wood-street, Cheapside
James, R. New London-street
Jackson, J. and W. Dowgate Wharf
Jackson, J. Appelton, Durham
Jones, R. P. Abergavenny
Jones, T. Greencroft, Durham
Krauss, J. Manchester
Langster, G. Highbury-terrace
Lowe, W. Fields
Miller, J. Burlington Arcade
Moss, C. Cheltenham
Neale, J. Liverpool
Newman, J. M. Bromsgrove, Worcestershire
Oliver, J. Broad-street, Golden-sq.
Parker, C. Colchester
Pethurst, J. Cranbrook
Purchas, R. W. and R. Tredwen, Chepstow
Ritchie and Bigsby, Deptford
Rycroft, J. Idle, Yorkshire
Sarvis, A. Sloane-street, Chelsea
Smith, J. jun. Ramsgate
Smith, M. H. Burslem
Strickland, J. and J. Newgate-market
Sutcliffe, B. Cheapside
Symes, W. Crewkerne
Thomas, W. Blewett's-buildings, Fetter-lane
Thurtell, J. Bradwell, Suffolk
Troughton and Son, Wood-street, Cheapside
Trudgett, W. Bury St. Edmunds
Tucker, J. H. Jermyn-street
Vivian, S. Tywardreath
Watson, T. Longsight, Manchester
Wagstaff and Baylis, Kidderminster
Waters, R. Union-court, Broad-st.
Wright, J. sen. Hart-street, Bloomsbury
Younge and Deakin, Sheffield.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 3d inst. Parliament was opened by commission, his Majesty's health not permitting him to do it in person; and the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's Address, as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you his Majesty's deep regret, that, in consequence of indisposition, he is prevented from meeting you in Parliament upon the present occasion.—It would have been a peculiar satisfaction to his Majesty, to be enabled in person to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country. Trade and commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad.—An increasing activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture.—The growth of the revenue is such, as not only to sustain public credit, and to prove the unimpaired productiveness of our resources, but (what is yet more gratifying to his Majesty's feelings) to evince a diffusion of comfort among the great body of his people.—Agriculture is recovering from the depression under which it laboured; and, by the steady operation of natural causes, is gradually re-assuming the station to which its importance entitles it among the great interests of the nation. At no former period has there prevailed throughout all classes of the community in this island, a more cheerful spirit of order, or a more just sense of the advantages which, under the blessing of Providence, they enjoy.—In Ireland, which has for some time past been the subject of his Majesty's particular solicitude, there are many indications of amendment, and his Majesty relies upon your continued endeavours to secure the welfare and happiness of that part of the United Kingdom.—His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that he has every reason to believe that the progress of our internal prosperity and improvement will not be disturbed by any interruption of tranquillity abroad.—His Majesty continues to receive from the powers his allies, and generally from all princes and states, assurances of their earnest desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of friendship with his Majesty; and nothing is omitted on his Majesty's part, as well to preserve general peace as to remove any causes of disagreement, and to draw closer the bonds of amity between other nations and Great Britain.—The negotiations which have been so long carried on through his Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople for the arrangement of differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte are, as his Majesty flatters himself, drawing near to a favourable termination.—A Convention has been concluded between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of the country upon the court of Vienna.—His Majesty has directed that a copy of this convention shall be laid before you, and he relies on your assistance for the execution of some of its provisions.—Anxiously as his Majesty deprecated the commencement of the war in Spain, he is every day more satisfied that in the strict neutrality which he determined to observe in that contest (and which you so cordially approved) he best consulted the true interests of his people.—With respect to the provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, his Majesty's conduct has been open and consistent, and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other powers.—His Majesty has appointed consuls to reside

reside at the principal ports and places of those provinces, for the protection of the trade of his subjects. As to any further measures, his Majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion, to be exercised as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people, may appear to his Majesty to require.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates for the year are prepared, and shall be forthwith laid before you.—The numerous points at which, under present circumstances, his Majesty's naval force is necessarily distributed, and the occasion which has arisen for strengthening his garrisons in the West Indies, have rendered unavoidable some augmentation of his establishments by sea and land.—His Majesty has, however, the gratification of believing, that notwithstanding the increase of expense incident to these augmentations, it will still be in your power, after providing for the services of the year, to make arrangements, in some parts of our system of taxation, which may afford relief to certain important branches of the national industry.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he has not been inattentive to the desire expressed by the House of Commons in the last session of Parliament, that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the negro slaves in the West Indies. His Majesty has directed the necessary information relating to this subject to be laid before you. —His Majesty is confident that you will bestow your best attention and assistance to any proposition which may be submitted to you, for promoting the moral improvement of the negroes, by an extended plan of religious instruction, and by such other measures as may gradually conduce to the same end. But his Majesty earnestly recommends to you to treat this whole subject with the calmness and discretion which it demands.—It is a subject perplexed with difficulties, which no sudden effort can disentangle.—To excite exaggerated expectations in those who are the objects of your benevolence, would be as fatal to their welfare as to that of their employers.—And his Majesty assures himself you will bear in mind, that in the correction of a long-standing and complicated system, in which the fortunes and the safety of large classes of his Majesty's subjects are involved, that course of proceeding is alone likely to attain practical good, and to avoid aggravation of evil, in which due regard shall be paid to considerations of justice, and in which caution shall temper zeal."

The Lords Somers and Lorton moved and seconded the address in one House, and Mr. Rowland Hill, and Mr. Daley, in the other. Lord Holland and Mr. Brougham forcibly arraigned the foreign policy of ministers, particularly in regard to Spain; after which, the motions were agreed to.

The treaty effected by Lord Exmouth with the Algerines being now disregarded by them, and their cruizers having again begun to capture Christian ships, for the purpose of making slaves of those on-board, a British man-of-war has re-captured one of these vessels in the very port of Algiers; and the London Gazette announces the appointment of convoys to the Mediterranean. Though we have ourselves but just ceased to be slave-dealers, yet, as the principle is now impugned by all civilized nations, it will perhaps be necessary to adduce the argument of force to convince these Algerines; and a formidable expedition is expected to proceed against them.

In a statement of the Finances of the year, it appears that the income is 51,265,000*l.* and the expenditure 51,198,471*l.*; but, as credit is given for 1,500,000*l.* received from Austria, through Rothchild and Co. in part of 2,500,000*l.* to compound for 20,000,000*l.* and for 4,620,000*l.* from the trustees of half-pay pensions; with a *debit* for 5,134,458*l.* for the Sinking Fund, a surplus appears of 1,053,071*l.* It is proposed, therefore, to lessen the duty on coals in the port of London, to reduce that on wool, silk, and rum; and to withdraw the bounties given to the fisheries and Irish linen trade. The item of expenditure which cannot fail to excite general disgust is 300,000*l.* more on Windsor Castle! On the side of income, it is proposed to save 375,000*l.* by reducing 75,000,000*l.* of four per cent. stock to three and a half. *On this subject, and in regard to the finances of the country generally, we proudly refer to the valuable sheet which is prefixed to the present Number, and which for many years must remain a matchless document for reference.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

Columbia and Mexico have entered into a league, offensive and defensive, to maintain their independence; in which Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, are expected to concur. In the mean time, Ferdinand is adding to his absurdities by *directing* them to sing *Te Deums* for his restoration, and by *permitting* them to carry on a free trade!

The Brazilian legitimate, or Emperor Pedro,

Pedro, as he styles himself, has kept better faith than could have been expected of him. When he dissolved the Assembly, and seized on the members, he pledged himself to promulgate a free Constitution in a few days; and he has kept his word. Its chief parts have reached Europe, and we give a copy below. Our readers will perceive that there exists no ground to complain of its principles; and, if respected, it seems likely to secure the prosperity of Brazil.

TITLE I.—*Of the Empire of Brazil, its Territory, Government, Dynasty, and Religion.*

Art. 1. The empire of Brazil is the political association of all Brazilian citizens. They form a free and independent nation, which admits of no other bond of union or federation which may be opposed to its independence.

Art. 2. Its territory is divided into provinces, in the form at present existing, which may be subdivided, as the good of the State requires.

Art. 3. Its government is a monarchy, hereditary, constitutional, and representative.

Art. 4. The reigning dynasty is that of Senhor Don Pedro, the existing Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil.

Art. 5. The Catholic Apostolic Roman religion shall continue to be the religion of the empire. All other religions will be permitted, with their domestic or particular worship, without any external form of temple.

TITLE II.—*Of Bazilian Citizens.*

Art. 6. Those shall be Brazilian citizens —1. who are born in Brazil, whether free-born or freed men. This will be the case though the father be a foreigner, provided he does not reside in Brazil in the service of his nation. 2. The sons of a Brazilian father, or the illegitimate children of a Brazilian mother born in a foreign country, who may come to establish their domicile in the empire. 3. The children of a Brazilian father, who may be in a foreign country, in the service of the empire, even though they should not come to establish themselves in Brazil. 4. All those born in Portugal or its possessions, who being resident in Brazil at the time of proclaiming the independence of the provinces in which they reside, shall adhere to that independence expressly or tacitly by continuing their residence. 5. Naturalized foreigners, whatever be their religion. The law shall determine the qualities necessary to obtain naturalization.

Art. 7. He shall lose his rights of Brazilian citizen—1. Who naturalizes himself in a foreign country. 2. Who, without leave from the Emperor, shall accept employment, pension, or decoration from any foreign Government. 3. He who is banished by judicial sentence.

Art. 8. The exercise of political rights is suspended.—1. By incapacity, physical or moral. 2. By judicial degradation.

TITLE III.—*Of Powers and the National Representation.*

Art. 9. The division and harmony of political powers is the conservative principle of the rights of the citizens, and the most secure means of establishing the effective guarantees which the constitution offers.

Art. 10. The political powers recognized by the constitution of Brazil are four—the legislative power, the moderating power, the executive power, and the judicial power.

Art. 11. The representatives of the Brazilian nation are the Emperor and the General Assembly.

Art. 12. All powers in the empire of Brazil are delegations from the nation.

TITLE IV.—*Of the Legislative Power.*

Chapter I.—*Of the branches of the Legislative Power.*

Art. 13. The legislative power is delegated to the General Assembly with the sanction of the Emperor.

Art. 14. The General Assembly is composed of two chambers—the chamber of deputies, and the chamber of senators or senate.

Art. 15. It belongs to the General Assembly.—1. To take the oath of the Emperor, the Imperial Prince, the Regent or Regency. 2. To elect the Regent or Regency, and to mark the limits of its authority. 3. To recognize the Imperial Prince as successor to the throne, in the first meeting after his birth. 4. To nominate a tutor to the Emperor when a minor, in case his father shall not have nominated one in his testament. To resolve the doubts that may arise relative to the succession to the throne. 6. On the death of the Emperor, or a vacancy of the throne, to institute an inquiry into the administration which has concluded, and to reform abuses introduced into it. 7. To select a new dynasty in case of the extinction of the present one. 8. To make laws, to interpret them, and to suspend them. 9. To watch over the constitution, and to promote the general good. 10. To fix annually the public charges, and to assess the direct contribution. 11. To fix annually on the report of the Government, the ordinary and extraordinary forces by sea and land. 12. To grant or to refuse an entrance to foreign troops, by sea or land, within the empire or its ports. 13. To authorize the Government to contract loans. 14. To establish convenient means for the payment of the public debt. 15. To regulate the administration of the national domains, and to decree their alienation. 16. To create or

suppress public employments, and to establish those that are ordered. 17. To determine the weight, value, inscription, type, and denomination of money, as well as to regulate weights and measures.

Art. 16. Each legislature shall last four years, and every session four months.

Art. 17. Each of the chambers shall have the title of "The august and most worthy Representatives of the Nation."

Art. 18. The imperial session of opening will every year be the 3d of May.

Art. 19. The session of prorogation shall likewise be imperial, and both shall take place in general assembly, the two chambers being united.

Art. 20. The ceremonial, and the manner in which the Emperor shall take part in the business, shall be settled by an interior regulation.

Art. 21. The nomination of the respective Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the chamber, the verification of the powers of its members, the form of the oath, and the internal police, shall be executed according to regulations to be enacted.

Art. 22. In the meeting of the two chambers, the President of the Senate shall preside; the deputies and senators shall occupy places promiscuously.

Art. 23. To constitute a chamber at the commencement of a session, it will be necessary that the half of the members, and one more, should have assembled.

Art. 24. The sittings of both chambers shall be public, with the exception of cases where the public good will require secret sittings.

Art. 25. Business shall be decided by a plurality of votes of the members present.

Art. 26. The members of each of the Chambers are inviolable on account of the opinions which they shall utter in the exercise of their functions.

Art. 27. No senator or deputy, during his deputation, can be arrested by any authority, except by order of his respective chamber, unless in *flagrante delicto* of a capital crime.

Art. 28. If any senator or deputy be denounced, the judge suspending every ulterior proceeding shall give an account to his respective chamber, which shall decide whether the proceeding is to go on, and whether the member shall be suspended in the exercise of his functions.

Art. 29. Senators or deputies may be elected Ministers, or Councillors of State, with this difference; that the senator may continue in his chamber, while the deputy must be sent to a new election.

Art. 30. They may enjoy the two offices, if they exercised one of them at the moment of election.

Art. 31. No person can be at the same time a member of the two chambers.

Art. 32. The exercise of any other function, except that of Councillor or Minister of State, ceases as long as the functions of the deputy or senator continues.

Art. 33. In the interval of the sessions the Emperor shall not have it in his power to employ a senator or deputy beyond the empire; nor shall they exercise these employments when they would render it impossible to attend on the convocation of the chambers.

Art. 34. If the good of the State should render in any unforeseen case a breach of this rule necessary, the respective chamber shall determine on that necessity.

Chapter II.—*Of the Chamber of Deputies.*

Art. 35. The Chamber of Deputies is elective and temporary.

Art. 36. The Chamber of Deputies has the initiative.—1. On taxes. 2. On recruiting. 3. On the choice of a dynasty, in case of the extinction of the reigning family.

Art. 37. The Chamber of Deputies shall likewise have the initiative in the following cases: 1. An inquiry into the past administration, and the reform of abuses introduced into it. 2. The discussion of propositions made by the Executive Power.

Art. 38. They shall likewise decree the impeachment of Ministers.

Art. 39. The deputies shall enjoy during the session a pecuniary subsidy besides receiving the expences of their journey to and from the chamber.

Chapter III.—*Of the Senate.*

Art. 40. The Senate is composed of members elected for life, and will be organized by a provincial election.

Art. 41. Every province shall elect a number of senators equal to half its deputies, if the number of deputies be an even one—if not, a number less than the half by one. Thus a province which sends 11 deputies shall only elect five senators.

Art. 42. But if a province has only one deputy, it shall nevertheless have a senator.

Art. 43. The elections shall take place in the same way as for the deputies, but in triple lists, and the Emperor shall choose the third part of the whole list.

Art. 44. Vacancies shall be filled up in the same way as a first election.

Art. 45. To be a senator it is required, —1. That he be a Brazilian citizen, and enjoy political rights.—2. That he be forty, or upwards. 3. That he be a person of knowledge, capacity, and virtue, giving a preference to those who have performed services to their country. 4. That he enjoy an income from land, industry, or commerce, of 800 milreis.

Art. 46. The Princes of the Imperial House are of right members of the Senate, and take their seat as soon as they are 25 years of age.

Art. 47. It is the exclusive privilege of the Senate.—1. To take cognizance of the

the individual offences committed by the Royal Family, the Ministers, and the Councillors of State, and the Senators; and the offences of the Deputies during the period of the legislative session.—2. To enforce the responsibility of the Secretaries and Councillors of State. 3. To expedite letters for the convocation of the assembly, in case the Emperor has not done so two months after the time prescribed by the constitution. 4. To convoke the Assembly on the death of the Emperor, for the election of a Regency, when necessary.

Art. 48. In proceeding against crimes, the impeachment of which does not belong to the Chamber of Deputies, the Procurer of the Crown shall be the accuser.

Art. 49. The sessions of the Senate shall commence and finish at the same time as those of the Chamber of Deputies.

Art. 50. With the exception of the cases ordered by the constitution, every meeting of the Senate beyond the time of the sittings of the Chamber of Deputies is illicit and of no effect.

Art. 51. The salary of the senators shall be one half more than that of the deputies.

Chapter IV.—*Of the Proposition, Discussion, Sanction, and Promulgation of Laws.*

Art. 52. The proposing, the opposing, and the approving of projects of laws is within the power of each of the Chambers.

Art. 53. The Executive Power exercises, through any of the Ministers of State, the proposition of laws; but these propositions can only be converted into projects of law after an examination by a commission of the Chamber.

Art. 54. Ministers may assist and discuss propositions, but are not allowed to vote, unless they be members of the chamber.

Chapter V.—*Of the Councils General of the Provinces and their Jurisdiction.*

Art. 71. The Constitution recognizes and guarantees the right of every citizen to take a management in the affairs of his province, which may have a relation to his individual interests.

Art. 72. This right will be exercised by chambers of districts, and councils called "Councils General of the Provinces."

Art. 73. Each of these councils shall consist of 21 members, in the most populous provinces.

Chapter VI.—*Of the Elections.*

Art. 90. The nomination of the Deputies and Senators for the General Assembly and of the Councils General of the provinces shall take place by indirect elections, the mass of active citizens electing in parochial assemblies the electors of provinces, and the latter choosing the representatives of the nation and the province.

Art. 91. and 92. All Brazilian citizens have a vote in the parochial assemblies, with the exception of minors, military officers, priests, monks, servants, and a description of persons that may be called paupers.

Art. 93. Those who cannot vote in the parochial assemblies cannot be members of, or vote for any authority.

Art. 94. Fixes the qualification of a provincial elector at 200 milrees, arising from land, industry, or commerce.

Art. 95. Freedmen cannot vote at provincial elections.

Art. 96. To be eligible to the Chamber of Deputies a qualification of 400 milrees of net annual income is required. Naturalized foreigners, and persons not professing the religion of the state, are excluded.

Title V.—*Of the Executive Power.*

Art. 100. The title of the Emperor shall be that of "Constitutional Emperor, and perpetual Defender of Brazil;" he shall be addressed by "Imperial Majesty."

Art. 101. The Emperor exercises the moderating power,—1. By nominating the senators as prescribed in article 43. 2. By convoking the extraordinary General Assembly in the interval between the sessions. 3. By sanctioning the decrees of this Assembly to give them the force of law. 4. By proroguing the General Assembly, and dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, in cases in which the safety of the State shall require it. 5. By nominating his ministers. 6. By suspending magistrates. 7 and 8. by pardoning and granting amnesties.

Chapter II.—*Of the Executive Power.*

Art. 102. The Emperor is the chief Executive Power, which he exercises through his Ministers of State. The following are its principal attributions.—1. He convokes the General Assembly. 2. He nominates bishops, magistrates, commanders by sea and land, and ambassadors. He forms alliances and enters into political foreign negotiations. He declares war and makes peace. He gives letters of naturalization, &c. &c.

Art. 103. The Emperor, before being proclaimed, shall take before the President of the Senate the following oath—"I swear to maintain the Roman Catholic religion, the integrity and indivisibility of the empire, to observe, and to cause to be observed, the political constitution of the Brazilian nation, and the laws of the empire; and to provide for the welfare of Brazil as far as in me lies."

Art. 104. The emperor cannot go out of Brazil without the consent of the General Assembly; and, if he does so, he is considered as abdicating the Crown.

Chapter IV.—*Of the Imperial Succession.*

Art. 116. The Senhor Don Pedro I., by the unanimous acclamation of the people, now Constitutional emperor and perpetual Defender, shall always reign in Brazil.

Art. 117. His legitimate posterity shall succeed

succeed to the throne, according to the regular order of primogeniture and representation, the anterior line being always preferred to the posterior; in the same line, the nearest degree to the more remote; in the same degree the masculine sex to the feminine; and in the same sex, the person more aged to the younger.

Art. 118. In the case of the lines of the legitimate descendants of Don Pedro I. becoming extinct, the General Assembly shall, during the life of the last descendant, elect a new dynasty.

Art. 119. No foreigner can succeed to the imperial crown of Brazil.

Art. 120. The marriage of the Princess, presumptive heir of the crown, shall take place with the emperor's approbation. In case there should be no emperor at the time when such marriage is proposed, it cannot be concluded without the approbation of the General Assembly. Her husband can take no part in the government, and not to be called emperor until he have a son or daughter by the empress.

Chapter VI.—*Of the Ministry.*

Art. 131. There shall be different secretaryships of state, to which shall be referred the affairs belonging to each.

Art. 132. Orders shall proceed from the ministers of state, otherwise they cannot be executed.

Art. 133. The ministers of state shall be responsible,—1. For treason. 2. For corruption, subornation, or extortion. 3. The abuse of power. 4. For failure in the observance of the law. 6. For acts contrary to the liberty, security, or property of citizens. 6. For any waste of public property.

Art. 134. A particular law shall specify the nature of these offences, and the manner of proceeding against them.

Art. 135. The ministers cannot escape from their responsibility, in consequence of any orders given by the emperor, whether verbal or written.

Art. 136. Foreigners, although they may be naturalized, cannot become ministers of state.

The Council of State.

Art. 137. There shall be a council of state composed of councillors for life, appointed by the emperor.

Art. 138. Their number shall not exceed ten.

Art. 139. In this number the ministers of state are not to be included; neither shall the ministers act as councillors of state, without being expressly appointed for that purpose by the emperor.

Art. 140. The same qualifications are requisite for a councillor of state as for a senator.

Art. 141. Before taking the oath, the councillors of state may swear, in presence of the emperor, to maintain the Catholic religion, to respect the constitution and the laws, to be faithful to the emperor, and to give him conscientious advice, having in view only the welfare of the nation.

Art. 142. The opinion of the councillors shall be heard on all important business, and on the general measures of administration; but principally on questions of war or peace, negotiations with foreign powers, and on any occasion on which the emperor may propose to exercise any of the functions of the moderating power pointed out in Art. 100, with the exception of the 6th.

Art. 143. The councillors of state shall be held responsible for any advice they may give with the design of violating the laws or the interests of the state.

Art. 144. The imperial prince, on coming of age, shall be president of the council of state. The other princes of the imperial family cannot become members of the council, except by the appointment of the emperor. The princes are not to be included in the number specified in Art. 138.

Military Force.

Art. 145. Every Brazilian is required to bear arms in defence of the independence and integrity of the empire, and to protect it against its enemies, foreign and domestic.

Art. 146. The General Assembly not having determined on the permanent amount of the naval and military force, it shall remain at its present amount until the above-mentioned assembly shall either increase or diminish it.

Art. 147. The military force is essentially obedient. It can never be assembled, except by command of the legitimate authority.

Art. 148. It belongs to the executive power to employ the naval and military force as may be expedient for the security of the empire.

Art. 149. Officers of the army and navy cannot be deprived of their commissions, except by the sentence of a competent tribunal.

Art. 150. A special ordinance will regulate the organization of the Brazilian army and navy, their promotions, pay, and discipline.

Title VI.—*Of the Judicial Power.*

Chap. I.—*Of Judges and Courts of Justice.*

Art. 151. The judicial power is independent, and shall be composed of judges and jurors, both in civil and criminal cases, in such manner as the law shall hereafter determine.

Art. 152. The jurors shall pronounce on the fact, and the judges shall apply the law.

Art. 153. The judges shall be perpetual; by which it is not to be understood that some may not be transferred to other offices and places, at the time and in the manner which the law shall determine.

Art.

Art. 154. On complaints being preferred, the emperor can suspend the judges, after giving them audience, and consulting the council of state.

Art. 155. Judges cannot be displaced, except by a sentence.

Art. 156. All judges of law and officers of justice are responsible for the abuses of power and transgressions committed in the discharge of their duties.

Art. 157. Judges may be prosecuted for subornation, corruption, or extortion; and the action may be instituted within a year and a day, either by the person aggrieved or by any other, the forms of process established by law being observed.

Art. 158. In order to the trying of causes in the second and dernier resort, there shall be established in the provinces the tribunals necessary for public convenience.

Art. 159. In criminal cases the examinations of the witnesses, and all the proceedings of the trial, shall be published immediately on the decision.

Art. 160. In civil causes, or actions for civil penalties, the parties may nominate arbitrators.

Art. 161. Without proof of reconciliation having been attempted, no prosecution can be commenced.

Art. 162. For this purpose there shall be justices of the peace, who shall be elected at the same time and manner as the members of the Chambers. Their powers and districts shall be regulated by law.

Art. 163. Besides the court which must exist in the capital of the empire, as well as in the provinces, there will also be a court entitled the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, at which will preside judges selected from the other courts, according to their seniority.

Art. 164. The duties of this tribunal will be,—1. To permit or to refuse the revision of causes in the way determined by the law. 2. To inquire into the abuses committed by its own officers, or those of the other courts, persons connected with the diplomatic body, and the presidents of the provinces. 3. To investigate and to decide on disputes respecting the jurisdiction and competency of the provincial courts.

TITLE VII.—*Of the Administration and Economy of the Provinces.*

Chapter I.—*Of Administrations.*

Art. 165. In each province there shall be a president, appointed by the emperor, who will have the power of removing him, when such a measure may be deemed expedient for the welfare of the state.

Art. 166. The law will determine the attributes and authority of these presidents.

Chapter II.—*Of the Councils.*

Art. 167. In all the cities and towns now existing, and in those which may hereafter be created, there shall be councils for managing the economical and municipal government of the said cities and towns.

Art. 168. The councils shall be elected and composed of the number of landholders which the law may determine; and he who may obtain the greatest number of votes shall be president.

Art. 169. The functions of these councils, the formation of their police, the application of their revenues, and all their useful attributes, shall be decreed by a regulating law.

The clause relative to the rights of citizens, in our next.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JANUARY 24.—The Fox Club held their anniversary meeting at Greilion's Hotel, Albemarle-street. The Duke of Sussex, and all the select personal friends of Mr. Fox, in London, were present.

—. The Old Bailey sessions closed, when sentence of death was passed on thirteen prisoners; five were sentenced to transportation for life; one for fourteen, and fifty-seven for seven years; eighty-five to various terms of imprisonment, and minor punishments; and two sentences were respited.

27.—The Ship Owners' Society held their annual meeting, at the City of London Tavern, the Earl of Liverpool in the chair. There were more than 300 persons present; among them were Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson. Both addressed the meeting at great length, and reported the commerce of the country to be in a prosperous state.

28.—The common-council resolved to place in their court a marble bust of the late patriotic Granville Sharp.

31.—A Silver Cup, finely wrought, of a large size, with an appropriate superscription, presented to Mr. Cobbett, from the proprietors of one-horse carts of Kensington and its vicinity, as a grateful testimony for his exertions in reducing the turnpike tolls to the amount authorised by law.

Feb. 3.—Parliament opened by commission.

4.—A forgery on the Bank of England, to the amount of 26,000l. discovered. It was committed in the consols.

—. Intelligence received of a horrid massacre having taken place at Para, Brazils. Two hundred and fifty-two persons, chiefly blacks, confined in the hold of

of a vessel, from suspicion of intended murder of all the Europeans in the place, were barbarously destroyed.

6.—The brigantine, John of Cork, struck on the rock of Penrhos, near Holyhead, when nine passengers, men, women, and children, with two of the crew, were drowned.

—. A manufactory in Spicer-street, Spitalfields, belonging to Mr. Bridgman, tallow-melter, burnt down, and property to the amount of 10,000 destroyed.

—. 2,500,000l. in specie, said to be the final dividend of the Austrian loan, landed at Dover, and arrived in safety in the metropolis. The rest has been raised in London.

10.—A meeting of the West India proprietors took place in the City, when a petition to the King was unanimously resolved upon, praying him to withhold his sanction from any legislative measure which might affect the Colonies, or insist upon a full compensation to the Planters, if parliament should consider the emancipation of the slaves a national object.

11.—A meeting of the proprietors of East India stock, held at the India House, when Sir John Doyle put the three following questions to the chairman, Sir Robert Wigram—Whether an embezzlement of 350,000l. had not been discovered against the Marquis of Hastings—whether they had not refused him 5,000l. a-year on that account—whether they did not intend to impeach him? To these questions several directors answered in the negative; but the chairman pertinaciously refused any reply, on the ground of irregularity. In truth, the charge which appeared in a weekly newspaper, is utterly without foundation. The company appear to have lost that sum in a transaction with the Nizam, having agreed to pay his debts, which included a recent loan from a British subject; but the connection of the Marquis of Hastings with the transaction was merely ministerial, and unattended by the slightest advantage to himself. It is also understood that 60,000l. had been voted as an equivalent for the 5,000l. a year. Nothing but the genius of malignity could have invented or given countenance to the vile slander.

11.—A public meeting held in the city, Sir Charles Price in the chair, when it was resolved to petition parliament for a repeal of the duties on coal, entering the port of London.

—. The Court of Common-Council, on the motion of Mr. Slade, agreed to petition parliament, to vest the coal duties for the future in the hands of commissioners; for the improvement of the metropolis, by opening new lines of streets, widening others, &c. &c.

14.—A public meeting held in the Great Room of the Auction Mart, Mr. Shuttleworth in the chair: when it was resolved to establish a reading-room.

15th.—The cause of Mr. Clement argued before the court of the Duchy of Lancaster, in regard to the bold, and to our minds unjustifiable, step of levying the fine of 500l. imposed on him for publishing the trials of Thistlewood, &c. contrary to a fiat, which we think illegal, of the court. No man in England, according to Magna Charta, can be mulcted but by the verdict of his peers; and, if the court had any authority, it would have been easy to have brought the whole question before a jury. For our parts, we should advise an action against the sheriff, in this and all similar cases. Whatever be the decision, a public subscription ought to indemnify Mr. Clement.

21.—The Lord Mayor gave a grand dinner to General Mina, to the brother of Riego, and various Spanish and Greek patriots.

The months of December, January, and February, have been remarkable for their mildness. Middlesex has experienced but little snow and trifling frosts, scarcely sufficient to supply the ice-houses of the confectioners. The sunny days have at the same time equalled the humid ones.

MARRIED.

David Getting, esq. of Wandsworth, to Miss Mary Taylor Talboys, of Oxted, Surrey.

At the friend's meeting-house, St. Martin's lane, Mr. George Lovell, of Bristol, to Miss Margaret Corder, of Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Watkins, of Dedham, to Miss Stewart, of Epping.

At Tottenham, Samuel P. Reikman, esq. to Mary, daughter of William Hobson, esq. of Markfields, Middlesex.

John Schneider, esq. to Miss Goad, both of Southgate.

T. G. T. Hamilton, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Maria Mason, of Brixton.

Mr. James Winstanley, of Chatham-place, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Samuel Rhodes, esq. of Islington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Hoskins, esq. of North Perrott, Somersetshire, to Charlotte Mary, daughter of James Adams, esq. of Berkeley-square.

Samuel Page, esq. of Dulwich, to Miss Mary Ann Harrison, of Brook House, Herts.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, William Smythe Owen, esq. to Miss Madocks, of Fron-Iw, Denbighshire.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. H. Shepherd, to Mrs. Wood, widow of R. W. esq. of Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square.

The Rev. W. Heberden, of Great Bookham, Surrey, to Elvina Rainier, daughter of J. Underwood, esq. of Gloucester-place.

John

John Waite, esq. of Old Burlington-street, to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the late M. Anthony, esq. of Shipponhouse, Berks.

Mr. Thomas Stanynought, of Mornington-place, to Miss Collins, of Rutmond Green.

S. Plumbe, esq. of Russell-street, to Miss Emma Lloyd, of Clapton.

Mr. William Booker, of Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, to Miss Mary Katenbeck, of Edmonton.

Mr. Charrington, of Carshalton, to Miss Clarissa Tayler, of Mitcham.

J. G. Jenkins, esq. of Sidmouth, to Miss Cecilia Knowles, of Englefield-green.

William Dermer, esq. of Chelsea, to Catherine Mary, daughter of the Rev. E. N. Walter, rector of Leigh, Essex.

Major C. W. Ellwood, of the Company's Service, to Anne Katherine, daughter of E. J. Curteis, esq. M.P. for Sussex.

At Cheam, Thomas Comber, esq. of Allington, Sussex, to Henrietta Matilda, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Peach.

Capt. Polhill, of the Dragoon Guards, to Frances Margaretta, daughter of the late John Deakin, esq. of Bagthorpe-house, Nottinghamshire.

Mr. Purden, of Union-street, Bath, to Miss Lea, of Regent-street, Piccadilly.

Mr. Joseph Garry, of St. George's, Bloomsbury, to Miss Harriet Towers, of Windsor.

Mr. Benjamin Hyett, of Westminster, to Miss Childs, of St. Mary's-square, Gloucester.

DIED.

In Park-street, Westminster, 70, the *Rev. John Hallam.*

In Colebrook-row, Islington, 72, *Jasper Cox, esq.* many years partner in the respectable firm of Collett, Cox, and Co.

At Walworth, 75, *T. Hill, esq.*

At Camberwell, *Margaret*, wife of Tobias Browne, jun. esq. surgeon.

In Portland-street, *Miss E. Meredith*, of Ludlow.

In Cadogan-place, *John Tulton, esq.* formerly of Sugnall-hall, Staffordshire.

At Peckham, *Mary*, widow of Rear-admiral S. W. Clayton.

At East Sheen, Surrey, *J. Larpent, esq.*

At Battersea Rise, *Francis*, daughter of J. A. Clarke, esq.

In Southwark, *Mr. Edward Grainger*, an eminent lecturer in anatomy and physiology.

At Camberwell, *W. Hammond, esq.*

In Great Stanhope-street, Park-lane, 68, *Bamber Gascoyne, esq.* father of the Marchioness of Salisbury, and formerly M.P. for Liverpool, a steady supporter of all the late wars, &c. &c.

At Carshalton, 68, *Mrs. Rose*, wife of the Rev. William R.

At Brixton, 68, *William Taylor, esq.*

At Tottenham, 74, *Peter Taylor, esq.*

In Bishopsgate, 66, *Catherine*, wife of Abraham Evans, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Bayswater, 85, *Charles Frederic Baumgarten*, a very eminent musician of the old school; of whom we hope to furnish some particulars in our next.

In Southampton-street, Strand, the *Rev. J. Lempriere*, D.D. rector of Meeth and Newton Petrock, Devonshire, author of the well-known Classical Dictionary, also of a Biographical Dictionary, and other works, in which he proved himself a very superior and accurate scholar.

In Wigmore-street, 68, *William Childe, esq.* of Kinlet, Shropshire.

On Champion-hill, Camberwell, *J. Gay, esq.* of Gimmingham, Norfolk.

At Woolwich, 73, *Mrs. Hartley*, the once beautiful and admired actress, and the contemporary of Garrick. Her extreme beauty and the truth and nature of her acting attracted universal admiration, and caused her to rank the highest (as a female) in her profession previous to the appearance of Mrs. Siddons. Mr. Hull had written his tragedy of *Henry the Second, or Fair Rosamond*, several years previous to its production, and despaired of obtaining a proper representative for the character of *Rosamond* until Mrs. Hartley appeared. Mason, also, the celebrated poet, wrote his tragedy of *Elfrida*, that she might personify the principal character. *Elfrida* has always been admired as a beautiful poem, but it is not calculated for stage effect; it was, nevertheless, at that time supported, and even rendered highly attractive, by the person and talents of Mrs. Hartley. She was the very favorite subject of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and appears as the beautiful female in a number of his most celebrated pictures. Two, in particular, are professed portraits of her; "Mrs. Hartley as *Jane Shore*," and "Mrs. Hartley as a *Bacchante*." In the splendid procession of the Jubilee, she personated the Tragic Muse, and this was one of her best characters on the stage.

In Upper Seymour-street, *Judith*, widow of Gen. Sir R. Laurie.

At Chiswick, the *Rev. Dr. Horne.*

In Hill-street, *Mrs. Kemeys Tynte*, widow of John Kemeys T. esq.

At Kensington, 63, *Mrs. Buckland*, widow of Thomas B. esq.

At Lambeth-terrace, 53, *T. Woodhouse, esq.* deputy auditor of India Accounts.

At Streatham-common, *Mr. A. Wilson.*

At Albany-house, 69, *William Osgoode, esq.* barrister-at-law, M.A. of Christchurch, Oxford, and formerly chief justice of Canada. At the time of his decease he was also one of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the fees of courts of justice.

Previously

Previously to his appointment abroad, he practised some years in the Court of Chancery, and then published an elaborate "Treatise on the Law of Descents."

At Hampstead, 89, *John Watts, esq.* many years deputy-comptroller of the Post Office.

John Mitchell, esq. late of Milk-street, Cheapside.

At Stockwell, 87, *Mrs. Ann Mackay*, widow of Henry M. esq. of Streatham.

In Bridge-street, Southwark, 68, *R. Pott, esq.*

In Dover-street, 90, *Margaret*, widow of the Hon. General Thomas Gage.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, 49, *Capt. R. Giles*, R.N.

At Oxted, Surrey, *Lieut.-Col. Francis William Bellis.*

In Percy-street, *James Harvey*, M.D. fellow of the College of Physicians.

At Alfred-house, Camberwell, 42, *Vincent Wanostrocht*, LL D. author of several school-books in the French language.

In St. James's-palace, the *Countess of Harrington*, a distinguished courtier of the last reign.

In Great George-street, 73, *John Fane, esq.* M.P. for Oxfordshire. He represented that county in eight successive parliaments, and was in public and private life an amiable man.

Sir J. Simeon, bart. master in Chancery.

At Castle Howard, Yorkshire, 70, *Margaret Caroline Countess of Carlisle.* She was the second daughter of Granville Leveson Gower, first Marquis of Stafford, by Louisa, daughter of Scroop, Duke of Bridgwater.

In Harley-street, the *hon. Martha Harley*, eldest daughter of the late Bishop of Hereford, and sister to the Earl of Oxford.

At Cheltenham, 73, the *Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart.* rector of Willingham, prebendary of Ely, and a magistrate of Cambridgeshire, &c. one of the most adventurous and original characters of his age. He was a native of Chelmsford, where his father, Mr. Bate, who was a clergyman, conferred on him a classical education, and afterwards sent him to college. He commenced his career by writing for the stage, and produced "The Rivals," and the "Blackamore washed White," while Mr. Garrick conducted Drury Lane Theatre, and, of course, became acquainted with that gentleman, and with the theatrical performers of his day. He next appeared as a recruiting officer, at a station near Middlesex hospital, where his active manœuvres to promote enlistments excited most public attention. The peace of 1782 depriving him of this employment he adventured in the speculation of a newspaper, and brought out the Morning Herald, with all that energy of posting bills, &c., and with humbugs in liveries, which soon conferred on the paper great notoriety. Besides writing articles of wit and humour for his paper, in which he had much talent, he produced "The Woodman," and the "Flitch of Bacon," wherein he fortunately enjoyed the co-operation of Mr. Shield. His paper espousing the interests of Carlton House, he was frequently a guest at the table of the prince; and, patronage offering in the church, he entered into holy orders, and was soon after placed in the list of the magistracy of the counties of Essex and Cambridgeshire, still continuing his connexion with the newspaper. At his living, at Bradwell near the sea, he became an agricultural improver, and obtained a premium from the Society of Arts, for some extensive embankments in a district where the retiring of the sea favoured the operation; and about the same time he rendered himself very conspicuous as a magistrate, by raising a hue and cry through two counties, in chase of a man, who was charged with damning the king; and, as an editor, complimented the Court of King's Bench on the clemency of the sentence on Kidd Wake, of five years' solitary confinement, a journeyman printer, who had been convicted, on the evidence of Stockdale, of being one of the mob who insulted the king, on his way to the Parliament House. In course of time, our subject was created a baronet, and succeeded the bishop of Chester, as rector of Willingham, in the county of Cambridge. A few years ago he sold his interest in the Morning Herald to its present active proprietors, having previously disposed of the English Chronicle and the Courier de l'Europe which he also established. His connection with the press enabled him constantly to keep himself before the public, and his consequent literary influence introduced him to an extensive circle of acquaintance. Few men, therefore, were better known during a period of forty-five years. In political principles, his paper was like harlequin's coat, and therefore held in little estimation; yet maintained a circulation from the chit-chat and small wit with which it was filled, as well as advertisements from the exaggerated reports of its circulation, which, in his time, was seldom half of that which, in more consistent hands, it now enjoys. That he was a man of genius, and of daring and persevering enterprise, it cannot be denied; but we have seen accounts of him in the newspapers, filled with anachronisms, and giving him credit for patronage of persons who were flourishing before he came into active life. Such mis-statements are unnecessary; because there can be no doubt that he enjoyed many opportunities of being useful, and doubtless availed himself of many of them.

At

At his house in Piccadilly, 80, *Sir William Paxton, knt.* a senior partner of an eminent banking-house in Austin-friars, and of Middleton-hall, in Carmarthenshire. Sir William was a native of Scotland; went early in life to India, where, having realized a large fortune, he returned to England, purchased an estate in Carmarthenshire, and represented Carmarthen in the House of Commons; but being seduced to stand for the county, he lost the election, after a severe contest, which cost him upwards of 30,000*l.*; since which time he has had no seat. In politics he was a truly independent man, and possessed of extensive information; while in private life he was one of the most amiable,—a good husband, an indulgent father, and zealous friend. He was also a constant patron of all improvements, and one of the first promoters of the system of lighting by gas. At the beautiful watering-place of Tenby, his name will never be forgotten, as the erector of its accommodations and conveniences.

Sir Frederick Flood, bart. Custus Rotuloram of the county of Wexford, which county he also represented in parliament: he sat in the Irish House of Commons during three successive parliaments, and was second only to Mr. Grattan in the energy and activity of his eloquence. His strong accent was, however, unfavourable to his success in the United Parliament; and, though he often spoke in it, yet without the commanding power which he evinced in his native country.

At Burnham-house, near Dingle, county of Kerry, 85, *Lord Ventry.* He was created Baron in July 1800.

At Malta, in a fit of apoplexy, the *Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland*, governor of Malta, &c. He was the younger brother of the Earl of Lauderdale. His conduct in Malta and the Ionian Islands has been the subject of much comment and controversy, and quite at variance with our feelings and opinions. The Greeks hail his death as a providence in their favour; but he probably did nothing more than execute the orders which he received from the British cabinet; and re-act against a spirit of hostility which his prescribed conduct excited.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a late numerous meeting of the freemen of Newcastle, held at the Forth, in the open air, they having been excluded by main force from the Guildhall; Mr. John Fife, chairman. The following were among their resolutions:—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the conduct of the mayor at the last guild was not legal, in refusing to take the sense of the burgesses in guild assembled on the motion then made; which was—"That no more money be borrowed by the common council upon interest or annuities, unless the consent of the mayor and burgesses assembled in guild be previously obtained, and that the town clerk be ordered to insert this resolution in the guild book, and give due notice thereof to the common council, that they may conform themselves thereunto." That in order to put a stop to the improper conduct of the common council, and their profuse expenditure, which has already incurred a debt of 88,800*l.* (daily increasing;) and to save the property of the corporation from irretrievable ruin, the power established in the mayor and burgesses assembled in guild, should be put in force, for which purpose a committee be appointed and a fund raised. That such committee do engage eminent counsel, and proceed to apply for a writ of mandamus, and adopt such other legal measures as shall be advised, to compel the mayor to act in guild, and thus to restore the "mayor and burgesses in guild assembled" to their proper legal authority.

The anniversary of the poet, Burns, has been, within the month, celebrated at Newcastle, Sunderland, and Shields.

Married.] Mr. J. Burdiss, to Miss J. Winn; Mr. W. Tickle, to Miss A. Ferguson: all of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Kell, to Miss M. Apedaile, both of Gateshead.—Mr. Blair, to Miss Reed; Mr. J. Ayr, to Miss J. White: all of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss M. Patteson, both of Monkwearmouth.—At Hebburn-hall, W. H. Lambton, esq. to Henrietta, daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, esq. M.P. for Newcastle.

Died.] At Newcastle, 31, Mrs. E. Shield.—In Low Friar-street, 88, Mrs. I. Elliott.—At the Castle Stairs, 57, Mr. S. Brown.—31, the Rev. R. Atkinson, late curate of Darlington.

At Gateshead, 81, Mr. R. Proctor.

At Durham, in Old Elvet, 67, Jane, widow of W. Fielding, esq. of London.

At North Shields, 41, Mrs. J. Grant.—Mrs. Naters, widow of P. H. N. esq.

At South Shields, 101, *Mrs. Dobson.*

At Morpeth, 84, Mrs. Wilson, widow of J. W. esq.—43, Mr. G. Laidman.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. W. S. Denton, to Miss S. Nixon; Mr. W. Nicholson, to Miss E. Sewell: all of Carlisle.—Mr. W. Lindow, to Miss Pearson, both of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Bird, to Miss B. Blackett, both of Brampton.—Mr. J. Ellery, of Keswick, to Miss B. Robinson, of Scales.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Caldewgate, 73, Mr. E. Horsley.—41, Mr. T. Guy.

At Whitehaven, 64, Mrs. J. Haire.—22, Miss J. Mann.—64, Mrs. F. Robson.

At Workington, 28, Mr. J. Osborne.—72, Mrs. M. Sumpton.

At Hensingham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Rudd, of Whitehaven.—At Parkbarn, near Brampton, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Blaylock.—At Clarencefield, Mr. J. Underwood, regretted.

YORKSHIRE.

A numerously attended public meeting was lately held at Leeds, Mr. Rowley in the chair; when it was unanimously resolved to establish an oil gas company, in that town.

A plan has recently been formed, for lessening the distance between the two important towns of Leeds and Manchester, by way of Halifax. The line from Halifax to Manchester is to continue on the present road to Ripponden, then to take the Oldham road for some miles, when it is to turn off, to Booth Dean, and leaving Oldham on the left, and Rochdale to the right, to attain the town of Manchester at a distance of twenty-one instead of twenty-eight miles, and without ascending Blackstone-edge.

A Literary and Philosophical Society is about to be established at Wakefield.

A Mechanics' book society has recently been established at Holbeck.

The artisans, labourers, and other persons, of Barnsley, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for a repeal of the combination laws. Others of the same class, in different parts of the kingdom, have very properly adopted a similar measure, and we heartily wish them success.

Married.] Mr. J. Wood, to Miss M. Sydall; Mr. J. Moxon, to Mrs. E. Warrington; Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss M. A. Woodhead, of Meadow-lane: all of Leeds.—Mr. T. Holliday, of Leeds, to Miss M. Murgatroyd, of Cliff, in Warley.—Mr. J. Hepper, of Leeds, to Miss Rhodes, of Shipley.—Michael Sticks, jun. esq. of Catharine House, near Halifax, to Miss M. Halliley, of Manor House, Dewsbury.—The Rev. S. Payne, curate of Wistow, to Miss E. Bruce, of Liverpool.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Marshall, of Goddramgate.

At Leeds, Mrs. S. Atack.—In Trefalgar-street, 82, Mr. J. Houseman, regretted.—46, Mrs. Jackson.—Mrs. M. A. Royce.

At Wakefield, 68, Mrs. Bucktrout.—71, David Colward, esq.—In St. John's, 86, Mrs. Maude, widow of Francis M. esq. of Moorhouse.—35, Mrs. J. Dyson.

At Millington, 89, W. Wilkinson, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Liverpool, to consider the propriety of receiving and adopting, as a public institution, the Mechanics' and Apprentices' Library, which has been successfully commenced in that town by private exertion, and it was resolved to establish such a library. The meeting was numerously attended by gentlemen of the highest respectability, and the body of the hall was crowded by mechanics and apprentices.

The cause of the Greeks was liberally contributed to within the month by the public-spirited inhabitants of Liverpool, at a public meeting; the mayor, Charles Lawrence, esq. in the chair.

The Manchester Literary and Scientific Institution has lately received an extensive acquisition of patronage. No less than 16,000*l.* have been recently contributed by hereditary and life governors. Mr. Hayward, banker, of Manchester, presented the liberal sum of 500*l.* and Sir Thomas Lawrence, president of the Royal Academy, forwarded forty guineas, and offered several valuable suggestions to its public-spirited committee.

A plan has been formed at Bolton for establishing a public library. It is proposed to erect a suitable building to contain the books; the money to be raised in shares of 25*l.* each.

Married.] Mr. F. Timbrill, to Miss A. Shepley; Mr. J. Moss, to Miss H. Smallwood: all of Manchester.—Mr. G. Wallworth, of Manchester, to Mrs. E. Wallworth, of Astbury.—Mr. T. Jones, to Miss Meadows, of Grafton-street; Mr. J. Culverson, to Miss Passimore; Mr. James Edwards, to Miss M. Meadows: all of Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, in Princess-street, 25, Miss C. Oman.—In Quay-street, 40, Mrs. M. Lonsdale.—49, Mr. T. Leary, of the firm of Leary and Co.

At Salford, 78, Mr. J. Aspinnall.

At Liverpool, in St. James's-street, 88, Mrs. M. Cooper, widow of Matthias C. esq. of Pointon.—In Clarence-street, Mrs. J. Higham.

At Prescott, 31, Mr. P. Millett.

At Ancoats, 23, Mr. F. Williams.—At Lark hill, Ann, wife of J. Ackers, esq.

CHESHIRE.

The manufacturers of snuff and tobacco in Chester lately resolved to petition the House of Commons for a repeal of the duties on those articles.

Married.] Mr. P. Hankey, to Miss Elliott; Mr. Foulkes, to Miss E. Evans: all of Chester.—Mr. J. C. Davies, of Hawarden,

Hawarden, to Miss M. Ball, of Chester.—Mr. W. Connah, of Chester, to Mrs. A. Mather, of Higher Walton.—The Rev. J. Handforth, of Over, to Miss Race, of Altrincham.

Died.] At Chester, in the Hotel-row, Mr. Suddones.—Mr. J. Hawkes.—In Seller-street, Miss M. Hickson.

At Bridge Trafford, 77, Mrs. Edmundson.—At Little Budworth, 91, Mrs. M. Bradshaw.—At Bank-hall, 89, John Phillips, esq. a justice of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire and Cheshire.

DERBYSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Derby lately resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament for adoption of the resolutions of the House of Commons, passed in the last sessions, regarding negro slavery.

Married.] Mr. Ritchie, of Tean, to Miss Wakeman, of Derby.—Mr. J. Warner, to Miss H. Williamson, both of Ashborne.—Mr. W. Smedley, of Wilne, to Miss Winfield, of Stanton-by-Dale.—Mr. T. Le Gay, Brewerton, to Miss Taylor, both of Bawtry.

Died.] At Derby, Capt. Loy; and, a few days afterwards, Mrs. Loy.—On the Burton-road, 81, Mr. W. Clark.—Mrs. S. Sowter.—43, Mr. J. Piggin.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Blatherwick, to Miss B. Robinson; Mr. H. Simpson, to Miss P. Rhodes; Mr. G. Lincker, to Miss E. Buttery; Mr. W. Wilson, to Miss E. Grocock: all of Nottingham. — George Flower, esq. of Mansfield, to Miss H. Cowley, of Elton.

Died.] At Nottingham, 71, Mrs. Halford.—73, Mrs. E. Maxfield.—In Carlton-street, 23, Mr. James Martin.

At New Stenton, 35, Mrs. E. Gibson.—At Long Whatton, 76, the Rev. T. Johnson.—At Radborne, the Rev. E. Pole, LL.B. rector, and of Egginton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A public meeting lately took place at Sleaford, to take steps for returning representatives for this county, free of expense, when upwards of 300*l.* was immediately subscribed.

Married.] Mr. J. Hudson, to Miss M. Lupton, both of Lincoln.—The Rev. A. Dawson, of Grantham, to Miss S. Yockney, of Staines.—Mr. J. Hunter, of Uberston, to Miss S. Watson, of Barnby-gate.

Died.] At Gainsborough, 74, Mr. R. Rollett; he accompanied Capt. Cooke in his second voyage round the world.

At Sleaford, 67, B. Cheale, esq.—At Kirton, 49, R. Yorke, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

On the 18th ult. an explosion of gas took place in a private house at Leicester, owing to a fracture in one of the pipes, by which considerable damage was done to the furniture. It has long appeared to us that every interior lighted by gas ought to possess an aperture from the ceiling to the roof, through a small tin pipe, to permit the ascent and escape of gas, in cases of accidental leakage.

A public meeting was lately held at Leicester, Dr. Hill in the chair, relative to Wigston's Hospital, when it was resolved to persevere until the objects of the meeting were attained, respecting the proper application of the funds, and the intentions of the founder.

Married.] Mr. Thorpe, to Miss Ella; Mr. T. Brooks, to Miss Parnell: all of Loughborough.—Mr. J. Beadsmore, to Miss E. Bowler, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—Mr. Hayes, of Whissendine, to Miss M. Tidd, of Ashwell.—Mr. Joseph Bailey, to Miss C. Woodford, both of Sileby.

Died.] At Leicester, 57, Mr. W. Bark.—In Southgate-street, Mrs. Coleman.

At Oakham, 47, Mr. Burton.

At Castle Donington, 70, the Rev. T. Bosville, A.M. of Ravenfield-park.

At Sileby, Mrs. Henson.—At Knossington, 51, Mr. W. Spencer.—At Coston, 95, Mr. Boyfield.—At Melton, at an advanced age, Mrs. M. Pollard.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Sneyd, of Stoke-upon-Trent, to Miss E. Machine, of Clayton.—Mr. Dawson, of Trentham, to Miss Sneyd, of Stoke.

Died.] At Litchfield, 59, Mr. T. Blakemore.—In the New-road, 26, Mr. G. Deakin.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Smith.

At Swinfen, at advanced age, Mrs. Yeld.

WARWICKSHIRE.

That much admired watering-place, Leamington, has been, within the month, full of the best company.

Married.] Mr. W. Baker, to Miss M. A. Hunter; Mr. J. Wigley, to Miss H. Porter; Mr. T. Inchley, to Miss Rook: all of Birmingham.—Oliver Mason, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss E. B. Spooner, late of Hampton Court, Worcestershire.

Died.] At Birmingham, in St. Paul's-square, 60, Mr. R. Green.—In Steelhouse-lane, Mr. G. Scott.—On Gravel-hill, 65, Mr. S. Tomlin.—In Wharston-lane, 52, the Rev. Henry Jaft, M.D. a minister.—31, Mr. George Mills, medallist; the late Mr. West, president of the Royal Society, pronounced him the first medallist in England.—At Hockley, Mr. W. Hooker.—At Handsworth, 44, Mrs. H. Phillips.—Mrs. Harrison, highly respected.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. N. Bourlay, of Shrewsbury, to Mrs. Dudleston, of Cranknell.—Mr. T. Lloyd, of Bridgenorth, to Miss Dance, of Cleobury Mortimer.—At Ludlow, Mr. E. Fletcher, to Mrs. A. Thomas.

Died.]

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 72, Mrs. Mason.—70, Mr. R. Cope.—73, Mr. Joseph Derret.

At Forton, Mr. J. Minton.—At Cotwall, Mrs. Juckes.—At Wrockwardine, 62, Mr. J. Phillips.—At Knockin, 28, Mrs. H. Whitford.—At Sutton, Mr. Jeffryes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Salloway, of Great Malvern, to Miss C. Anderson, of Foregate-street, Worcester.

Died.] At Stourbridge, 77, Mr. W. Rent, late of Upton-upon-Severn.

At Droitwich, 82, Mr. J. Wheeler.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordshire Agricultural Society held their annual meeting within the month, Mr. Smythers in the chair. It was numerously and respectably attended. Several gentlemen delivered their sentiments upon the various subjects connected with agriculture.

Hereford is about to be lighted with gas.

Married.] At Eye, Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, esq. M.P. for Devonshire, to the Hon. Jane Rodney.—John Symonds, esq. of Queb, to Mrs. A. Turner, of Almeley.

Died.] At Hereford, 66, John Evans, esq. a Justice of the Peace, and dep. lieut. of the county.

At Ross, Mrs. A. Roberts.—25, Mrs. Sier.

At Stoke Prior, Mrs. J. Harris.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The annual meeting of the Gloucestershire Constitutional Whig Club, took place within the month, in commemoration of the birth of Mr. Fox. Major General Guise in the chair. Several able and patriotic speeches were delivered by General Guise, Colonel Berkeley, and others.

A destructive fire lately broke out at Messrs. E. Kidd and Co.'s saw mills, Temple Backs, Bristol, when all the valuable machinery, workshops, and part of the extensive stock, were consumed. It is believed that the fire was the act of an incendiary.

Considerable sensation was lately excited by the sudden disappearance of a Mr. Pierce, a solicitor of Bristol, who, having at the time a considerable sum of money on his person, was suspected to have been murdered, and the body concealed. A royal proclamation was even issued, offering a reward, &c. but at length on draining one of the docks, Mr. Pierce was found drowned, and his property on his person. No doubt exists, that he fell into the water, owing to the want of proper illumination and protecting fences, long a subject of great public complaint against the proper authorities.

The inhabitants of Cheltenham lately held a public meeting, when it was resolved to petition Parliament against the duty on inhabited houses.

Married.] Mr. J. Merrett, jun. of Westgate-street, to Miss H. Lewis, of College-green, Gloucester.—Mr. T. Clark, to Mrs. Lucas, of Redcliff-hill, Bristol.—Mr. T. H. Grigg, of Bristol, to Miss Bowsher, of Dunster.—Mr. W. Paul, of Westbury-upon-Trim, to Miss M. Marsh, of Bristol.—Mr. H. W. James, M.A. to Miss Barnard, both of Cheltenham.

Died.] At Gloucester, 36, Mr. Francis Tucker.—In Barton-street, 90, Mrs. Deborah Viner.

At Bristol, 77, Mrs. S. Tucker.—On St. James's-parade, Mr. J. Heatley.

At Clifton, in York-place, 76, the Rev. T. Grinfield, brother to the late Gen. G.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Master, widow of the Rev. Leigh H. Master, of Codnor-park.

At Chepstow, Mrs. Thompson, widow of Robert T. esq.—George Buckle, esq. banker.

At Painswick, 99, John Horlik, esq. eminently distinguished for his philanthropy and feeling for the poor.

At Charlton King's, 62, Samuel Higgs, esq. late pay-master of the North Gloucester militia.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Smith, jun. to Miss C. Pavier; Mr. J. L. Wheeler, to Miss A. O. Talboys: all of Oxford.—Mr. W. Padbury, to Miss S. Watson, both of Banbury.

Died.] At Oxford, 68, Mrs. A. Weller, late of Brize-norton.—At St. Clement's, 90, Mrs. Anson.

At Henley, 58, Miss Grote.

At Crowmarsh, 74, John House, esq. late of Reading.—At Blackbourton, 69, Mr. S. T. Hearn.—At Milton, 50, Richard Jorns, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

A petition, numerously signed by the inhabitants of Aylesbury, was lately forwarded to the House of Commons, praying for the gradual abolition of Negro slavery. The true remedy would be, to abate the use of West India sugar and other commodities, until wrought by free labourers. We recommend the re-printing and general distribution of Mr. W. Fox's able pamphlet on this subject.

Married.] Thomas Hearn, jun. esq. of Buckingham, to Miss S. A. Risley, of Thornton.—Mr. Hatten, of Aylesbury, to Miss Dudley, of Winslow.—Mr. J. Roake, of Reading, to Miss H. Lewis, of Farnborough.

Died.] At Aylesbury, 55, Mr. E. Terry.—60, Mrs. Miles.

At

At Reading, Lydia Whiting, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Binfield, 49, lieut.-gen. Sir Francis Wilder. — At Winkfield, 80, the Rev. George Boyce.

At Addlestone, Mr. H. Kiddie.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Public sympathy has been feelingly directed towards the case of an Irish surgeon, a lady, and family in Hertfordshire, who, under a Coroner's inquest, have been fully committed on a charge of murder, under very singular circumstances. A writ for debt against the Surgeon, was proposed to be executed by two London bailiffs and an attorney, but the house being closed, they proceeded to force it! This not being the *usage* in civil cases, though it seems the law distinguishes between the protection of a man's own house, and the house of another, resistance was made, and one of the assailants receiving a slight blow, he charged it as an assault before the next Justice. On this, the said Justice granted a warrant, swore in special constables, and raised the neighbourhood; the *posse* proceeded after dark to assail the mansion. The outer door was now broken with a pick-axe, on which it appears the Surgeon fired a gun through the aperture, loaded with *small shot*. These wounded a man in the arm, amputation followed, and he died. A Jury of neighbours pronounced a verdict of *Wilful Murder*, and in consequence, the Surgeon, the lady of the house, and several of the servants, are detained in Hertford goal for trial. The result of this very extraordinary affair is awaited by the public with anxiety, as well as the result of the action for damages, expected to be brought by the owner of the mansion.

Married.] The Rev. Henry Pepys, rector of Aspenden, to Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. John Sullivan.—Lieut. Jas Gooch, of the Herts. Militia, to Miss C. Hammond, of Woodbridge.

Died.] At Bedford, at an advanced age, Mr. Crofts.—26, Mrs. L. Elger.—Elizabeth Ann, wife of Thomas Gurney, esq.

At Bayfordbury, William Baker, esq. formerly M.P. for Hertfordshire. — At Sawbridgeworth, 61, Miss Rix. — At Ware, 69, Mr. W. Flack, sen.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Coleman, to Miss L. Beadles, both of Northampton. — Mr. S. Walker, of Northampton, to Miss J. Chapman, of Orton Lodge. — Mr. J. Muttor, of Kelmarsh, to Miss M. Abbott, of Cranford.— Mr. E. H. Hartley, of Culworth-mill, to Miss A. Golby, of Middleton Cheney.

Died.] At Northampton, 52, Mrs. Choice.—Mrs. S. Brennard.

At Peterborough, 83, Mr. R. Gibbs.

At Daventry, 21, Miss E. Wardle.

At Corby, at an advanced age, Mr. E. Gray, sen.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of £25 each, to the two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were lately adjudged to Mr. John Cowling, of St. John's, and Mr. James Bowstead, of Corpus Christi, the first and second Wranglers.

Members' Prizes—The subjects for the present year are, for the Senior Bachelors: *An recentium ingenii vim insitam veterum Poetarum exemplaria promovent?*—Middle Bachelors: *Quænam potissimum causæ Tragicæ Camænæ apud Latinos offecerint?*

Porson Prize.—The passage fixed upon for the present year is: Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.

Married.] John Hurnall, esq. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Miss Mary Badham, of Kennington. — Mr. G. E. Holmes to Miss H. N. Robson, of Cambridge.—Mr. B. Veall, to Mrs. Rawling, both of Wisbeach.—Mr. W. Beeton, to Miss Dobson, of March.

Died.] At Cambridge, 32, Mrs Pratt.—37, Joshua Povah, esq. student, Christ's College.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Beresford.

At March, 62, Mr. E. Gray.—At Kirtling, 77, Mr. R. Pettit.—At Trumpington, Capt. Henry Humphreys, late of the 48th regiment.

NORFOLK.

A public meeting, numerously attended, was lately held at Norwich, when, after an eloquent speech by Mr. J. Gurney, a petition to the House of Commons for the gradual abolition of Negro slavery was unanimously agreed to.

At a meeting of the Magistrates of Norfolk, Lord Suffield gave notice of his intention, to move, at a future session, that reporters from the public press have admission to the meetings of the magistracy.

Married.] Mr. W. Franklin, to Miss Freeman, of St. George's, Norwich.—Mr. W. Cooper, of Norwich, to Henrietta, daughter of Major Salter. — Mr. T. Wells, of Binham, to Miss A. Poor, of St. Giles', Norwich.—The Rev. Jas. Barrow, rector of Lopham, to Louisa, daughter of the late Sir C. W. Mallet, bart.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Lawrence, 54, Mr. T. Andrews.—In St. Michael's, Miss C. E. Coleman.—80, the Rev. Sam. Taylcure, rector of Frenze.

At Yarmouth, 72, Mrs. R. Harrison.—47, Mr. Gooda.

At Mattishall, 21, Mrs. M. Pointer.

At

At Bressingham, 50, Mrs. Martin, late of Diss.

SUFFOLK.

The hundreds of Blackburne and Lachford, have recently been compelled to pay, the former 120*l.*, the latter 500*l.*, for damages sustained from malicious fires.

Married.] Mr. Stearn, to Mrs. Pettit, both of Bury.—Mr. J. Edwards, of Bury, to Miss S. Morier, of Exning.—Mr. R. Burrows, to Mrs. Finch; Mr. J. London, to Miss C. Cook, of St. Clement's: all of Ipswich.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Sipsey.—55, Mr. Pettit, late of Barton.—78, Mr. J. M. Beeton.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Chandler.—49, Mr. Millar Blair, of the 21st Light Dragoons.—83, James Lynn, esq.

At Ipswich, 57, Mr. Robt. Manning.

At Bungay, 83, Mrs. E. Gibbon, late of Crookfield.

At Sibton, 54, Mrs. K. Block.—At Bosford, 80, Mr. W. Cawston.

ESSEX.

A respectable meeting of the merchants, traders, and inhabitants of the hundreds of Barnstaple and Chafford, was lately held at Billericay, when it was resolved that subscriptions be raised, and immediate steps taken for the purpose of obtaining a more easy recovery of small debts.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Beadel, jun. of Witham, to Miss M. A. Grant, of Cheapside, London.—Mr. G. Sharp, of Colchester, to Miss E. Wilson, of Thorp.—Mr. Freshfield, of Harwich, to Miss S. Cole, of Great Holland.—Mr. Challis, of Braintree, to Miss M. Dow, of Little Waltham.—John Ruggles, esq. of Spain's Hall, to Miss Cath. Harrison, of Copford.

Died.] At Colchester, in Head-street, Mrs. Cummins.—79, Mrs. Skalie.—36, Mr. Wm. Bond, much respected.

At Braintree, 89, Mrs. Coe.

At Maldon, 56, Mr. W. Drake.

At Rayleigh, the Rev. Neville Syer, curate, deservedly respected.—75, Mr. E. Murdoch, late of Maldon.—At Great Tey, 79, Mrs. Storry, widow of the Rev. Robt. S. of Colchester.

At Springfield, Miss Bigg.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. H. Keble, to Miss M. A. Walker, both of Sandwich.—Mr. Belsey, of Singledge-farm, to Miss Morris, of Dover.—Mr. T. Wise, to Miss E. Bailey, both of Faversham.—Mr. T. Murton, to Miss M. Marsh, both of Folkestone.—Capt. Chas. M. M'Lean, 72d Highlanders, to Miss S. A. P. Marshall, of Charlton.

Died.] At Deal, 40, Mrs. Adams.—36, Mrs. Gibson.—Mrs. Shephard.

At Chatham, Daniel Davies, assistant surgeon of the Dock-yards.—82, Mrs. M. Mason.—87, Mr. J. Boddington, many years warden of the Dock-yard.—58, Mrs. A. Perriman.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. A. Sprange.

SUSSEX.

A melancholy accident lately occurred at Brighton. As five labourers were employed in digging for flints, at the base of the cliff, between the Royal Crescent and Black rock, the overhanging earth and stone suddenly fell in, and killed the whole of them!

Married.] Mr. Gwillim, to Miss Grounsell; Mr. Leader, to Miss Dollman: all of Chichester.—Mr. J. Camp, of Bond-street, Brighton, to Miss Inman, of Newhaven.

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. Lewis Cooper.—In West-street, 29, Lieut. J. J. Johnstone, R.N.

At Arundel, 59, Mr. H. Overington.

At Pitt's Hill, W. Mitford, esq.—At Rye, 86, Mr. Lewis Merion.—At Preston, 23, Miss E. Smithers.

HAMPSHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Southampton, to consider the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons for a gradual abolition of negro slavery: when it was resolved, unlike the general petitions on the subject throughout the kingdom, that the further discussion of "the delicate question of negro improvement and emancipation is premature, unwise, dangerous, and impolitic."

Married.] Mr. R. Bellenger, of Southampton, to Miss J. Caddle, of Gower-street, London.—Mr. C. Pettengall, of Southampton, to Miss S. Pattinson, of Gravesend.—Mr. H. Canes, of Portsea, to Miss E. Waterman, of Farnham.—The Rev. H. Allen, to Miss Archer, both of Lymington.

Died.] At Southampton, in Albion-place, 45, Mr. J. Hancox, late of Cambridge.

At Portsmouth, in Penny-street, Cecilia, widow of John Vining Elliott, esq.—40, Capt. John Witney, of Philadelphia.

At Portsea, 34, Lieut. Chas. Hill, R.N.

At Rockburne, 77, the Rev. H. Longden, rector.—At Cranbourne-farm, near Sutton Scotney, Mr. T. Saunders.—At Bishop's Waltham, Mrs. Upsdale.—At Christ-church, 76, Thomas Jeans, M.D. much esteemed, professionally and otherwise.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Denning, to Miss A. Moore, both of Trowbridge.—Mr. J. Caish, of Trowbridge, to Miss Edwards, of Melksham.

Died.] At Devizes, Mr. S. Hazeland.—Mrs. Sartain, late of Bath.

At Warminster, 21, Miss E. Strode.

At Binniger, Mrs. Green.—At Wraxhall-lodge, Jenny, widow of Charles Pigott, esq. of Chetwin.—At Sopworth,

61, Mr. W. Witchell.—At Whitnell, 93, Robert Bath, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Knibbs, to Miss E. Williams; Mr. W. Roberts, to Miss A. Hughes, of York-street: all of Bath.—William Ludlow, esq. to Miss Louisa Mary Dickinson, of Devonshire-place, Bath.—B. Acton, esq. of Bath, to Catherine Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Glover Moore, rector of Holsall.—William Stillman, esq. to Miss Griffen, both of Steeple Ashton.

Died.] At Bath, in Seymour-street, 70, Esther, widow of N. Smith, esq. of Castle-park, in the county of Limerick.—73, Henry Cassamajor, esq.—In Charles-street, 39, Thomas Merrick, esq. late Capt. in the 17th regt. of foot.—In New Sydney-place, Sir Hugh Bateman, bart. of Hartington-hall, Derbyshire.—In New King-street, 75, J. Smith, esq.

At Taunton, 80, Mr. Boon.

At Pickwick, 59, Mr. J. Manley.—At Stanton Wick, Mr. Thos. James.—At Woolverton, 69, Mr. S. Gibbs.

DORSETSHIRE.

A new line of road, between Lyme and Charmouth, is about to be commenced.

Married.] The Rev. H. Edwards, rector of Wambrook, to Miss Palmer, of Ilminster.—Philip Pitt Nind, esq. of the Bengal Light Cavalry, to Miss Caroline Davis, of Winterbourne Abbas.

Died.] At Weymouth, in St. Thomas's-street, 75, Mrs. Weston, wife of William W. esq.

At Fleet-house, near Weymouth, 76, Abigail, widow of George Gould, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Earl Morley has lately addressed a letter to the Mayor of Plymouth, on the intended bridge over the Lary, which is not to be on the suspended principle, as first intended. New roads, communicating with the bridge, are about to be opened; an excellent road is already in progress, by Mr. M'Adam, under the directions of the trustees of the Modbury turnpike.

Married.] George Sidley, esq. to Grace, daughter of the late Hugh Pearce, esq. commander of the Hart revenue cutter.—Lieutenant Colonel Newton, to Miss Ellen Legrand, of Ilfracombe.—Henry Hayman, jun. esq. of Cheriton-hill, Feniton, to Miss Henrietta Glanvill, of Payhembury.

Died.] At Exeter, in Lower Summerland-place, 58, J. Beaumont, esq.—In Coleton-crescent, Mrs. White, wife of Samuel W. esq.

At Plymouth, 54, Mr. L. Ralph.—Mrs. Harris.

At Devonport, in Queen-street, 44, Mr. Knighton.—In Duke-street, 82, Mr. Newcombe.

At Dartmouth, 29, Richard Hetting Hine, esq. a merchant of the strictest integrity.

At Teignmouth, 84, Frederick Mackenzie, esq. late Lieut. Col. of the 37th regt.

At Park-house, Bovey Tracey, 68, George Hunt Clapp, esq. a bencher of the Middle Temple.

CORNWALL.

A public meeting was lately held at Launceston, when it was resolved to petition the House of Commons for a repeal of the coal tax.

Married.] Mr. J. Woolcock, to Miss M. A. Read; Mr. S. Kitts, to Miss Loftie: all of Truro.—Mr. G. Brimell, to Miss F. Auqueen, both of Launceston.—Mr. J. Little, of East Looe, to Miss E. Frithy, of West Looe.

Died.] At Penzance, Mrs. Dunkin, a member of the Society of Friends.—75, Mrs. M. Mitchell.

At Truro, 73, Mrs. Marshall, widow of John M. esq.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. J. Prosser, to Miss E. Morgan, both of Brecon.—Mr. Jos. Marychurch, to Miss D. Thomas, both of Haverfordwest.—The Rev. J. M. Edwards, to Miss Edwards, both of Towyn, Merionethshire.—At Llandilo, Nathaniel Rees, esq. to Miss S. Lewis, of Gwinfe, Carmarthenshire.

Died.] At Haverfordwest, 22, the Rev. Titus R. Jones, a much esteemed minister of the Baptist persuasion.

At Pembroke, Emma, daughter of the late H. Kemm, esq. of Northdown-house.

At Cardiff, 45, Major T. A. Anderson, of the 60th foot, author of the "Wanderer in Ceylon," and several other poetical productions.

At Llwyn-y-bwch, Gower, Miss Catherine Gordon.

At Cefn, near Wrexham, Mrs. Kenyon, wife of George K. esq.—At Rhos-farm, near Conway, T. Ellis, esq.

SCOTLAND.

A numerous meeting of the friends of the late Mr. Fox took place lately at Edinburgh, Lord Archibald Hamilton in the chair. Several excellent speeches were delivered; that of Mr. Jeffery particularly attracted notice, for its liberality and eloquence. He proposed, and it was agreed to, the health of the president of the North American Union. A similar meeting was held at Glasgow, when the following toast was agreed to with acclamations, "The speedy dissolution of that conspiracy against the liberties of Europe, mis-called the Holy Alliance."

Married.] John Pierce, seq. to Miss Mary Short Fraser, of Ecclefechan.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Gen. F. Dundas, Col. of the 71st foot, and Governor of Dumbarton-castle.—Rear Adm. Bissett.—James Haig, jun. esq.

At Dundee, 33, Lieut. Robt. Snell, R.N.

At

At Newhailes, near Edinburgh, Lady Howe, widow of Vice Adm. Sir George H.

IRELAND.

Married.] St. George Gregg, esq. to Maria Shaw, daughter of the late Alderman Henry Hutton.—A. Steele, esq. late of the 43d foot, to Mrs. Hill, widow of the Rev. J. H.: all of Dublin.—R. O. Aldworth, esq. of Newmarket-house, county of Cork, to the Hon. Letitia, daughter of Lord Enniskmore.

Died.] At Kinsale, the Hon. Governor de Courcy.—At Clonmel, Sir Rich. Jones.

At Collon, in the county of Louth, Viscountess Ferrard.—On the Curragh, in the county of Kildare, 51, Robert Gore, esq. —At Rochfort, G. H. Rochfort, esq. M.P. for the county of Westmeath.

At Canon Brook, near Lucan, James Gandon, esq. F.A.S. M.A. at the advanced age of 82. He had resided in Ireland many years, during which time he cultivated the Fine Arts, and contributed much to the improvement of the city of Dublin, and of the kingdom at large; of which, his various productions bear ample testimony. His great independence of mind, and private worth, as a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian, were best known and duly appreciated by the circle of friends with whom he passed the latter years of his life, and to whom the recollection of his virtues will long endear his memory. Having completed his studies under the immediate superintendance of Sir William Chambers, whose pupil he was for many years, he was the first who obtained a gold medal for architecture, given by the Royal Academy at Somerset-House. The then President Sir Joshua Reynolds, on presenting the medal to the successful candidate, expressed himself in the most flattering terms, and in prophetic language foretold the future eminence to which Mr. Gandon would arrive by prosecuting his studies. The *Vitruvius Britannicus*, in three vols., folio, a most splendid work, appeared shortly after this, with his name annexed, and in which he was principal. That beautiful and much admired structure, the Court-house of Nottingham, was designed by him; it gained him the notice and friendship of some of the first characters in England, amongst whom that of Sir George Savile, and Mason the poet. Soon after this great encouragement and large premiums were held out by public advertisement, for erecting a Royal Exchange in Dublin, then much wanted. The great utility and convenience connected with the architectural beauty of Mr. Gandon's design for that building, attracted the particular attention and esteem of the late Earls of Charlemont and Portarlington, Right Hon. Colonels Burton Conyngham, and John Beresford, and his connexion with those distinguished patrons of the fine arts in this country only terminated with their lives. About this time a Custom-house, for the convenience of trade and public accommodation, was contemplated, and for which he was called on to furnish a suitable design, which he did accordingly, and in strict conformity to which that noble edifice was erected, which will remain a lasting monument of taste, elegance, and architectural beauty. He designed and executed the Court-house at Waterford, at the recommendation of the celebrated Howard. The beautiful portico to the House of Lords, now converted into a national bank, that noble building the Four Courts and King's Inns, were designed and erected under his immediate superintendance, and many other elegant works were designed and erected by him, which reflect the highest lustre on the science and taste of Mr. Gandon. We must observe, that in the discharge of his duty in the expenditure of public money, his integrity was ever unimpeached, his great independence of mind always steering him clear of party or faction—he never contracted for any works, nor became in any manner interested in any speculation or job connected therewith, but always felt and supported the dignity of his profession. —He was one of the original Members of the Royal Irish Academy, and Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Somerset-house. His social qualities, for which he was remarkable, were much obscured in the latter part of his life by an hereditary gout, which afflicted him for the last thirty years of his life, but, notwithstanding his retirement, he continued to be honoured with the friendship and correspondence of many nobles, and the most distinguished literary characters in the United Kingdom. His remains were deposited in the same vault with those of his much respected, learned, and early attached friend, Francis Grose, esq. at the private chapel at Drumcondea.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We have before us a Communication which represents, that, in the fabric of Cotton, Silk, and Linen, the wages of labour are now so lamentably reduced, that not more than TWO PENCE *is paid for labour which produced* A SHILLING *in* 1793, *and* NINE PENCE *in* 1798. *"This (says our correspondent,) applies to not less than six hundred thousand families, and proves the late assertions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be gross delusions and misrepresentations." We are anxious to be set right, and to set the nation right, on this most interesting subject, and therefore invite authentic communications from Readers at Manchester, Glasgow, Barnsley, Macclesfield, Coventry, &c. Indeed, the change and the increasing differences between the official and real value of Exports prove that something is radically diseased in our commercial system.*

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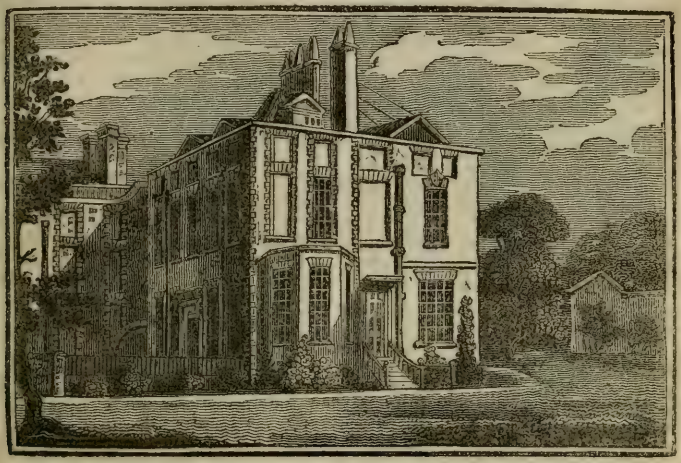


HOUSE OF ELIAS ASHMOLE AT LAMBETH.

THE name of Ashmole is now out of fashion; but, in his day, he was the Mecænas of a class of popular writers, and his pursuits were in keeping with the intelligence of his own age, while they constituted a necessary link in the progression of science and knowledge. He was the patron of William Lilly, of John Aubrey, and other occult philosophers; and his superstition and reverence for relics led him to assemble the collection which, to this day, forms the well-known Museum at Oxford under his name. The first dawnings of natural science in Europe consisted in classifying and embodying the rude superstitions of darker ages; and hence philosophy was identified with magic, astrology, belief in dreams, charms, occult causes, fates, &c.; and Kepler, and even Newton, were so far the dupes of these prevailing errors, that science is disgraced by them even to our own days; and ages must, perhaps, pass away, before natural operations are ascribed to natural simplicity in the mechanical action and re-action of atoms and masses.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PRACTICAL PLAN *for* CONDUCTING *the* VINOUS FERMENTATION *of* WORTS *in* CLOSE VESSELS, *with* OBSERVATIONS, *&c. by* W. COWDRY.

THE business of a brewer being at this time deemed of great importance, and a fresh impulse given to that trade by the interpretation of the Excise Laws allowing any person to brew and retail beer, not to be drank or consumed on the premises, makes it a desirable object to explain a particular and delicate operation in the process, that of fermentation.

A few remarks on this part, as well as on some others, which might be of some use to the practical brewer, will be made in a concise manner, not entering at large into the system of brewing, as there are many good publications on that head, but in general deficient in the most important part,—the vinous fermentation.

Persons in business have not time, inclination, or the means, of accurately ascertaining the nature and phenomena of fermentation, so essentially necessary to the production of a good vinous liquor, whether produced from fruits, grain, or any saccharine substance. The vinous fermentation commences at a temperature of at least 54° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The acetous at about 80°; and, by the fluid having already passed the vinous state, and absorbing oxygen from the atmospheric air, is changed into vinegar.

This oxygen is the basis of the acidifying principle; and any liquor, having passed the vinous fermentation, and exposed to the open air, absorbs a portion of oxygen from the common air, and soon begins to turn acid.

Atmospheric air contains twenty-seven parts of oxygen, and is the vital or constituent part of the atmosphere.

This fact shows the necessity of preventing, as far as possible, the admission of too much atmospheric air to beer, or other worts or musts, in a state of fermentation; the means of doing which, in a simple way, will be explained.

Soon after the addition of yeast (which contains the latent principles of fermentation) to the must or wort, it increases in heat; and, in a short time, is in a violent ebullition, and begins to disengage a quantity of gas, which is found to be carbonic acid, not in a state of purity, but containing a considerable quantity of alcohol or spirit in solution.

Fermentation is one of nature's hidden operations, by some called divine; but this operation tends, as all her works do, to the more speedy destruction of whatever it acts upon; it is man alone who converts the product of it to his own use or pleasure, by preventing or protracting, in some degree, the further effects of decomposition by casking and bottleing the vinous fluids.

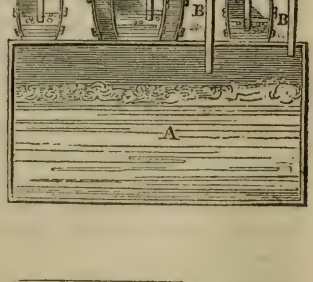
The alcohol, or spirit which is obtained by distillation, actually exists, ready formed, in fluids that have passed the vinous fermentation. The fluids, being placed in close vessels, and acted upon by heat, only give out the fine and subtile spirit, which, as before said, already existed in them.

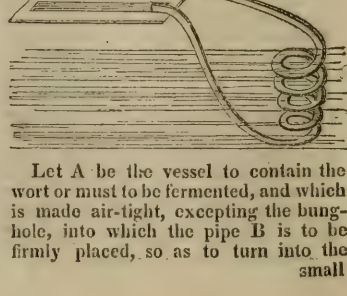
A patent has been lately obtained by Messrs. Dembroucq and Nichols, for an apparatus to ferment worts in close vats. The invention is not new, although the adoption of it in the brewery is but recent; the celebrated chemist, Lavoisier, having some years ago shown the practicability of the operation.

There is no necessity for using this particular apparatus, and paying a large sum for the use of it, unless any one chooses to do it.

A new era is now taking place for the bettering our own liquors; and, although no one ought to deprive the patentees of any fair remuneration for their trouble and expense, yet the subject is one of too great importance to be confined and shackled by patent regulations. The principle was discovered long ago; the application of it is in every one's power, in a simple, easy, and efficacious, manner.

It will now be shown, that an apparatus can be applied to the fermenting of worts in close vats, by adopting the method used for a long time by chemists for separating and condensing the gases, and for which there needs not any patent; and which, by a very trifling expense, can be made available to working vats or vessels of any size, without altering them.





Let A be the vessel to contain the wort or must to be fermented, and which is made air-tight, excepting the bung-hole, into which the pipe B is to be firmly placed, so as to turn into the small

small cask C, open at the top; the exit end of the pipe, in cask C, to be immersed in water, to condense the alcohol or spirit arising with the gas. The carbonic gas will make its escape through the water; and, at the same time, prevent the atmospheric air from rushing into the vat. This simple plan will do for any small quantity of wort; but, if it should be thought necessary to have a more complete condensation, it can be done in the following manner.

The pipe B, as before described, may be made to go into the cask C, made air-tight, and having water in it as before; from which, as shown in the figure, a pipe E, may be inserted, to convey the gas to the cask F, from whence, after condensation, it may be allowed to escape. The cask C may be totally immersed in water, in the tub or vessel D, to completely condense the alcoholic gas as it arises from the working vat or cask. The water in the tub D may be occasionally removed, either by a cock or syphon, if it should get warm, and a fresh supply of cold water be added.

This apparatus can be carried to any extent, by adding one cask after another. If the water in the first or second cask does not absorb the alcohol, it might be secured by passing the gas through a third or fourth portion of water. But there is no doubt, that the first water would absorb the whole of the alcohol or spirit evolved with the carbonic gas, as alcohol has a strong affinity for water, and would be incorporated with it, as well as the flavour or aroma of the hop.

The water to be placed in the first cask, and into which the pipe leading from the vat or cask is immersed, should be accurately weighed or measured; and, after the operation of fermentation is over, or during any part of the process, could be re-weighed or re-measured, and which would show what quantity of alcohol or spirit had been driven off, in union with the carbonic gas, by the vats, and absorbed by the water; but a considerable part of the alcohol would be condensed on the sides of the vat, not filled up with wort, and would trickle down the sides thereof and return into the worts again. Or the quantity of alcohol absorbed by the water can be easily ascertained by using the new and improved saccharometer by Bates, an instrument which no brewer ought to be without.

If, in the last cask to receive the carbonic gas, instead of water, were placed some transparent lime-water, the presence of carbonic acid gas would be demonstrated; for carbonic acid gas, having an affinity for lime, would combine with it, and precipitate the lime before held in solution, and form bi-carbonate of lime.

To prevent accidents by the vats bursting, a valve could be placed on the top, having a certain pressure on it, to allow the escape of the gas if it should meet with any unexpected resistance in passing through the water.

This apparatus can soon be applied to the working vats or tuns in any cellar without much expense or trouble, as it will only require a few pipes, either of tin, copper, or any other metal, to be made, and to fit into any of the casks, usually employed in every brewhouse, and which any common workman can do.

Beer, that is required to be brought round quick, can be pitched at a higher degree of heat, without the danger of losing so much of the spirit and flavour as would be the case if fermented and cleansed in the usual forcing manner.

Beer, that is not required to be brought round so soon, may be pitched at a more medium temperature. The result will be, a more superior article both in richness and flavour.

Long boiling of worts tends to deprive them of many fine and valuable qualities, such as the more essential oil of the hop; although to many, it seems, that the longer wort is boiled, the stronger it is made: it certainly concentrates the must, and makes it of a greater specific gravity, with a loss of flavour. Those who intend to ferment their worts in close vats, ought not to boil their first wort more than an hour, and that briskly, or not longer than the worts coagulate, which is easily discerned by the eye. The coagulable parts are formed by the superabundant mucilage drawn from the first mash. In the subsequent worts, the mucilage being not so abundant, they are more intimately mingled with the oleaginous matter of the malt, and require longer time in boiling to break or separate them, than the first wort. The second worts, with the hops returned, can be boiled an hour and a half or two hours; and, when the first and second worts are added together in the vats, they will sufficiently blend in fermentation.

Those brewers who have the advantage of a river running by their brewhouses, will find a considerable advantage

tage by having a pipe to go from their uppermost cooler or back, and connected with a worm in the river, to which worm another pipe is attached, to convey the worts back to the under cooler.

In large breweries more than one worm will be necessary, as the diameter of the pipe should not exceed one inch. By this method, the wort is cooled from 120° to about 60° as fast as it runs through the worm. The first copper of wort will run through the worm or worms before the second is ready to be strained off. It is not every one that can adopt this plan; but those who have the opportunity should make use of it, and they will be fully satisfied.

In very small quantities of wort, such as is brewed by private families, if the worm is fixed in a tub full of cold water, it will answer very well, as the water can be drawn off when it gets warm, and a fresh supply of cold water added. In large breweries, nothing will answer but a supply of cold water from a river, unless there is sufficient mechanical power to continue pumping cold water on the worm.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave, through the medium of this publication, to offer a few remarks to your readers on (what I presume to be) the defective system of the internal canal navigation of this kingdom, together with a few thoughts on the application of a practical remedy.

First,—The scale of the canals is evidently too large, for no bulk of goods forwarded together counterbalances the disadvantages encountered in obtaining the end; hence a great mistake appears in the design and execution of this part of public property; an important objection is the involving so much capital, that the high rates of tonnage prevent the public reaping those benefits therefrom they might otherwise receive. In this town (as well as many others) the expense of land and water carriage between it and the metropolis is so nearly equal, as to give the preference in most cases to land-conveyance. From the same cause, also, too great a bulk is required to be forwarded together, particularly on the Grand Junction; hence the competition of small carriers is destroyed, and goods are detained too long in the receiving-wharfs to accumulate the needful quantity.

Secondly,—The frequent unpacking a cargo, sent by the same conveyance to a variety of places; and, what is still worse, a part thereof frequently passing through two carriers' hands, or different boats, are so many temptations to plunder, that but few persons will venture goods of a tempting quality into such hands, where, indeed, they are generally made to suffer for it, if they do.

Thirdly,—Irregularity in delivery of goods is a very general complaint, particularly in all places not situate in the main line from London to the large manufacturing towns, in consequence of being left at places to wait for a second, and, in some cases, third conveyance.

Fourthly,—The circuitous lines of most canals is not a small objection, as it very much lengthens the distance, adds to the expense, and impedes the time of delivery. In some cases, this is indispensable, but many canal sweeps are of a very doubtful or capricious character. The Oxford canal is somewhat remarkable for this, particularly near Rugby, where a sweep skirts round a shallow vale, I think for nearly four miles, and returns within 150 or 200 yards of the same point, to avoid a light embankment across it.

First,—To obviate these objections, it appears to me that a canal on a much smaller scale would answer the purpose. Suppose it were made to carry the quantity of a stage-waggon, five tons only; a very light canal would carry this boat, and almost every town in the vicinity of the line might employ one or more on a weekly voyage; and, as such a boat would contain no road-goods, the cargo would not be unpacked until arrived at its destination; hence the possibility of plunder would be easily prevented; and, as such a quantity would be soon collected, and pass directly to its destination, the regularity of conveyance would be equal to road-waggons.

Secondly,—As a canal on this small scale would require neither locks, tunnels, nor reservoirs, those enormous absorbers of capital would accomplish the conveyance of merchandise, not only with more safety and regularity, but on far more liberal terms, both by a great reduction of the capital employed, and consequently tonnage, as well as shortening the distance by more direct lines. To endeavour to point this out to your readers, I request their attention to the following outlines of the plan.

For the scale of this canal, as it would require

require a boat thirty feet by six feet in the clear, and to draw twelve inches of water, (exclusive of its own gravity,) to carry five tons; the boat, suppose one ton weight, would draw 2½ inches of water more, say three inches. Then two boats depth, or thirty inches, and 2½ boats wide, or sixteen feet, would be sufficient: the cavity of this canal would be only 4½ cubic yards; consequently, the execution of all level cutting would not be more than 1*s.* 6*d.* per yard lineal, making an estimate thereof nearly as follows.

Excavation, and its appendages, 352*l.* per mile. Land at half an acre, or eleven yards, total width, four acres, 400*l.* Bridges, aqueducts, &c. 300*l.* Two cranes, 250*l.* Contingencies, 298*l.* Total, 1600*l.* per mile. Any quantity of goods might pass on this small canal; for, were it necessary, two or more cranes might be placed at each lift instead of one, which cranes I recommend to convey both boat and cargo from one level to another instead of lockage. We judge then by comparison as follows:—If the enormous capital required, say 20,000*l.* per mile, and a proportionate wear-and-tear expense of the Grand Junction canal, yields a remunerating profit to the proprietors at 1¾*d.* per ton per mile levied on the goods passing thereon, $\frac{1}{11}$th part would be a proportionate remuneration to the proprietors of a five-ton canal. In another point of view, the same fact appears by the different results of the Grand Junction and Oxford canals; the former, a fifty-ton canal, dividing not more than from ten to fifteen per cent.; the latter, a twenty-five ton canal, dividing forty per cent. on its capital; although, respecting situation, the Grand Junction has much the advantage: and I by no means stand alone in the opinion, had the Grand Junction been made a twenty-five ton canal, (as was at first intended,) instead of a fifty, it would have been finished in seven years instead of twenty; would have cost little if any more than the sum it was estimated at, of 400,000*l.* instead of nearly 2,000,000*l.*; would have commanded much more business than it now does, from the superior advantages it would bestow on trade; and, instead of dividing ten or fifteen per cent. on the present rates of tonnage, might have levied not more than 1*d.* per ton, and divided fifty per cent. The machine or crane, as before hinted at, wanted to pass the boats from one level to another, should have a first-mover on the tread-mill, or any good principle, to which a man and boy would apply a power of 1½ cwt. exclusive of friction; this, at sixty steps per minute, and seven-inch risers, would raise the boat and cargo of six tons one foot in two minutes and twenty seconds; but, a break being applied to the first mover also, would lower the same in the descending places four times as fast, which reduces the time wasted in obtaining levels to about one minute per foot, or nearly the same as the present system of lockage.

Thirdly,—Although it may be objected we are already pretty much intersected with canals, yet I think good situations present themselves for two; one from the east of London through Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, so as to open a straight line with the manufactures in the north of England. The other to start from the west of London, through the counties of Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Worcesshire, and Salop, terminating in Wales. The lines of canal on this small scale might, in most cases, be as direct as a road could be formed, could be as easily and as speedily executed; and, if intersected with collateral branches to towns in the vicinity, would doubtless command an extensive trade.

Fourthly,—Canals of this description would minister materially to the goodness of roads, and comfort of travelling, by taking generally therefrom all heavy carriage, and conveying materials, toll-free, from situations that abound with them, to those that are destitute, which cannot well be done in many places without the assistance of water-carriage.

Fifthly,—If a man be employed to haul, and a boy to steer each boat, and travel at the rate of 1½ mile per hour, say 3*s.* per day for the man, and 1*s.* 6*d.* the boy, and one halfpenny per ton per mile toll on the goods, and twenty per cent. on the whole for wear, tear, and profit to the boat owner, it would make the amount for carriage of five tons, 100 miles, 58*s.* 9*d.*, say 12*s.* per ton. This would be a benefit to the public with a witness, as the present price of canal conveyance is generally about double that amount, owing principally to the high rates of tonnage.

Lastly.—It may be objected, that increasing canals in this way would decrease the quantity of productive soil in the kingdom, to the injury of the public.

public. But be it understood, that, as a man and boy would by this means do the work of eight horses and a man, a more than equivalent advantage would be obtained in decreasing the consumption of horse-corn; and, also, what is perhaps still more desirable, an increase of manual labour on advantageous terms. F. FLEET.

Banbury, Feb. 12, 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following notes respecting a mineral water in the neighbourhood of London should be thought sufficiently interesting to the readers of your valuable miscellany, I shall be obliged by the insertion. The imperfect experiments stated below, were made at the distance of more than twelve months since; and my plan, when I undertook them, had been left unfinished. An advertisement of "Streatham mineral water," having struck my observation a few days ago, recalled the recollection of these experiments; and, such as they are, (accurate most certainly so far as they have proceeded,) I now send them to you.

A single specimen of the water having been given me by a friend for analysis, on evaporation I found it so strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, that I conceived a trick to have been played upon the person who brought it. Three other specimens were, however, afterwards obtained, the genuineness of which was duly vouched for. They will be distinguished by the names of (A) the Norwood, (B) the Lime Common, and (C) the Well-house water.

What gaseous matters they might contain when fresh collected at the springs, I cannot ascertain; in the state I received them, I could detect none. The following tests were employed.

No. Test.	*(A) Norwood.*	*(B) Lime Common.*	*(C) Well-house.*
1. Lime water	A white precipitate, wholly soluble in dilute muriatic acid, withoutefferveseence.	A white precipitate, wholly soluble in dilute muriatic acid, withoutefferveseence.	A white precipitate, wholly soluble in dilute muriatic acid, withoutefferveseence.
2. Tincture of litmus	No change.	No change.	No change.
3. Turmeric paper	No change.	No change.	No change.
4. Nitrate of silver	A white precipitate, more copious than in the Lime Common water, insoluble in boiling water, but wholly soluble in ammonia.	A white precipitate, insoluble in boiling water, but wholly soluble in ammonia.	A brownish precipitate, insoluble in boiling water, but wholly soluble in ammonia.
5. Muriate of lime	No change.	No change.	No change.
6. Prussiate of potash	No change.	No change.	No change.
7. Tincture of galls	No change.	No change.	No change.
8. Muriate of barytes	A white precipitate, insoluble in muriatic acid.	A white precipitate, insoluble in muriatic acid.	A white precipitate, insoluble in muriatic acid.
9. Acetate of lead	A white precipitate.	A white precipitate.	A white precipitate.
10. Sulphuric acid	No change.	No change.	No change.
11. Ammonia	A white precipitate, partially dissolved when boiled in caustic soda.	A white precipitate, partially dissolved when boiled in pure soda.	A white precipitate, partially dissolved when boiled in pure soda.
12. Oxalic acid	A turbidness, but no immediate precipitate.	A turbidness, but no immediate precipitate.	A turbidness, but no immediate precipitate.

From

From these tests, it is evident, the water contained no uncombined acid (2,) or alkali (3); no iron, (6 and 7,) no carbonic acid (1 and 10,) or alkaline carbonate, (5,) nor any lime, (12). But it contained sulphuric acid, (8, 9,) muriatic acid, (4,) magnesia, (1, 11, and 12,) and alumine, (11,) all in a state of neutral compound; that is, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of alumine, and muriate of magnesia.

To ascertain the quantities, ten ounces of each water were evaporated to dryness, and the water of crystallization driven off by a strong heat. Weighed, while hot, the products were as follows.

(A) yielded 64 grains of solid matter from the ten ounces evaporated. Two ounces of alcohol took up 2·3 grains out of the 64, leaving 61·7 insoluble in it.

(B) yielded 36 grains of solid matter from the ten ounces evaporated. And two ounces of alcohol took up 1·5 gr. out of the 36, leaving 34·5 insoluble in it.

(C) yielded 20 grains of solid matter from the ten ounces evaporated. And two ounces of alcohol took up 1·5 gr. out of the 20, leaving 18·5 insoluble in it.

Here my experiments terminated. But it is evident the soluble portion was the muriate of magnesia; and, the insoluble, the sulphate. And, as from the appearances of tests No. 1 and 11 the alumine was very minute, we may fairly estimate the sulphate of magnesia, or common Epsom salts, to be in (A)=61 gr., in (B)=34 gr., and in (C) =18 gr.; or, as these were deprived of their water of crystallization, if we add it to the account, we shall have (A)= 92·5 gr., (B)=51·5 gr., and (C)=27·3 gr. of Epsom salts in the ten ounces; or that (A) contains 296 grains, (B) 164·8 grains, and (C) 87·36 grains, in the wine-quart. That the Norwood water should contain more than half an ounce of Epsom salts in the quart was a fact I had some difficulty in believing, until I had assured myself of it by repeating several times the experiments, and ascertaining that the water had not been artificially impregnated.

The manner in which this water is impregnated is very obvious. Suppose the water first collected in a stratum containing iron pyrites: the pyrites is decomposed,—sulphate of iron formed; which, being very soluble in water, is taken up in considerable quantity by it. Suppose the water then to pass over another stratum containing carbonates of magnesia and lime: another decomposition ensues,—and sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, and carbonate of iron, are formed. The carbonate of iron, which is insoluble, and the greater part of the sulphate of lime, which is nearly insoluble, are deposited; and the water passes off, containing little else but the sulphate of magnesia in solution. The appearance of the springs verify this theory; for, although the water itself contains no iron, the borders of the spring are covered with ochre, or the brown carbonate of iron.

The short distance of these springs from town may, to some, render this notice not unimportant. W. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a recent number of your Magazine, you have given a very interesting article on the "Minor Poets of Ireland." A continuation of the sketch was promised, but it has not yet appeared; and this is to be regretted, as there are really many other young writers, natives of Ireland, who deserve to be better known, and to whose merits the world may yet do justice.

In the article already alluded to, you have mentioned Mr. Thos. Furlong, of Dublin, the author of the "Misanthrope," and other poetical pieces. I have now to introduce to your notice a little sketch, entitled "The Plagues of Ireland," recently produced by the same author. Of this work I believe there are but a very limited number of copies published; and, consequently, it is not likely to reach England in the way of trade: feeling this, I am the more anxious to solicit for it a greater share of public attention through the medium of your widely circulated Miscellany.

The following extracts are taken at random: they must prove as interesting to English as to Irish readers: they present the portraits of two celebrated men, whose unfortunate connection with the crew of "illiberals" has a tendency to prolong the reign of bigotry, of blundering, and of imbecility.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

Talk not of Wellesley! though there was a time
When that high name stood fair in prose or rhyme.
Talk not of Wellesley! who that saw his day
Of more than regal pomp and sovereign sway;
Who that hath mark'd him in his hour of pride,
Of camps the guardian, and of realms the guide; [name,
When the crush'd nabob shudder'd at his
And millions bow'd before him as he came.

The

The source of power, the organ of the laws,
The mark at once for envy and applause;
Who, that hath view'd him in his past career
Of hard-earn'd fame, could recognize him here,
Chang'd as he is in lengthen'd life's descent
To a low instrument's mere instrument;
Begirt with bigots, and beset by fools,
Crippled by Canning's fears, or Eldon's rules;
Sent out to govern in his sovereign's name,
Yet clogg'd with those that thwart each liberal aim;
A mournful mark of talent misapplied,
A handcuff'd leader, and a hoodwink'd guide;
The lone opposer of a lawless band,
The fetter'd chieftain of a fetter'd land.
* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

MR. PLUNKETT.

Speak not of Plunkett! though that name's allied
To each high thought of genius and of pride;
Speak not of Plunkett! what avails that skill
Which sways the wavering multitude at will?
What the bold action, and the bolder tone,
The look, the word, that makes each heart his own?
What the high purpose, and the expansive mind,
Vers'd in the varying ways of all mankind,
Drawing its aids from all the realms of thought,
From all that art hath plann'd, or nature taught?
What are these gifts?—they work, they move, no more:
Is he not bound like Wellesley at the oar?
Laud the man's feeling—praise his legal skill,
Talk of his worth, his wisdom,—what you will;
All these, that mark the leader of the day,
Are lavish'd cheaply, wretchedly, away.
What is his feeling?—heed not what he feels
Who comes to office tied up neck and heels.
What is his wisdom? where shall this have play,
While dulness marks, or fraud obstructs his way.
What is his worth? how can his worth be found,
While Manners, Joy, and Gouldburn, hem him round,
What is his skill? say, does that skill avail,
When Forbes walks even fearless of a jail;
While Handwich goes unpunish'd for the past,
Waiting the rope that must be his at last;
While Barry comes, his brother-knaves to shade,
And quibbling Canning almost gives him aid?
No! if he seeks as once he sought to be,
Lov'd by the good, and lauded by the free;
If still he thinks from future times to claim
The statesman's highest hope, an honest fame,
Let him for once neglect the premier's call,
Drop prosecutions, office-fees, and all;
Let him even spurn the ministerial chain,
And be his country's chosen hope again;
Let him snatch Canning from a course of shame,
And shield from gathering darkness Wellesley's name,
Remove calm Huskisson from 'midst the blind,
And give to Robinson his freeborn mind,
Strip of their props the Eldons and the Peels,
And gently leave them to their wigs and wheels;
Then to its gloom again shall dulness creep,
And worth may thrive, and freedom cease to weep;
Fraud may be sham'd, and craft and cant may fly,
And truth stand fair before the public eye.
* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Orangemen, ribbonmen, biblemen, bigots, and demagogues, are marked out by the poet as the principal "plagues" of the country; and, unfortunately, their influence is not likely to be speedily diminished. J. K.

Wexford, January 26.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for January last, you have given the Royal Society a very proper and just rebuke. I request your readers to look at the preface to Mr. Daniels's Meteorological Essays, just published. This is the second instance in which we have been taunted by foreigners with a want of accuracy in important matters, which a little ordinary attention would have prevented. The errors of Mr. Pond's observations at Greenwich were first detected by others from his own published observations, before they were ever suspected by himself. This, coupled with Mr. Arago's attack, (as mentioned by Mr. Daniel,) gives us but a poor idea of the talents of this boasted scientific body. No wonder that new societies are formed, where greater and more minute attention is given to the respective objects of enquiry. The present state of science demands it. But the truth is, that one or two persons interpose in all questions of reform; and the other members are weak enough to commit their judgment to that absurd test, and thus compromise the credit of the Society.

PHILASTER.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROPOSED REPEAL *of the* USURY LAWS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the severity of the laws against murder, yet atrocious murders are often committed; "better, therefore," exclaim many of our legislators in the House of Commons, "will it be to leave the security of life to the moral sense, than to continue the inefficient laws against murder,—let us, therefore, repeal them!"

Such reasoning is evidently not of that correct kind which we should expect to hear in the grave senate of an enlightened people, yet exactly analogous is that which has been employed by the supporters of the new Bill for repealing the USURY LAWS.

It appears that these Laws are often evaded; and that, by means well understood, and as notorious as the sun at noon day, certain rapacious money-lenders contrive to obtain more than ten per cent. instead of five. Now, as by the hypothesis this is admitted to be an evil, and as the nature of the evil is well known, it might have been expected that legislation would have sedulously applied itself to correct the evil, and that so monstrous an absurdity would never have been avowed and entertained, as to propose to legalize the evil for the purpose of removing it. No one could have supposed, that, if ten per cent. is an abuse, any legislators could have proposed, as a means of defeating rapacity, to remove all its difficulties, so as to let it loose on mankind, and make an open prey of them.

This mode of reasoning seems, however, to be the mere artifice of sophistry. As many families in both Houses have deeply suffered from the rapacity of annuity-grantors and buyers of post obits, so the proposers of the repeal imagine that, by allying the prejudices of such sufferers with their measure, they shall thus be able to carry it. Which party, however, is to gain, by enabling money-lenders to receive more than five per cent.?—surely not the public,—because no law prevents lenders from taking less than five per cent., and to enable them to take more is to confer a claim in favour of lenders, without any equivalent in favour of borrowers. The present legal range of interest is from 5 to 0 per cent., and this is the known and long-established value of capital; but the capitalists, and their retainers, now wish to persuade us, that we shall gain by extending the range from 0 to any indefinite rate per cent. They must form a very low estimate of the understanding of parliament, and of its protecting power!

I do not charge on the immediate proposers of the measure any corrupt motives. Nevertheless, golden harvests are doubtless expected by many individuals, and the prospect of these is likely to stimulate many supporters of the repeal. The originators seem to be honest dupes of theorists, who have not distinguished between gold, silver, and copper, as proper commodities for free and unrestricted trade; and Money, in the abstract, as the simple representative of industry, whether in the form of metals, paper, wooden tallies, shells, or parchments. "Leave us to ourselves," is the just and proper answer of merchants to legislators, and is a principle which applies, without exception, to every tangible commodity; but it is wholly irrelevant when applied to abstract VALUE, and its representative called MONEY.

The error arises from confounding money, in its modern nature and signification, with its ancient one, which restricted its meaning to coin in the precious metals. A just clamour has arisen in favour of non-restricted *trade* in these, but the arguments do not apply to money as such, much less to the interest of it. Commodities, generally speaking, are property every where; but money is a local, national, and conventional, thing; and, as money, it can neither be exported nor imported. The notion of a free trade in money is a gross absurdity,—greater even than that would be, of a free trade in sunshine or moonshine! If so contemptible an absurdity is worth a moment's observation, it may be made manifest by the consideration, that, if we could trade in it with other nations, we should need no other article of export; for we have 800,000,000 in the funds, and as much more in bonds, bills, and paper and parchment securities, without taking the *monied* value of our lands, houses, commercial stocks, &c. &c. Let us hope, therefore, that we shall hear no more of the *free trade in money*; and, if any parliament should pass a law recognizing such trade, it ought to the end of time to be called the GOTHAM PARLIAMENT!

I have shown, therefore, that the putting an end to the sale of annuities and post-obits is a false pretence, and that the doctrines about free trade in money is an absurdity in terms; but it remains to examine the policy of our conven-

tional laws relative to what ought to be paid for the use of money, and whether its maximum ought to be fixed? These are questions of mere local policy and expediency, and have really no connection whatever with the other subjects. If the Usury Laws are not operative, make them stronger; if a free trade is desired in money, then restrict it to the precious metals and tangible commodities, and destroy all the conventional signs of it; let it be the same in value abroad and at home.

The argument might be cut very short by an appeal to experience and to existing facts; but it may be worth while to look to the moral and practical operation of all laws on the subject.

Under the existing system, what is the condition of England? At home and abroad, in spite of some dark spots, it is justly considered as the most wealthy, most flourishing, most industrious, most enterprising, of nations. And this condition has grown up under a system by which money as such, or capital, can only command five per cent. and can, generally speaking, and in ordinary times, be obtained at that rate. Aye, and what is more, she has arrived at this great and envied condition since the rate of interest has been subjected to that maximum, and as may even be proved from the practical operation of this law. In truth, England is what it is, and is in a different condition from every continental nation, merely because capital has been, and can be, obtained at an easy certain rate, which seldom or ever exceeds the rate of profits.

Are we to be told that England requires to be in a better condition than she is in; and are we patiently to be invited to assimilate our condition to that of Prussia, or any beggarly despotism on the Old Continent? Have our envious neighbours retained orators to stimulate us to commit *felo de se;* and are we really so intoxicated with our healthy condition as to be guided by visionaries, take foreign nostrums, and destroy the corner-stone of our prosperity?

None but men blinded by avarice could visit France, and not be struck by the domestic condition of that country in regard to the relations of money. For want of operative penalties, few commercial securities can be negociated in that country at less than fifteen or twenty per cent.; and it is notorious that, in Paris, small traders and manufacturers are obliged to pay twenty-five and even thirty per cent., for bills at above three months. In consequence, there is neither credit, enterprise, speculation, nor hope, among the same classes of industry as there is in England. No man will credit a trader who is at liberty to give twenty or thirty per cent. for the discount of a bill, because ruin must follow such sacrifices; and hence Credit, in the English sense of the word, and in which sense it is the main-spring of our trade and characteristic industry, is unknown in that country. Hearken, ye bankers of England, whether in parliament or out of it,—such is the profitable employment of small capitals in these usurious transactions, that throughout all France there is not a single BANK of DEPOSIT; and there can be none, for every Frenchman knows better how to employ his money than to lodge it at a negociant's, either without interest, or at the fixed rate which he might be disposed to allow. Hence France is utterly destitute of Banks of Deposit, those *reservoirs of capital,* which, through British bankers, render every pound sterling available capital for every legitimate purpose of private industry or public enterprise. On this account, all France would not in twenty years subscribe a million of capital in shares for any public work; and hence, also, whenever houses require to be rebuilt in Paris, the undertaking cannot proceed without the special aid of the government! Yet it is sought to place us in this respect in the condition of the French! The ordinary feelings of flesh and blood scarcely permit me to guide my pen!

After all, what is the interest of money in its abstract sense? Is it any thing more than *the ransom* of the borrower? I do not blame the lender for his conditions, nor for fixing his price; but, as money is a national concern, and is held only by public convention, so he who uses it ought to allow himself to be subject to the national laws. Does the capitalist hold money created as such by virtue of public consent; and imagine that that which exists under the social compact, ought not to be subject in its use to the laws of the same society?

Is it not enough that the capital of England, as it now exists for all efficient purposes of lending, has been increased since the reign of Charles II. from 200 to 2000,000,000*l.*? In that age capitalists got but six per cent. on 200,000,000*l.*; and they now get, or are in the way of getting, five per cent. on ten

ten times the amount! The proportion is as 12 to 100 against the present age; and is not this increase enough for industry to pay? or, rather, is it to be tolerated, that, under such change in the amount of capital, there has not been enacted a simultaneous diminution in the rate of legal interest? If the parliament disturb any thing on this subject, and if it act wisely, it will, under these considerations, no longer hesitate to reduce the legal rate of interest to four per cent. Such a desirable re-action must result from the subject being brought into discussion.

The capitalist, at five per cent., doubles his capital every fourteen years; and, in the present state of trading and agricultural profits, there are few who, on borrowing, can hope to effect more; hence all are labouring for the capitalists. The low profits of foreign trade in particular demand an accommodation in this respect; for, with a borrowed capital, which contributes double to the lender in fourteen years, and, owing to expenses, doubles on the borrower in twelve years, almost every exporting establishment must be converging towards insolvency. If more than four per cent. is continued to be paid for capital, we must cease to compete in foreign markets; while, if five per cent. can be made without trade, no wise man will embark in its risks.

Some reason would attend the proposed repeal, if the legal interest were fixed at an *even* five per cent., but such is not the fact. Industry, credit, and enterprise, are properly protected against the sinister operation of capital by prohibiting a greater concession than five per cent.; but, when capital is plentiful, or at any time in the pleasure of the capitalist, he must or may reduce it to four, or three, or two, per cent. It is merely a protecting law to secure improvidence or necessity against rapacity; and, if not found strong enough, its provisions ought to be extended. The alteration of the law now proposed, is consequently not destined to relieve the people of England; but, if passed, would exclusively benefit the capitalists.

If the capitalist contend that he can make more of his money in other countries, let him try. The wealth of the world would not flow towards England if such was the fact. He will, on such trial, soon discover his false calculation. His maximum of advantage is in England, and results from this very law which is the foundation of commercial credit, and the source of all that private enterprise which confers on capital certainty of profit, and at the same time renders it available and desirable. Capital would be of little use, were it either not productive or not wanted; and both these results take place in Britain, solely because the Usury Laws protect credit and foster industry.

I conceive that the legislature is not so infatuated as to continue to give countenance to these zealots of a false theory; and, therefore, that our prosperity will not be endangered by their manœuvres; but, if the Bill now pending should, by any compromise of parties or principles, make progress in parliament, it will then behove the people, from the Land's End to the Orkneys, to express their sense of so disastrous and pernicious a proposition.

In the hope of drawing attention to the magnitude of the interests which are at stake in this question, I have submitted to the irksome duty of thus obtruding my opinions on the public.

COMMON SENSE.

March 8, 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE unmeasured praise bestowed on the politic Mr. M'Adam, in pp. 67 and 68 of your 392d Number, proceeds on evident mistakes, since "large round stones" have not, during many years past, been laid down in the carriage-way pavement of any busy or good streets in London, or in any of its polite squares; but the round stones alluded to have, on the contrary, been removed to give place to squared granite blocks of moderate size, so perfectly answering every useful purpose, that not merely "the increased dust," but the black and putrid mud, amongst loose stones which cannot be swept, and great expense of renewing the ground and pulverised "M'Adams," will, in a very few years, force the replacing of the granite pavement.

By reference to the third volume of "Agricultural Survey of Derbyshire," page 275, it will be seen, that the late Joseph Wilkes's concave roads, here lauded, have long since been filled up, and made convex, and the principle found an absurd one; and from pages 250 to 260 it will be seen, that, very long before Mr. M'Adam was heard of, "Nature's principle of cohesion," by fitting the forms of materials, reduced in

in bulk, to their wedging-in fast together, or, in plainer language, "the breaking of all large or smooth stones, before laying them on a road," was perfectly understood and extensively practised, and had been published and ably enforced in several publications, by writers laudably intent on instructing the surveyors of turnpike-roads, generally, to do likewise, instead of expelling these gentlemen, to make way for themselves, their sons, or servile dependants. Those who loll in carriages, or easily indulge on their nags, receive consideration in page 68, but the more humble pedestrians seem entirely forgot. O. S.

Feb. 5, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATEMENT *by the* DIRECTORS *of the* EDINBURGH ACADEMY, *explanatory of the* SCHEME *of that* INSTITUTION.

THE High School of Edinburgh is now so crowded, as to interfere materially with the right education of the boys; in consequence of which, many persons have frequently been induced to send their sons away from home, or to private seminaries in Edinburgh.

Urged by these considerations, some gentlemen, in the month of June 1822, brought forward a scheme for establishing a great public school in the New Town; in which it was proposed that funds should be raised, to the amount of 12,000*l.* by shares of 50*l.* each, to bear interest, payable from a fee to be levied from the pupils. It met with so favourable a reception, that in the course of a few weeks nearly 9000*l.* was subscribed. Circumstances, to which it is not now necessary to advert, suspended for some months the execution of the plan; but, in May 1823, a general meeting of the subscribers took place, when it was regularly organized; and it was at the same time resolved to apply to his Majesty for a charter of incorporation for the shareholders, under the name of the "Edinburgh Academy."

The building is situated in a field to the north of the New Town, and within ten minutes' walk from the most distant part of it. It stands in an area of nearly four English acres, surrounded by a wall, with a covered way along a part of the boundary, to shelter the boys while at play in wet weather. The whole building is to be heated by warm air, and ventilated, according to the plan of Mr. Sylvester, of Derby, which has been found to succeed perfectly in many extensive buildings.—The writing class room is sixty feet by thirty-three; the rector's class, twenty by sixteen; the rector's class room, fifty by thirty; and four class rooms, forty by thirty. The public hall, seventy by fifty.

The alterations upon the present system of instruction in the High School are these:—

1. A more extended instruction in Greek, by all the masters.

2. In addition to the four under-masters, a master for English, who shall have a pure English accent: the mere circumstance of his being born within the boundary of England, not to be considered indispensable. The object of this appointment is to endeavour to remedy a defect in the education of boys in Edinburgh, who are suffered to neglect the cultivation of their native language and literature during the whole time that they attend the grammar schools, and in most cases to a much later period. It will be the duty of this master to give instruction in reading, elocution, and modern history. The chief part of his time will be devoted to the boys of the 1st and 2d Classes; but he will also give instruction, during a portion of each week, to all the other classes in succession.

3. A regular attention to geography in all the Classes.

4. The writing master is to be bound to provide assistants in proportion to the number of his pupils, so that each teacher shall not have more than thirty-five boys under his care at one time.

5. Arithmetic is to be taught by a separate master, who is to be a well-educated mathematician, and who is to provide assistants, in like manner, in proportion to the number of his pupils.

6. The boys of the highest Class are to be carried as far in the elements of algebra and geometry as their time and previous knowledge will allow.

Every morning, at the first assembling of the school, a prayer will be said by each master in his own Class-room.

1st Class—

9 to 11, English 3 days a-week, say, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
9 to 10, do. do. Monday, Wednesday, & Friday
10 to 11, Writing do. do.
11 to ½ before 12, in the play-ground.
½ before 12 to ½ bef. 2, Latin, every day.
2 to 3, English 3 times a-week—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
——, Geography twice a-week,—Tuesday and Thursday.

At this early age, play from eleven to a quarter before twelve, and a relaxation of a quarter of an hour before going into school at two o'clock, is not more than

than is necessary. Between every change of occupation, there ought to be an interval in all the Classes; a run of five or ten minutes in the play-ground will be quite enough to renovate the relaxed energies both of body and mind, and make the boys come with fresh vigor to their new employment, and will materially conduce to their health. It may be thought that sufficient play is not allowed to the other Classes; but it must be remembered, that the master will always have it in his power, and should be instructed, to grant this indulgence to such boys as deserve it; and it is a most important instrument to leave in his hands.

2d Class—
Latin, 9 to 11.
Latin and Geography, ½ past 11 to ¼ before 1.
English, 1 to 2.
Writing, 2 to 3.

3d Class—
Latin, Greek, and Geography, from 9 to ½ past 11, three days a-week.
Latin and Greek, from 9 to ¼ before 11, two days.
English, 11 to 12, two days.
Writing, 12 to 1, every day.
Latin and Greek, ½ past 1 to 3, everyday.

4th Class—
Latin and Greek, 9 to ¼ before 11, every day.
Writing, 11 to 12, three days.
English, 11 to 12, two days.
Arithmetic, 12 to 1, every day.
Latin, Greek, and Geography, ¼ past 1 to 3, every day.

5th and 6th Classes—
9 to ⅓ past 11—Every day Latin and Greek, with an interval of a quarter of an hour, to be regulated by the rector, according to his plan of teaching.
¼ before 12 to ½ before 1—Geography and Antiquities alternate days.
So far both go on together.

5th Class—
1 to 2—Greek three days, Writing two days.
2 to 3—Arithmetic three days, English two days.

6th Class—
1 to 2—Arithmetic and Geometry, every day.
2 to 3—Higher Greek three days, English two days.

The plan does not apply to Saturday, as it is intended that on that day all the Classes should be dismissed at eleven o'clock.

When Latin and Greek are stated as the occupation, it is meant that the portion of time to be devoted to each should be regulated by the master.

In constructing the plan, it was necessary to take care that there should be no interference between one master and another; and, in fixing the hours for writing and arithmetic, that there should not be too many pupils in the room at one time, in order to diminish, as far as possible, the number of assistants.

In the estimate of annual expenses, it has laid aside one hundred guineas for premiums, supposing that there are 500 boys at the school, without, however, meaning to assign that as a limit, should a larger sum be found necessary. How these are to be distributed, may be left to after-consideration, when there is an opportunity of obtaining the advice of the masters.

The crowded state of many of the Classes in the High School, having been one of the causes which led to the establishment of the Academy, the directors have thought proper to fix a limit to the admission of scholars. They propose that the number in each of the four junior Classes shall not exceed 110, and that the Rector's Class shall not exceed 160, making the total number at the school 600; unless when, by the union of the boys of the sixth year with those coming to the rector from the 4th Class, his Class shall exceed 160. If, by that union, his Class amounts to 160, he is not to be permitted to increase it by boys entering at the school for the first time from other seminaries.

The children and grandchildren of shareholders are to be preferred, provided application is made three months before the annual opening of the Classes; but, in all other cases, the preference will be given to priority of application; and the boys will be admitted in the order they stand in a book, which will be provided for the insertion of the applications, until the limited number is completed. Due notice will be given where this book will lie; but, in the mean time, the secretary will receive applications. There is no reason to doubt that the school will open on the 1st of October, 1824.

The fees to be paid by the boys, for each of the four quarters, shall be as follows:—

	Per Quarter.
English Reading, Elocution, and Modern History, in the 1st and 2d Classes	£0 5 0
Do. in the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, Classes	0 2 6
Latin and Geography in the 1st and 2d Classes	0 15 0

Latin,

Latin, Greek, and Geography, in the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, Classes 1 1 0
Fee to be paid by the boys of the Rector's Class to the Master of the 1st Class 0 2 6

In addition to the above fees to be paid to the masters, there must be a school-fee, to provide for the interest of the capital, salaries to the masters, and other annual charges. If the number of boys at the school does not exceed 500, a fee of two guineas for the 1st Class, and three guineas yearly for each of the other Classes, will be necessary; but, should there be 600 boys, this fee may in time be diminished. This annual fee is to be levied at the time the boys enter, and on the 1st of October of the remaining years that they continue at the school.

The attendance on the arithmetic master and writing master will be optional, but the boys who attend those masters will pay the following rate of fees. As some of the Classes are to be taught these branches five days in the week, and others only three days, the directors have thought it equitable that there should be a somewhat correspondent rate of payment.

		Days in Week.	Per Quar.
Writing	1st Class	3	5s. 0d.
	2d and 3d do.	5	7 6
	4th do.	3	7 6
	5th do.	2	5 0
Arithmetic	4th do.	5	10 6
	5th do.	3	7 6
Arithmetic & Geometry	6th do.	5	10 6

According to the rate of fees, the expense to the boys at each Class will be as follows:—

1st Class—			
English, 5s. per quarter	£1	0	0
Latin and Geography, 15s.	3	0	0
School Fee	2	2	0
	6	2	0
2d Class—			
Same instruction ..	£4	0	0
School Fee	3	3	0
	7	3	0
3d Class—			
Latin, Greek, Geography	4	4	0
English	0	10	0
School Fee	3	3	0
	7	17	0
4th Class—			
Same as 3d	7	17	0
5th Class—			
Same as 4th	7	17	0
Under Master	0	10	0
	8	7	0
6th Class—			
Same as 5th	8	7	0
	45	13	0
Average of six years	7	12	2

The boys at the Academy will have the additional instruction of English reading, elocution, and modern history, during the whole period of six years; geography will be an object of attention during the whole period; Greek will be taught from the commencement of the third year; and, in all probability, the elements of geometry will be taught in the sixth year.

As it is not to be expected that masters of eminence will come forward upon the chance merely of the emoluments arising from the fees and the annual salary, it has been thought necessary to secure 400*l.* a-year to the rector, and 200*l.* a-year to the masters of the four junior Classes for four years.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* EARTHQUAKE *in* CHILI.

THE earthquake was felt at the same moment throughout Chili. During that night there were about seven principal shocks, and continual inferior ones; so that Mrs. Graham the author, it is said, held her watch in her hand forty-five minutes, with a glass of water on the ground near her, and the water was shaken as nearly as possible every five minutes. The earthquake was felt at Conception slightly, more severely at Copiapo and Coquimbo, and some say at Lima, but this is very doubtful. Valparaiso, Quillota, and Casa Blanca, seem to have been the centre (if the expression may be allowed); and, three weeks after the first shock, it still continued at intervals, at about three times a-day. At Valparaiso the ravages are inconceivable, and upwards of 300 bodies have been dug out, mostly children and soldiers; which, probably, taking the difference of population into account, exceeds any thing yet heard of, even at the great earthquake in Syria. It was also felt at Mendosa, a town on the eastern side of the Andes, in the line of Buenos Ayres, and for some little way on each side of that town; and every endeavour was made to discover if it had taken place at Juan Fernandez, but this has proved quite unsuccessful, there being no inhabitants on that island.

At Vina de la Mar, a few miles from Valparaiso, cones from two to six feet high were thrown up of sea-sand, of which the little valley is composed. No smell, gaseous exhalations, nor steam, have been taken notice of. The houses situated on the loose alluvial soil, and in the Almendral, a sort of suburb adjoining Valparaiso, were generally shaken

shaken down, while those built on the rock mostly weathered the shock. Every church in the place, also the Fort, and Government-house, are totally ruined. At Santiago, the capital, the damage is inconsiderable, a few houses having suffered in the roofs. Quillota is reported to be completely in ruins: it stands on alluvial soil in the valley near the river of that name, and on a dead flat, about seven leagues from the sea.

The motion and direction of the shock was from north-west to south-east; and fissures, running parallel to one another, in a north-west and south-east direction, from a few inches to two or three feet wide, were discovered after the earthquake, throughout the whole district, wherever it was felt.

It is to be observed, that water placed in a tumbler on the ground during the principal shocks, which were undulatory, was not tremulously agitated, but, as it were, thrown up on the side of the glass like a wave. On the contrary, during the inferior shocks, which are described as vibrating perpendicular to the general direction of the great convulsion, the water in the tumbler was observed to have a bubbling motion. Mercury was also made use of, and the same phenomena noticed. The average duration of the shocks was about thirty seconds. As felt on-board the ships in the bay, it is described as if the chain-cable had run out in an instant. Sounds like distant artillery were heard some days after the commencement of the earthquake, but were not taken notice of at the time. The water retired with great rapidity in the outset, so as to leave the launches dry opposite the Custom-house; but the return was gradual, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants, and against the prophecies of the priests, who expected to have been swallowed up by it. *The whole line of coast has either risen, or the water has subsided, nearly two feet,* and rocks have made their appearance above water which before were never seen, even at the lowest tides.

Rio de Janeiro; Aug. 4, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RECENT EXCURSION *from* LUGANO *to the* LAKE *of* COMO, *in* LOMBARDY; *by the* CHEVALIER AMORETTI, *keeper of the* AMBROSIAN LIBRARY *at* MILAN.

THE following contains some curious particulars on subjects of topography, as exemplified in an excursion through part of the north of Italy. Few districts better deserve, that among its visitors some should be found to do honour to its beauties, of which it possesses many. To such as are studious in the illustration of foreign climes, the paper will be interesting, and may be justly recommended.

Three roads lead from Lugano to the Lake of Como: one through Codilago, another through Porlezza and Menagio, and the third through Variza and Como. The first and last are most frequented; but the only travelling is on foot or horseback. But, in order to enjoy the pleasantest parts of the Lake, and to visit the most remarkable objects on its banks, it would be advisable to halt at the Cadenabbia; for which purpose it would be proper to embark at Lugano for Porlezza, the situation of which admits of numerous plantations of olives: the inhabitants, however, are unacquainted with the method of extracting good oil from them.

At a place called St. Maurice, in the middle of a marsh, half of a church steeple is visible; it appears that the ancient city of Porlezza stood on this spot, and that it was swallowed up by an earthquake. In the new town are two glass-houses.

The Cadenabbia is a good inn, on the banks of the Lake, near the western arm; for this Lake is precisely in the form of a Y upset (χ). The ancients called it the Lake Larius, from the Etruscan word Lar, which signifies *prince* or *principal*, or else from the word Larus, denoting a *gull* or *sea-mew*, an aquatic bird, with flocks of which the Lake is often covered.

The banks of this Lake were successively inhabited by the Etrusci, the Orobes, and the Gauls; these last were subjugated by the Romans, who sent a colony of Greeks into this country. Strabo relates, that the father of Pompey the Great sent 500 Greeks of the first families to re-people these mountains, which the Rhetii had laid waste. To this colony, a number of villages of the Comasco are indebted for their names and origin. The Goths succeeded the Romans, and were constantly engaged in civil war and anarchy. Some considerable families, as the Rusca, the Torriani, the Visconti, the Sforza, have ruled over this canton; but Charles V. became master of it, and united it to the duchy of Lombardy.

All the mountains which surround the Lake are calcareous to their very summits; at least ten species of marble are

are found in them, according to Professor Scopoli. Granite is found here in great abundance, and the disposition of the strata in the rocks shows that some great catastrophe of nature has taken place. The conchiliferous marbles, the ammonites or discolites, and other marine bodies which abound here, prove that the sea must formerly have covered the whole basin of the Lake. One of its outlets, on the side of Como, called the Seveso, which in ancient times had a very large channel, is at present a very small stream.

Mines are numerous and valuable in these mountains, but are rather neglected; the principal ones are of excellent iron, and lead amalgamated with silver.

In the Comasco, the inhabitants are remarkably industrious: they construct optical and philosophical instruments, barometers and thermometers, which they hawk about in foreign countries; and return, at length, to their native soil, where they purchase some portion of land with their savings. Scarcely a tenth part of the men are to be found in the country, but many return every two years to pass the winter here. Women undertake the labours of the field, which they perform with the greater ease, as landed property is so frequently subdivided, and is well cultivated. The tops of the mountains are covered with woods and meadows; lower down are plantations of chesnut-trees; and lower still are vines, olive-trees, mulberry and citron-trees, corn, hemp, barley, pease, vetches, &c. Laurel-trees are in great abundance: a medicinal oil is extracted from their berries, which has a quick sale, and is often dearer than fine oil of olives.

Animals of various kinds abound on these mountains: chamois, bears, marmots, wolves, white hares, badgers; on the banks of the Lake are found otters and *ignanes*, from three to eight feet in length, who suck by stealth the milk of the cows, which they are extremely fond of.

Among the birds are the pheasant, the heathcock, the eagle, the horned owl, and the vulture. Pelicans, swans, cranes, herons, and flamingos, are sometimes found on the borders of the Lake. The Lake abounds with fish, such as carp, barbel, crayfish, lampreys, pike, perch, trout, and tench. It is upwards of sixty miles in circumference, including its numerous sinuosities. The waters frequently rise to twelve or fifteen feet above their ordinary level, and they are always above the level of the soil of Milan. The winds, which in turn predominate over the Lake, render sailing on it uncertain, difficult, and sometimes dangerous. An electric cloud, a shower, a partial hail-storm, occasion irregularities of the wind, and bring on a tempest. The boatmen, who are inured to it, in such cases gain the nearest creek for shelter.

The Larius receives but one single river, the Adda, which is less than the Tesin, yet its risings are frequent and considerable. They take place mostly in the western branch, where Como is situated, being repelled from thence for want of a more spacious outlet, to give passage to the waters. There is only the Seveso, the bed of which has been, in a great measure, obstructed, by the falling down of portions of the mountains.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE met with no work on chronology which corresponds with my idea of such a work as would be useful in schools: most of the works published on that subject are too long to be useful, and others so very incorrect, that they confuse, instead of instructing. The "Analysis of Chronology," by the Rev. William Hales, D.D. is a very excellent work, and perhaps the most correct extant: but then it is in four large quarto volumes, therefore but few persons can spare the time to peruse it; it is a history of events, rather than a work to mark precise periods of events, and that in a way as concise as possible, as they have arisen upon the surface of the great stream of time, ere they sink, and become for ever lost to history. A chronology should, in my opinion, to be generally useful, be concise, and as correct as possible; and yet, when we refer to those already published, we find that almost all of them differ materially in fixing the periods of the greatest events that ever happened in the world; and, if in the greatest events, we cannot expect that the minor ones would be recorded more correctly.

For instance, the two greatest eras,—the creation of the world, and the birth of Christ, which should regulate all other epochs in history,—one is astonished to find how very much chronologers disagree in fixing the time of those periods, as well as those of the deluge,—the Exode,—the reign of Sesostris,—the destruction

destruction of Troy,—of Nineveh,—the foundation of Solomon's Temple, and of Rome,—the era of the Olympiads, and the eclipse of Thales, &c.

There have been perhaps from 2 to 300 different dates laid down by the chronologist as the era of the Creation, all of which differ,—not in a few years only, but in thousands of years. That there should be much difference respecting the time of the Nativity is wonderful, inasmuch as that may be called a recent event.

The difference in the epochs of the Deluge varies 8 or 900 years,—the Exode, 3 or 400 years,—the reign of Sesostris, 5 or 600 years,—of Troy, 3 or 400 years,—of Solomon's Temple, upwards of 200 years. But, when we come to the building of Rome, we really should expect that this great difference of the computation of time, or the errors in calculation, would cease; and yet the difference between Newton's chronology and others is more than 100 years; the eclipse of Thales, which occasioned the battle between the Medes and Lydians to cease, is stated with a difference of twenty to twenty-five years. I have just mentioned these events, to show that great men have not agreed as to the time of the greatest of events that ever happened on the earth; nor is it ever possible to reconcile the difference between them, when Newton, perhaps the greatest man that ever lived, acknowledges that he spent thirty years at intervals in reading, in order to collect together materials for his chronology of ancient kingdoms; that he had written it over sixteen times, making alterations each time; and yet his Chronology is far from being perfect. His idea of being able to fix the precise time of the argonautic expedition by the precession of the equinoxes, is ingenious; but how is he sure it is accurate, when he is guided by the observations recorded as made by Thales? and all those events that are governed by his favorite system of astronomical observations, especially when he takes such data as Hesiod's account of the rising of Acturius at sunset, sixty days after the winter solstice, as fixing a precise period of time to reckon from, may very probably lead to error.

It was not, however, the errors in Chronology, or the men who have studied it, that I had in view, when I sat down to address you; but to give you, in a hasty imperfect way, an idea of a work on that subject, which I think would not only be found useful in schools, but to readers generally who have not much time at command. It should, if possible, be condensed into a small pocket-volume, composed from comparing together the best systems of Chronology, and endeavouring to fix, as correctly as possible, the time when the great events of the world happened. But the plan which strikes me as the most material, is to bring the great and leading eras, epochas, and events, into certain spaces of time, in order to fix them permanently on the minds of youth: such as twenty-five years, or, if you will, a larger circle of time, as fifty years. But, if twenty-five years is taken as a space of time, I would bring into it the striking events of every kingdom that happened in that period, in order to fix them on the mind. In every century, there would be four periods or spaces of time, in which certain actions were performed, characters lived, kingdoms and empires rose, flourished, were conquered, or blotted out of the page of history as independent states.

By adopting a plan something in this way, one event would serve to bring to mind another; and, the events of twenty-five years once fixed on the mind, the events of four periods, or a hundred years, would easily follow, and so also those of ten centuries. I would not confuse the mind with too many events in each period; but select those only the most interesting to man, and especially such as mark strongly the progress of the human character, in effecting a change in the world,—in fixing the fate of a nation by a battle,—of science, literature, and the arts, by the birth of a great man,—by the building of a city,—the planting of a colony,—the discovery of new countries,—by the invention and progress of poetry, sculpture, and painting.

I will, in order to convey to you more clearly my idea, take some period of about twenty-five or thirty years, and suppose it a lesson for a boy; and, by fixing on some great event as the centre of a period of fifty years,—that is, twenty-five years before and twenty-five years after the grand era fixed upon,—this point, once perfectly fixed on the mind, would serve to call all other minor events to the memory.

For instance: the Exode 1491 years before Christ,—430 years from the time of their entering Egypt, in which 600,000 adults, besides children, departed on Tuesday the 5th of May,—

on the Monday following, passed the Red Sea, and entered the Desert,—about a year afterwards the law is given. In this year Sparta is built by Lacedæmon, the son of Jupiter by Saygeia,—and who, marrying Sparta the daughter of Eurotas, was the first king of twelve sovereigns of the Lacedæmonian line,—five years afterwards Danaus brings into Greece, from Egypt, the first vessel,—it was at this period that the first vessel appeared on the sea, and the invention belongs to the Egyptians. —Ten years from this time Troy was built by Dardanus,—about 1453 B.C. the first Olympic games are celebrated at Elis, in Greece, by five brothers, the Idæi Dactyli, which lasted five days, in honour of Jupiter, the beginning of every fifth year, and established by Iphitus.

Now, in this period of about thirty years, here are several great events, which the scholar might easily fix on his mind, making the Exode the centre on which he takes his standing, and, looking round him on the events that are passing in the world, from the place on which he stands, through the whole of a circle of twenty-five or thirty years around him, or twenty-five years before and twenty-five years after that event.

Let us now run backward for twenty-five or thirty years from the Exode:—Two years prior to this event, Cadmus introduces letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes.—Six years before the Exode, is established the great council of the Amphictyons.—Twelve years before the Exode, happened the deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly.—and, if we were to go back forty years, we find Scamander comes from Crete, in Phrygia, and founds the kingdom of Troy,—and that, sixty years before the Exode, Cecrops founded the kingdom of Athens.

The compiler might make a few remarks respecting the events of every century, on the arts, their progress, and the gradual development of the human mind. Such as,—The Egyptians appear to have been the first nation that made any great progress in the arts; they had cities, and horses, and chariots; and were governed by wise and regular laws, and claimed the immortal glory of having invented letters, by Memnon; 300 years before this event of the Exode, we do not find that the Israelites had any idea of architecture, as they lived in tents, and wandered from place to place, tending their cattle, while the arts in other countries were practised, and the vast powers of the human mind were developing themselves in building the cities of Athens, Sparta, and Troy.

As another example, let us take a wider circle, that of a century, making the A. C. era the centre, and enquire what was passing among men at that time. Rome, fifty years B.C. contains only 320,000 citizens, when Cæsar is proclaimed Dictator.—Forty-eight years B.C. the battle of Pharsalia is fought, and Pompey the Great is defeated, and, flying to Egypt, is slain.—In this year the first coins bearing the head of a living personage are struck at Rome.—Forty-six years B.C. Cato kills himself at Utica; and, two years afterwards, Cæsar is assassinated by Brutus and others in the senate-house. Diodorus Siculus, the historian, born forty-two years B.C.—the battles of Philippi, in which Cassius and Brutus are defeated.—Forty years B.C. Herod receives the kingdom of Judea from the Romans.—Thirty-one years B.C. the battle of Actium was fought on the 2d of September, when Antony and Cleopatra are defeated, and Octavius becomes the sovereign of the world.—Nineteen years B.C. Rome at the meridian of its glory.—Eight years B.C. a census at Rome, when it contained 4,233,000 citizens.—Our Saviour born.

But I need not go on for fifty years after this great event, nor enquire what other events were passing in the world, besides those of the Roman people; did they occupy the whole theatre of the earth during this century? While Tiberius is practising in the island of Capreæ the worst of vices,—our Saviour is crucified, St. Paul converted. While Germanicus closes all his conquests and glory by death,—our Saviour is disputing with doctors. While the Messiah is preaching peace to the people of Judea,—this mighty people, inhabiting the eternal city, have attained to the highest point of human knowledge and excellency in poetry, in history, in architecture, in the arts, and the science of government and war; crowned with glory and conquest, and, raising their victorious sword over the subject world, dictate to it law; while they, sunk in ignorance, as respects a future state, and the God of heaven, are worshipping a multitude of gods they had made.

You will perceive, from the above imperfect sketch, that my idea is to combine together, in as concise a way as

as possible, the most striking and prominent events in history with chronology; that for example, while it marks the period when Cæsar appeared in the world, it describes the great events of his life; and so it should those of every other character it records: thus, by bringing together all the events that happened in the world into a certain space of time, the mind, as it contemplates them, beholds a picture representing the events that were agitating or interesting the world at that period, the scholar would see, that while one nation had arisen to the utmost height of glory by its arms, or had attained to the summit of knowledge in the arts, another nation was only breaking asunder the fetters of ignorance, and the rays of science were just beginning to glimmer upon it; while one country was sunk deep in ignorance and barbarism, another was erecting cities, and laying the foundation of future glory, we should see, and be able to contrast together at one view, within such a circumscribed space, certain actions performed by men, and their characters. One, grasping at universal dominion, is seen sacrificing without remorse thousands of men upon the bloody altars of ambition; another, within the same circle, is seen seeking to benefit mankind by his invention and genius; another, sunk in indolence and weakness, his crown and kingdom hanging tottering on the brink of ruin, through his folly it either becomes a prey to a daring conqueror, or, sinking deeper into the gulph of folly, is carried away with the stream, leaving only in the page of history the account of its former power and glory. My plan is to range around a certain point the kingdoms of the world, and to contemplate the men who were disturbing it by their ambition, cursing it by their vices, or blessing it by their virtues.

Birmingham. B. Cook.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As your correspondents are stanneh friends to the poor despised labourers in agriculture, of which I am one, I have no doubt you will permit me for a moment to vent my complaints to you; for, God knows, I have much cause for complaining.

When I tell you I have a wife and five children, all dependent upon my labour, you will readily grant that it requires some exertion on my part to supply the various wants of such a family. But there can be no greater pleasure to me than to work for their support, could I but find sufficient employment, at what I consider moderate wages; but now, when I am in work, I receive no more than twelve shillings per week, without meat or drink, which is quite inadequate to purchase bare necessaries. In harvest, perhaps, for six weeks, I can get about fifteen shillings a-week and victuals; and my wife and family glean, which is a help, but the farmers generally contrive to turn their pigs on the stubble as soon as the corn is taken off, so that the gleaners have to look quick to be even with the swine.

Perhaps you may never have made a calculation how seven persons can be supported with victuals, (drink I will say nothing about,) clothing, house-rent, and firing, out of 12*s.* per week, I can tell you, there will be required weekly, at least.

	s.	*d.*
Three stone of flour, which, at the present price, is 2*s.* 2*d.* per stone	6	6
House rent	1	2
Potatoes and other vegetables	1	0
Coals	1	0
Soap, salt, and candles	0	8
Milk	1	2
	11	6

So that here is 11*s.* 6*d.* for absolute necessaries which cannot be dispensed with: then there is only 6*d.* per week for clothing, butcher's meat, and groceries; now I will leave you to judge how I am situated, and how my children are to be educated! But you may say as others do, that there is a great deal distributed in charity; this I allow, but I had rather put up with difficulties than be a receiver of continual charity.

Things cannot, in my poor opinion, be in a right channel, when a stout labourer, and who is willing to work, cannot earn sufficient for the maintenance of his family. Where the fault is, will not be requisite for me to enquire at present; but, it is as evident as the sun at noon-day, that something in some place stands in need of a remedy. A poor cottager has now no rights nor emoluments: the inclosures have swallowed up all his privileges; neither cow nor pig can be kept by him, except he purchase their living at the dearest rate; and, from what has been said above, it may be safely concluded, that he has no spare money.

I will pledge my existence, if an industrious cottager were accommodated with

with an acre of land at a moderate rent, he would contrive to live in such a manner, as neither to be dependent on charity nor a burthen to the parish. But half an acre of land would make a wonderful alteration. Perhaps, at a future time, I shall endeavour to show, that it would be for the interest of the farmers that every industrious labourer should have land to his cottage, even if it were taken from the farmers themselves. One thing I have to comfort myself with, and that is, I have never been degraded by receiving any pay from the parish; and I will still contend with difficulties, rather than give up my independence to an overseer.

PETER SLEGGS.

——— *near Hull; Dec.* 26, 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in p. 39 of your 392d number, that your ingenious correspondent A. L. L. ascribes to Mr. George Harvey the merit of having first drawn the public attention to the enormous increase of "families chiefly employed in manufactures," which is represented by the late population returns; and that himself, apparently, takes credit for having first discovered the fallacy and errors of the statements in the part of the population returns alluded to; I beg to call these gentlemen's attention, and that of your readers in general, to the ample and satisfactory exposure of the utter erroneousness of the returns in 1811, as to the employ of the inhabitants* under three distinct heads, which was, in 1817, published by the Board of Agriculture, in Farey's Survey of Derbyshire, vol. iii. p. 587, wherein that writer accuses the provisions of the Population Act of 1811, (and since, in 1821 they were the same,) in requiring returns by families instead of by persons, (as was the case in 1801,) of having, in chief part, occasioned these utterly erroneous returns; but to which, also, the want of more full and explicit directions to the overseers, as to the enumeration and classing of persons, much contributed. In a long note in p. 590, a set of the directions alluded to are suggested, for the Act of 1821, but which unfortunately were not then attended to. It may, however, be hoped, that the frequent discussion of the subject by your able correspondents, may not only establish the truth as to the population returns already published, but occasion better and more correct returns to be made, when the decennial period of enumeration again returns in 1831. H. I. J.

* See Mr. Cobbett's recent exposure of the falsity of the returns, as to the parish of Botley, the place of his late residence, in vol. 49, p. 337, and p. 402, of his "Weekly Register."

For the Monthly Maganine.

CRITICISM *upon* AKENSIDE'S PLEASURES *of the* IMAGINATION, *read to a* WEEKLY CLUB.

"THE Pleasures of the Imagination" is a poem, the merits of which have been long and justly appreciated. It cannot, therefore, be expected, that any remarks possessing much novelty will be made upon it. Still it is a work of so superior a description, and its excellencies are of such a lasting nature, that the perusal of it can never be said to be unseasonable. It possesses that characteristic of real genius, that, however often it may be read, it will always afford pleasure, and new beauties will be discovered. And what must add to our regard for its merits is, the age of the author at the time it was wrote, and the nature of the subject. He was only twenty-three years old when it was first published,—a period generally remarkable for the excrescences of genius, and the overflowings of the imagination. Yet there are few verses in this poem but must receive the award of praise from the most captious critic, or the approval that is generated by the mellowing hand of time. At so early an age, such correctness of judgment, and philosophical discrimination, is seldom to be met with. The nature of the subject, too, has been usually considered in estimating the merits of this poem. It may be said to be altogether of a didactic nature, and was quite a new and unbeaten track for the votaries of Parnassus. Yet the author has contrived to penetrate into the innermost recesses of the heart, and evinced the most intimate acquaintance with the intricate mazes of the imagination. It is, however, a subject, which, though rather abstract, is, with the greatest consistency, susceptible of considerable poetical embellishment; and of this privilege the wary author has availed himself; although, in some instances, scarcely to the degree which he might have done.

But there has, perhaps, been too much merit ascribed to Akenside, from the abstract

abstract nature of his poem. It is generally maintained, to be sure, that subjects of a didactic nature are but ill-suited for poetry. In this instance, however, the remark does not hold good; for there is certainly no subject, in the whole range of nature, which affords greater scope for the meanderings of fancy, or even for brilliant descriptions, and which may be brought to touch, to a greater degree, the more delicate vibrations of the heart. The fact is, he could scarcely have pitched upon one more happy; and any praise that is to be awarded to him on this account, must arise from the manner in which he has accomplished his task, considering that he was traversing a region in one sense unknown to the muses; or, as he himself beautifully says—

——— the laureate vale's profound recess,
Where never poet gain'd a wreath before.

Even this assertion may be said to be entirely nominal; for surely, although no previous author had set himself down expressly to depict poetically the pleasures of fancy, yet it is evident as noon-day, that the subject had been many a time incidentally alluded to before. How is it possible it could have been otherwise, for it may almost be said to be the very elements of poetry. In short, the pleasures of the imagination is a subject with which all poets must be well acquainted; for a talent for poetical composition must originate chiefly from a correct and brilliant imagination; and hence Akenside, as a poet, had only to disclose his own feelings and sympathies, in doing which he has evinced the most correct and delicate taste. But it is not poets only that have access to this "holy ground." There are scarcely any but who, in a greater or less degree, taste of its "Castalian-like" sweets; with this difference, that, without being acquainted with the cause and the nature of their happiness, they are engrossed chiefly with their enjoyment.

The merits of the "Pleasures of the Imagination," as a poem, consist chiefly in the beauty of the language employed, the correctness of its philosophical opinions, and the elegance with which they are embellished, and the lofty sentiments inculcated. The subject is of such a nature, as could scarcely admit of a regular plan; yet the author has evidently had a plan in his mind, obviously suggested to him by Addison's Essays in the Spectator upon the same subject; improved, however, and considerably enlarged by Akenside. The poem is divided into three parts; in the first of which are discussed, the objects of primary importance from which the pleasures of the imagination are derived. These are classed, as usual, into three,—the sublime, the wonderful, and the beautiful. After which, the author akes a summary, and, at the same time, a correct view of those objects which are considered secondary. The two next parts might, without any inconsistency, have been put into one, as they are occupied with what the author seems to consider secondary means for affording pleasure to the imagination,—unless, indeed, the length of the poem should be urged as a reason for a division, which would be dividing for the sake of dividing.

A more particular analysis of this poem will now be attempted. In going along, such observations will be made as have suggested themselves, at the same time pointing out any defects that have been discovered.

Part I. opens with an invocation, as customary; with this difference, that the author's muse seems to be inclined to Poly-theism, for he invokes not one, but many objects. He then describes the ideas that must have "rolled" in the Divine mind previous to the creation of the world; and afterwards points out the benevolent intention of the Author of nature, in giving different capacities and inclinations to mankind; some, happily for the state of society, being capable of receiving but little pleasure from the imagination; while, on the other hand, it affords the most sublime source of happiness to others; and calling upon such to listen to his song. He then proceeds to state, as has been already mentioned, three divisions of natural objects, considered primary, from which the pleasures of the imagination are derived,—the sublime, the wonderful, the fair. The description of the influence of the first upon the mind is certainly exceedingly grand; and the author seems, here, to have given full scope to his imagination. In stating the final cause of our being acted upon by such motives, he is exceedingly happy,—(verses 150-200.) His remarks upon the second class are certainly most excellent of their kind; but, instead of depicting the effect of wonder upon the mind, he has exhibited, in a very forcible manner, the effect of novelty

novelty in urging us to the improvement of our intellectual powers, from which it would seem, that the author means *new*, in place of wonderful. It must, however, be admitted, that novelty is in some measure allied to wonderful, for an emotion of the latter sort cannot be excited by objects with which we are familiar; but, at the same time, something farther than novelty is surely requisite to excite that affection. The author then proceeds to illustrate the influence of beauty upon the mind, and here he seems to have failed more than any where else. His description of beauty in natural objects, it cannot be denied, is very fine and classical; but really, after painting in very lively colours the young and lovely Dione, it was surely unnecessary to break off, rather in an abrupt manner, to remark, that "beauty never reigns where health and active use are strangers;" and that a careful mother, sensible how apt her boy is to go astray in this respect—

Illumes the headstrong impulse of desire,
And sanctifies his choice;

that is to say, tells him that he must not betake himself to houses of a certain description, but enter into the blessed state of matrimony with some meek and modest virgin. He afterwards makes use of some obscure terms as to beauty, and truth, and good, being one; and, certainly with much inconsistency in a work upon imaginary pleasures, asserts that there can be no enjoyment without the "sanction of eternal truth or undeceitful good;" remarks, not very appropriate in describing the influence of beauty, and which would tempt one to suppose that the author had either met with some frowns from the fair sex, or that his mind was impervious to the impressions of female beauty,—love with him being altogether theoretical, —(350-390.) He, however, takes occasion to hint, somewhat obscurely, to be sure, at that charming and consolatory doctrine, the omnipotence of truth, —a doctrine which, since his day, has been so widely diffused and established. Indeed, it is to the honour of Akenside, that throughout this poem he pays that devotion to truth, and to that elastic substance, the human mind, which they so justly deserve.

An enumeration of the other means, contributive to the pleasures of the imagination, is then given, and which evinces the most correct acquaintance with the philosophy of the human mind. It is here very justly remarked, that it is moral beauty which the mind contemplates with the greatest delight; but, having made this enunciation, the poet has been in the first instance most unhappy in his illustration. After stating that beauty of colour, and the other charms of nature, are more lovely when—

Life's holy flame and piercing sense are given,
And active motion speaks the temper'd soul;

it might consequently be expected, that an example would be given from "the human face divine;" but no, he brings before the imagination the bird of Juno, which, as every one knows, is a peacock, a very beautiful animal, to be sure, but it would really require a pretty strong imagination to discover the beauties of its soul. But, not content with such a grovelling illustration, a prancing steed in a dusty plain, and faithful dogs joyfully playing with one another, are also adduced. These cannot be admitted as very happy examples of stimulants of that most delightful emotion in the mind, which is excited by the contemplation of natural and moral beauty united. From this degradation the author, in the course of a few lines, ascends to the beauty of the divine mind; illustrative, however, of that gradation, which is observable throughout the works of nature. But for these inconsistencies an atonement is afterwards made, by beautifully exclaiming, that mind, within itself, contains the living fountains of all that is beauteous and sublime; and he concludes with asking, if any thing in this capacious scene can half dilate our souls so much as—

——————When Brutus rose
Refulgent from the stroke of Cæsar's fate,
And Rome again was free.

The Second Part commences with some beautiful observations upon the state of poetry and the fine arts during the dark ages, and exulting in their having at last found a secure, and, it is to be hoped, an everlasting asylum in our own happy land. After this, the author hastens to record those adventitious, or secondary circumstances, which heighten the pleasures derived from the imagination. Of these, the sweets of sense, the peculiar state of the mind, the influence of truth, an acquaintance with the laws of nature, and the perception of design in the creation, are all very happily

happily adduced He then states, obviously with great correctness, that

From passion's power alone our nature holds
Essential pleasure:

and that, were it not for our passions,—

Rust would rise, and foulness, by degrees
Encumbering, choke at last what Heaven design'd
For ceaseless motion and a round of toil.

This allusion to the influence of passion is a prelude to some sage observations from a hermit, who, in an allegorical manner, and under the similitude of a dream, describes the happiness resulting from virtue, and the trials attendant thereon. To the immortal honour of the author, he has here very forcibly impressed two most important and consolatory truths: viz. that virtue is inseparably connected with pleasure; and, that there is no situation whatever in life, but that the difficulties with which we may be surrounded, may be dispelled by perseverance and fortitude. Such sentiments are trite and homely, still they are truths that cannot be sufficiently inculcated. There are none that can expect to be blessed with a perpetual round of sunshine in this chequered scene; and, during the storms of life, such reflections will prove a sure and faithful anchorage to the mind. The following passage seems to me to possess great strength and beauty. Alluding to the demon who personifies the obstacles to virtue, it is observed that he is—

Brave by thy fears, and in thy weakness strong,
This hour he triumphs;—but confront his might,
And dare him to the combat, then with ease
Disarm'd and quell'd, his fierceness he resigns
To bondage and to scorn. While thus inur'd
By watchful danger, by unceasing toil,
The immortal mind, superior to his fate,
Amid the outrage of external things,
Firm as the solid base of this great world,
Rests on his own foundations. Blow, ye winds!
Ye waves! ye thunders! roll your tempest on;
Shake, ye old pillars of the marble sky!
Till all its orbs, and all its worlds of fire
Be loosen'd from their seats; yet still serene
The unconquered mind looks down upon the wreck,
And even stronger as the storms advance,
Firm through the closing ruin holds his way,
Where nature calls him to the destin'd goal.

This part contains some other beautiful passages, particularly the description of a faithful lover, and of the feelings excited in the mind upon seeing a shipwreck from the shore.

The third and last part of this captivating poem is certainly not inferior to any of the others. In the outset, it is occupied in describing the influence of "fancy's sportive ray," upon the opinions and conduct of mankind. Every one, as Tristram Shandy says, has his hobby-horse,—a remark which Akenside has here very amusingly illustrated; and that, too, in a manner, which evinces pretty extensive and accurate observation upon human character. Some of the illustrations he has given of the causes which excite ridicule in our minds, are exceedingly happy. The author then proceeds to state the origin, the nature, and the progress, of taste in the mind, which he has done in the most elegant and beautiful language; and in a manner that evinces, in a high degree, his great philosophical acumen. This affection, if it may be so called, of the mind, he ascribes entirely, neither to the capacities conferred upon us by nature, to association, nor to the effects of culture, but to a combination of the whole of these; attaching, of course, the greatest degree of importance to the capacities conferred by nature,—for how is it possible to cultivate where there is no soil? There are, however, none, but who have at least "one talent of gold to trade upon during their Lord's absence," to use a Scripture, and very interesting, simile. Akenside has here shown himself completely master of this interesting subject; and, it may be questioned, if an additional glimpse is thrown upon it by all the ponderous lucubrations of metaphysical writers since his time. The poem concludes with showing the happiness to be derived from a cultivated and well-regulated imagination; observing, that it is a source of enjoyment altogether sublime, that it is open to the high and to the low, a circumstance which evinces the benevolence of the Author of nature in thus affording the means of such refined happiness to all; and that, too, of a kind infinitely superior to the cravings of the poor, abject, and degraded, wretches, who thirst alone for worldly distinction,

and for the gold that perisheth. Those who possess an enlightened and cultivated taste, may be said to be the only independent beings in the world. A necessary consequence is, that their desires are simple, and generally easily gratified; and hence, they are in a great measure above the smiles or the frowns of fortune. All nature wears a smiling appearance to them. They possess within themselves "a city of refuge," an asylum to which they can always retire when forsaken by the world, or even amidst those moral and political convulsions which may be passing around.

Thus have I attempted to give a short and imperfect account of the merits and defects of this celebrated and classical poem. Its defects are but as dust in the balance. The beautiful passages are so many, that there is only difficulty in selecting. I cannot sufficiently express the pleasure which the perusal of it has afforded me; and, I have little hesitation in saying, that, as long as taste and the fine arts retain their legitimate and holy empire over the minds of men, so long will the "Pleasures of the Imagination" continue to be read and admired.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following manuscript account of the coast of Norfolk, and its rare plants, appears interesting, and may amuse your botanical readers: I found it among my papers, and am ignorant of the author; but it has lain some time in my portfolio. BOTANICUS.

Description of the Yarmouth Coast, and its Plants.

The sea-coast of Yarmouth, for about two miles each way, is nearly a level common, elevated between two and three yards above high-water mark. From the verdant edge of this common to the sea, is a gentle slope, composed of a deep fine sand, intermixed with great quantities of loose pebbles, called shingle. As the tides are here uncommonly low,—the highest not rising six feet,—the distance from high to low water mark is but a few yards. From high water to the turf of the common is somewhat farther; and it is this apparently desert slip of ground to which the present botanical observations are confined. The beach to the southward of the town is principally our field, as being the most regularly formed.

Bunias cakile, sea-rocket, in many places approaches nearest to the water, striking its fibrous roots into the loose sand, and harbouring between the stones. Its purplish flowers, resembling those of the small kind of stock, enliven the bare spot on which it grows.

Salsola kali, prickly glasswort, is here but sparingly found, accompanying the former. It grows more plentifully on the banks of the river Yare, near its mouth.

Arundo arenaria, sea-reed grass or marrum, grows somewhat higher, in scattered tufts, forming little hillocks of sand. It is this property of binding the sand by its deep-matted roots, which renders it so valuable on the coasts of England and Holland, which are protected from the ocean by ranges of sand-hills. At Caister, two miles north of Yarmouth, begins a line of these hills, of considerable height, on which this grass grows abundantly.

Arenaria peploides, sea-chickweed, remarkable for the depth and length to which it runs its roots, is found first sparingly, but afterwards in such plenty, that its broad stiff leaves make the chief verdure of the sandy beach near its junction with the turf of the common.

Eryngium maritimum, eryngo or sea-holly. This singular and beautiful plant grows in an irregular scattered manner upon the beach, and also strays higher on the common where it is most naked and sandy.

Carex arenaria, sea-carex. This, where it begins, forms a regular line, at an equal distance from the sea, first thinly covering the sand, but growing thicker and thicker, as one proceeds higher. Its horizontal creeping roots and frequent shoots bind the sand in the manner of the reed-grass.

Convolvulus soldanella, sea-bindweed, or Scottish scurvy grass, grows most plentifully at the edge of the junction of the beach with the common, or upon the barest spots of the latter, laying its large and beautiful flowers upon the naked sand. It is really surprising to see so fine a flower growing abundantly upon so exposed and barren a soil.

Ononis repens, creeping restharrow. This grows thinly on the beach, but copiously on the sandy parts of the common, running its strong roots very far into the loose soil.

Galium verum, ladies bed-straw. This appears thin and scattered about the junction of the beach with the common; but afterwards becomes so plentiful as to

to form the chief covering of the sandiest side of the common, scenting the air with its strong perfume when in flower.

List of rare Norfolk Plants.

Veronica triphylla, trifid speedwell; near Cockley Cley: it grows in Suffolk, and is a very rare plant in other counties of England.

Utricularia minor, lesser-hooded milfoil; St. Faith's, Newton bogs, near Norwich.

Schœnus compressus, compressed bog-rush; St. Faith's bogs, and near Ditchingham bath.

Scorpus pauciflorus, Fl. Scot. little chocolate-headed club-rush; Toringland heath and Ellingham fen.

Scirpus sylvaticus, wood club-rush; Ditchingham.

Eriophorum vaginatum, hare's tail-rush; Bawsoy Bottom, near Lynn.

Phalaris arenaria, Fl. Ang. or *Phleum arenarium*, Lin. sea canary-grass, or Yarmouth Downs; and likewise near Swaffham, far from the sea.

Phalaris phleoides, Lin. cat's-tail canary-grass; first discovered in Great Britain in 1780, near Swaffham.

Alopecurus ventricosus, Fl. Ang. *Milium lendigerum*, Lin. panic fox-grass; Gillingham corn-fields.

Aira setacea, Fl. Ang. mountain hair-grass; Stratton-Strawless heath.

Poa angustifolia, narrow leaded meadow-grass; on the walls of Castle-rising Castle.

Ægilops incurva, sea-hard grass; Yarmouth Downs.

Elymus arenarius, sea-lime-grass; on the Norfolk coast.

Tillæa muscosa, procumbent tillea; dry heaths in Norfolk and Suffolk, and as yet not noticed in any other county of England.

Holostrum umbellatum, Lin. *Cerastium umbellatum*, Fl. Ang. umbelliferous chick-weed; originally found at Norwich, since at Bury, but no-where else in England as yet known.

Galium anglicum, small ladies' bedstraw or goose-grass; on the walls of Binham Church.

Asperula cynanchica, squinancy-wort; Swaffham-heath.

Anchusa sempervirens, evergreen alkarut; about Norwich plentifully, but rare in the county.

Verbascum lychnitis, var. *β*. Fl. Ang. hoary yellow mullein. It has been noted for growing about Norwich in great abundance for many years back: it is not uncommon, likewise, in the county. It grows also at Bury, and Wollerton, in Northamptonshire; is mentioned by Ray: otherwise this beautiful plant seems to be claimed by Norfolk and Suffolk alone, and by the first in particular.

Gentiana pneumonante, marsh gentian, or palathian violet; Stratton heath, near Norwich: the intelligence of its growing there was first communicated to the world by the late Mr. Stillingfleet.

Bupleurum tenuissimum, least hare's-ear; near Cley and Lynn.

Selinum palustre, marsh selinum; very near Norwich, and in many places in Norfolk. This plant was not known to be English by Mr. Ray.

Œnante pimpinelloides, parsley water-drop-wort; marshes near Yarmouth, and but of late known to be a native of Norfolk at all.

Cicuta virosa, long-leaved water-hemlock. This very poisonous plant grows very near Norwich, and in many places in the county.

Statice reticulata, matted sea-lavender; Norfolk alone has the honour of producing this plant on its sea-shore, viz. at Wells, Blakeney, and Cley: it was not known to Mr. Ray.

Myosurus minimus, mouse-tail; St. Faith's and Lakenham, near Norwich.

Narthecium ossifragum, Lancashire asphodel; Dersingham moor.

**Acorus calamus*, sweet-smelling flag or calamus. It has been noticed by Ray, many years back, as growing on the river Yare.

Frankenia lævis, sea-heath; near Yarmouth.

Rumex pulcher, fiddle-dock; in Norfolk very common.

Vaccinium oxycoccos, cranberries; Dersingham moor, and near Bawsey.

Chrysosplenum alternifolium, alternate-leaved golden sassifrage; Toringland-heath, near Norwich.

Paris quadrifolia, herb paris, true-love or one-berry; Rackheath wood, and near Bawburgh.

Monotropa hypopithys, yellow bird's-nest, Shottisham and Stoke.

Dianthus prolifer, proliferous pink; near Norwich.

Cucubalus otites, Spanish campion; near Swaffham.

Arenaria tenuifolia, fine-leaved sandwort; near Cley, and on Sir Richard Bedingfield's garden-walls at Oxburgh

Sedum

* Found also wild at Hackney, in Middlesex.

Sedum Anglicum, English stone-crop; Norfolk coast.

Chelidonium glaucium, yellow horned poppy; on the Norfolk coast.*

Chelidonium corniculatum et hybridum, red and purple horned poppy; both discovered in Norfolk by Mr. Stillingfleet, and sent to Mr. Hudson, author of the "Flora Anglica."

Papaver hybridum, bastard poppy; near Norwich.

Stratiotes aloides, fresh-water soldier; in Norfolk very frequent.

Anemone pulsatilla, pasque-flower; Lexham, at a place called Tulip-hills.

Teucrium chamadrys, common germander; Norwich city-walls.

Melampyrum arvense, purple cow-wheat; near Cossey and Litcham, and some other places in Norfolk.

Cochlearia Danica, Danish scurvy-grass; at Wells.

Iberis nudicaulis, naked rock-cress; about Norwich frequent, rare in other counties.

Turritis glabra, smooth tower-mustard; near Norwich, and has been noticed by Ray as a scarce Norfolk plant.

Crambe maritima, sea-colewort; Norfolk coast.

Geranium sylvaticum, wood crane's bill; Holt wood and Leziate, near Lynn.

Lathyrus palustris, marsh-lathyrus; at Ranworth, Norfolk.

Hippocrepis comosa, tufted horse-shoe vetch; Swaffham heath.

Trifolium ornithopodioides, bird's-foot trefoil; Moushold heath, Norwich.

Medicago falcata, yellow medick or wild lucern; been noted for growing in Norfolk, and particularly about Norwich.

Crepis fœtida, stinking crepis or hawk-weed; in the road from Swaffham to Downham very sparingly.

Hyoseris minima, least swine's succory; corn-fields near Norwich and New Buckingham.

Hypochæris glabra, smooth hypochæris or hawk-weed; in a field betwixt Norwich and Corsey.

Carduus acaulis, dwarf carline thistles; dry heaths and commons in Norfolk very frequent.

Gnaphalium dioicum, mountain cat's-foot; Stratton heath, about seven miles from Norwich.

Cineraria palustris, marsh flea-bane; betwixt Norwich and Yarmouth, especially at Acle and Caister.

Ophrys loeselii, dwarf ophrys; a single specimen of this rare plant was once found at St. Faith's Newton, but it is doubtful whether it can be again found there.

Ophrys paludosa, the least tway-blade. For the honour of Norfolk, this plant was found in 1769 on Felthorpe bogs, near Norwich; the place of its former growth in England being very doubtful.

Carex limosa, marsh carex; Heydon, and St. Faith's Newton bogs.

Carex strigosa, loose carex; Sexton wood, Bedingham.

Atriplex pedunculata, pedunculated orache; Yarmouth, discovered about the year 1776.

* This plant I have found on the coast of Kent, very near Dover.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I committed to paper the few observations which appeared in your last volume, I had certainly no intention of engaging in a controversy upon the merits of our commercial system. I thought then that the objections which I adduced against the "Exposition" of it in one of your preceding Numbers, though short, were unanswerable and decisive, and I think so still. But as the author of the Exposition has resumed the subject, and challenged me to enter into a more detailed examination of his statements, I will now endeavour to meet his wishes, and point out more specifically the various fallacies which vitiate his conclusions. The subject will necessarily oblige me to encroach upon your columns; but your readers will then have the case fully before them, and may come to a decision upon its merits without requiring any farther observations from either party. The question at issue is simply this;—Has the foreign trade of this country been a productive employment of capital during the last seven years, or not? The author of the Exposition, relying upon the account of our exports and imports annually made up at the Custom House, declares that it has not; and boldly asserts, upon the faith of those documents, that, so far from being beneficial, it has occasioned an absolute loss to those engaged in it, within that period, to the enormous amount of one hundred millions. I, on the contrary, regarding those annual statements as very uncertain criteria of the actual value of our commerce, though

though marking with sufficient accuracy its increase or diminution; and, depending upon the powerful operation of self-interest, which leads every man to seek the most profitable employment for his capital, have not hesitated to maintain that such a conclusion is wholly untenable and fallacious, derived from insufficient data, and completely at variance with the ordinary modes of conduct among mankind.

In elucidating these positions, I cannot but remark with satisfaction, in the first place, how rapidly correct opinions upon this important subject have been disseminated within the last few years. Not long ago, the very statements to which your correspondent now appeals, in proof of his assertion as to the declining, not to say ruinous, condition of our commerce, would have been held up as decisively showing the valuable nature of the trade we were carrying on. Instead of concluding with him, that a large excess of exports over imports betokened a losing commerce, the disciples of a system which formerly prevailed very generally among the mercantile part of the community would have felicitated the country upon having what they termed so large a balance of trade in its favour. They would have inferred, that such an excess of exports, so far from being an absolute loss to the nation, was paid for directly in bullion; and, regarding that commodity as more desirable than any other, would have thought such a state of trade was of all others the most beneficial. So lately, indeed, as 1813, the French Minister of the Interior, after stating that the exports of the nation during the year amounted to 853 millions of francs, and the imports to 830 millions, did not hesitate to congratulate his countrymen upon the statement, as the most favourable that had ever been presented. So slow is the progress of truth, and so difficult is it to eradicate erroneous opinions which have once been regarded as established principles. Adam Smith had demonstrated the gross fallacy of this system fifty years ago; but it is only in our times that his admirable writings, and those of many able successors, who have devoted their talents to the same subject, have produced their full effect in enlightening the public mind, and disseminating correct principles of political economy. Had the author of the Exposition perused the works just noticed with the attention they deserve, he would have found that the documents he depends on for his conclusions, were long since perceived to be wholly insufficient to justify any such inferences as he deduces from them, because of the inaccuracy of the valuation at which the greater part of the goods were rated.* He attempts to throw me upon a formidable dilemma by stating, "either you must allow the correctness of my conclusions, because they are founded upon official documents, or else admit that the government of this country is deluding the people with a series of worthless accounts, got up with an imposing air of authority, and frequently appealed to in Parliament as denoting the value of our commerce." I trust I shall easily be able to prove, that there is more show than substance in this logical figure, and that it may be grappled with without much danger to the assailant.

The official valuation of goods is a computation of their value, not with reference to the current prices of the year, but to a standard originally established in 1696, when the office of inspector-general of imports and exports was first instituted. One unvarying rule is constantly acted upon; some articles being estimated by their weight, and others by their dimensions, but wholly without reference to the market-price. In addition, however, to this official value of the goods, these documents exhibit in another column the value of that portion of the export which consists of British produce, as declared by the merchants who export them. Upon this declared value a duty of two per cent. is levied; and, as it is not probable that the owner would, voluntarily

* Vide Wealth of Nations, book 4. chap. 3; and Hume's Essay on the Balance of Trade: the following remarks of this author are too appropriate to be omitted. "It is easy to observe, that all calculations concerning the balance of trade are founded on very uncertain facts and suppositions. The Custom House books are allowed to be an insufficient ground of reasoning; nor is the rate of exchange much better, unless we consider it with all nations, and know also the proportions of the several sums remitted; which one may safely pronounce impossible. Every man, who has ever reasoned on this subject, has always proved his theory, whatever it was, by facts and calculations, and by an enumeration of all the commodities sent to all foreign kingdoms."

tarily pay a per centage on more than the true value, and as the goods are liable to seizure if they are considered as undervalued, this column may be regarded as a near approximation to the market-price. The disparity between the two columns is very striking; the exports of the produce of the United Kingdom being thus stated in the last return:—

For the year ending—	*Official Value.*	*Declared Val.*
Jan. 5, 1821	£38,395,555	£36,424,652
1822	40,831,744	36,659,631
1823	44,236,533	36,968,964

From what I have said respecting the mode pursued in compiling these accounts, it is evident that a very great increase in the quantity of British produce exported must have taken place in these three years; and it is curious that an increase in official value of nearly six millions should be accompanied by a rise of only 540,000*l.* in the declared value. On comparing the different items composing these totals, it will be found that the principal cause of the difference between the two columns is in the article of cotton manufactures, which appears as follows:—

	Official Value.	*Declared Value.*
1821	20,509,929	13,690,116
1822	21,639,493	13,786,958
1823	24,566,919	14,534,253

This difference is easily accounted for by the wonderful machinery introduced into this manufacture, which has effected so great a reduction in its cost. In hardwares and cutlery the difference is very great also, but in an opposite direction.

	Official Value.	*Declared Value.*
1821	342,654	779,955
1822	455,194	1,050,475
1823	534,900	1,145,466

In the linen manufactures exported, there is a nearer approximation:—

	Official Value.	*Declared Value.*
1821	1,935,185	1,653,803
1822	2,303,442	1,981,464
1823	2,594,782	2,192,761

While in the last of what may be called our staple manufactures, woollens, the declared again exceeds the official value:—

	Official Value.	*Declared Value.*
1821	4,363,973	5,583,430
1822	5,500,921	6,461,567
1823	5,940,147	6,484,728

From the whole of these accounts, then, it is plain that the consumption of British manufactures is rapidly increasing in foreign countries: both columns demonstrate that the export of them is yearly augmented, and it is in showing this that the value of these documents mainly consists. It is not *value* so much as *quantity* which they exhibit; and this is generally the only purpose for which they are used. They are not, then, in this respect delusive. True, my opponent will say, our exports increase yearly; but we must not look to exports alone to ascertain a flourishing state of trade; it is the imports which mark its true value and condition. It is not by what is sent out, but by what is brought home in exchange, that a nation is benefitted: as an individual trader is not enriched by the quantity of goods he can sell, but by that alone which he disposes of at a profit, and gets paid for. Undoubtedly true, I admit; but how can he imagine men would persevere in sending goods to markets where they can only dispose of them at a loss? This he does not attempt to explain, and he acts very wisely in not doing so; for it is wholly irreconcilable with the principles which influence mercantile men in every part of the world. "There can be no trade unprofitable to the public, (said Sir Dudley North in 1691;) for, if any prove so, men leave it off; and wherever the traders thrive, the public, of which they are a part, thrive also." (Discourses on Trade, &c. London 1691.)—Every rational man will surely take care of his own interest, and is its only proper guardian. He seeks that employment for his productive faculties, his talent, and his capital, which affords him the largest return. "It is his own advantage, indeed, and not that of the society, which he has in view. But the study of his own advantage naturally, or rather necessarily, leads him to prefer that employment which is most advantageous to the society." (Wealth of Nations, book 4. chap. 2.) If he find one employment yield an insufficient return for the capital and skill he devotes to it, (insufficient, I mean, as compared with the ordinary rate of profit in the society,) he gradually withdraws from it, and turns his capital and industry into another and more profitable channel. He will not persist in pursuing a business which not only does not yield him the common return, but which yearly diminishes his capital. Yet this is actually the proposition contended for by your commercial expositor. He looks at the Custom House papers, and nothing else; and comes at once

once to conclusions from which, as I before stated, (page 501,) the palpable absurdity should have preserved him. The last of these statements is as follows:—

IMPORTS.	*Official Val.*
Year ending Jan. 5, 1821	£32,438,650 17 3
1822	30,792,763 4 10
1823	30,500,094 17 4
Total Imports	93,731,408 19 5

EXPORTS.	*Official Val.*
Year ending Jan. 5, 1821	48,951,467 17 5
1822	51,461,434 3 1
1823	53,464,122 9 3
Total Exports	153,877,024 9 9

Here undoubtedly there appears, at the first glance, something confirmatory of his opinions, 154 millions nearly would appear to have been exchanged by our merchants for only about 94 millions. But, in addition to this document, another is subjoined which shows what portion of these exports consisted of British produce and manufacture, and exhibits their official and declared value. This table I have already copied; I shall therefore only give the total here:—

	Official Val.	*Decl. Val.*
Total Value of British Prod. & Manufact. exported in three years	£123,463,833	110,053,248

Thus, it appears, of the 154 millions exported, 123½ are reduced by the declared value to 110. The column of imports does not admit of such a comparison: no declared value is given, nor, I believe, exacted, at the Custom House; but we may fairly presume that, if given, it would exceed the official value in a greater ratio than the other falls short of it. We are justified in this conclusion, independently of all other considerations, by the fact that these imports consist principally of raw produce, or of articles comparatively little affected by labour, and consequently not susceptible of much alteration in value by the application of machinery, or any improved processes. Such commodities have a constant tendency to advance in price with the growing demands of society; while manufactured articles have as constant a tendency the other way. I cannot stop now to develope the principles here hinted at: I am satisfied of their truth, which is confirmed, indeed, by experience and history. While, then, our exports are diminishing in price, our imports would, conformably with this law, be advancing, and, upon the whole, would approximate in value, although in bulk and quantity continually getting more unequal; and consequently, if valued with reference to a standard established 130 years ago, yearly exhibiting a greater disparity. Accidental causes, too, the influence of seasons, &c. may produce very great alterations in the quantity of any commodity, and therefore in its market-price, without at all affecting the value of the whole. A deficient harvest, for instance, may materially change the quantity of corn brought to market: its price will rise greatly, but the value of the whole, as compared with other years, may remain unchanged. Let us assume, as an illustration, the average produce to be 500,000 quarters, and the ordinary market-price 2*l.* 10*s.* per quarter, the value of the whole will be 1,250,000*l.*; a deficient harvest may reduce the produce to 250,000 quarters, and this diminished supply will occasion the market-price to advance probably to 5*l.* per quarter. But 250,000 quarters, at 5*l.* per quarter, will produce the same sum as 500,000 at 2*l.* 10*s.*: this is evident. Suppose, then, some such cause to affect the supply of wine, sugar, hemp, or cotton, the quantity imported into this country will be much reduced; the official value (the standard not changing,) is reduced also; but the market-price rises considerably, and thus affords still an adequate return to the merchant for the capital employed in the trade, and more than balances the value of the exports.

These explanations will suffice, I think, to account for the anomaly upon which the Exposition is altogether built. It must also be recollected, that, whatever portion of our exports is paid for directly by the transmission of coin or bullion, or by bills on other countries, is altogether lost sight of by these documents. When, then, these different statements are duly weighed, I think it will appear, as I observed in the commencement of my letter, that his conclusions are obviously deduced from insufficient data; and when we consider how attentive men usually are to their own interest, and find the merchants thus occupied in what he represents as a most ruinous business, instead of abandoning such a destructive employment of their capital, and eagerly endeavouring to avoid the bankruptcy which inevitably awaits them: when, instead of doing this, I say, which prudence

dence would infallibly dictate, we see them pursuing their business with increasing energy, yearly augmenting their shipments, and affording additional employment to our manufacturers, surely I am warranted also in repeating, that not only are his conclusions derived from insufficient data, but wholly at variance with the ordinary modes of conduct among mankind. No one, I should have thought, who witnessed this unceasing spirit of mercantile adventure, together with its effects in promoting industry and stimulating consumption, could have doubted that it was attended with beneficial results, and consequently that returns, far surpassing in value that of the shipments from hence, must find their way to this country. Instead, however, of coming to this, the only natural inference from the facts, the author of the Exposition studiously avoids it; and, while every symptom in the body politic seems plainly to denote robust health, or even approaching plethora, he persists in recognising nothing but the diagnostics of atrophy or consumption; and prognosticates impending ruin in one of the most prosperous periods in which this country was probably ever placed. He goes even still farther; and disregarding all experience, which clearly shows that the interference of the legislature in matters of trade has invariably been productive of evil, he calls upon the Parliament to interpose their authority, and prevent our merchants from rushing thus headlong to ruin. Instead of pursuing that career of useful improvement in which the legislature has for some years been advancing; instead of gradually disencumbering our commerce of those useless and injurious restrictions which have been accumulated by the ignorance and prejudices of other times; instead of relaxing the impolitic severity of our navigation laws, and giving a judicious extension to the warehousing system,—he would have them shackle our commerce with new regulations and prohibitions, and engage in the wild-goose scheme of attempting to teach our merchants a better method of employing their capitals than they can find out for themselves. The island of Laputa is really the only place where we could have expected such a proposition to have been seriously made. "In the governments of modern Europe," says Dugald Stewart, (Elements, vol. i. page 262,) "it is much more necessary to abolish old institutions than to introduce new ones; and the perfection of political wisdom consists not in encumbering the machine of government with new contrivances to obviate every partial inconvenience; but in removing gradually and imperceptibly the obstacles which disturb the order of nature, and (as Mr. Addison somewhere expresses it) grafting upon her institutions." Such then is the duty, and such fortunately is the course, pursuing by the legislature of this country; and the beneficial effects of their recent labours are becoming every day more perceptible. If they proceed in the same path of cautious reformation, and if peace continues to shed her benign influence among us, I will venture to predict, that Great Britain will attain a degree of prosperity unequalled in her own annals, and surpassing that of any commercial empire recorded in history. Here, then, I relinquish the subject; having said enough, I trust, to satisfy every impartial reader,

1st. That no inferences as to the true value of our commerce can be deduced from the documents in question, though accurately marking its increase or diminution.

2dly. That they clearly prove a very great addition to the quantity of British produce and manufactures exported within the last few years.

3dly. That the intelligence, prudence, and self-interest, of the merchants engaged in this traffic, are sufficient guarantees for an adequate return being obtained for these shipments.

And lastly, That the legislature is much more wisely occupied in removing the restraints and prohibitions of our present commercial law, rather than endeavouring to interrupt the natural current of capital and industry; which, if left to themselves, will infallibly flow into those channels where they can be most usefully and profitably employed.

In conclusion, I can assure your correspondent, that my object is truth, not delusion; a desire to correct misrepresentation, and prevent erroneous impressions. I have taken up the controversy in the full freedom of a Briton's choice, uninfluenced by party attachments; but entertaining an ardent affection for a country whose institutions, though not altogether free from blemishes or defects, are upon the whole admirably calculated to produce, and have in fact been the means of diffusing among her people, a greater portion of freedom,

freedom, wealth, happiness, morality, and intelligence, than is possessed by any other nation under heaven.

Since writing the above, I have had the opportunity of examining the curious, useful, and instructive, Tables, contained in your Supplement. Derived as part of them are from the documents so frequently adverted to in my letter, whatever imperfections I may have proved to exist in the latter accounts, will of course be found also in the former; and some of the inferences deduced from them will be equally erroneous with those which I have before been endeavouring to expose. I may err, perhaps, in conjecturing that they were compiled by the author of the Exposition; but, as they seem to me to be directed to the same object, I will just call the attention of your readers to one very important document among them, which greatly strengthens my previous arguments, and goes far towards overthrowing the assumption upon which the whole of that Exposition is founded. The Table marked G contains a statement of the value of our imports from 1814 to 1822, showing also what portion of these imports has been again exported, and what retained for home consumption. The totals thus retained during the last seven years are as follow:—

1816	£ 11,306,934
1817	17,704,476
1818	23,019,773
1819	18,309,006
1820	19,110,398
1821	17,357,047
1822	19,240,429

From this account, then, it appears that colonial and foreign produce, to the value of 19,240,429*l.* has been consumed in this country in 1822, while only the value of 11,306,934*l.* was so disposed of in 1816. What then, I would ask, does this rapidly increasing power of consumption denote? A deteriorated condition of the great mass of consumers, the middling and lower classes, produced by the *ruinous speculations, blind folly,* and *insane obstinacy,* of our merchants? or a greater command, possessed by those classes, over the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life, arising from that activity which pervades all the principal branches of our national industry, and which is daily acquiring strength from fresh accessions of capital, and, its necessary consequence, increased demand for labour? If the last be (as I think no one can doubt) the true cause, what becomes of your correspondent's Exposition? That a nation can be sustaining a loss of about twenty millions yearly by its commerce, (vide Table H,) while its actual consumption of foreign produce is nearly doubled within seven years, (vide Table G,) is one of the most extraordinary suppositions that ever entered into the mind of man. Compared with this, indeed, the visionary projects of Mr. Owen might justly demand attention; the wildest dreams of Joanna Southcott would appear almost rational; and the desperate absurdities of the Speucean philanthropists exhibit some faint indications of common sense, and seem calculated to improve the social condition of mankind. S. ROPER.

Grove-street, Hackney;
Feb. 10, 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine has been the vehicle of much literary and scientific information; I am therefore in hopes of being informed, by some of your enlightened correspondents, whether there is any painting or engraved portrait extant of that celebrated and eccentric genius Richard Savage, whose poem of "the Bastard" is the epitome of genuine poetical talent, and runs in a stream of rich mental splendor almost unequalled by any other bardic composition. I should likewise be glad to know if there is any portrait of the talented and unfortunate William Collins, whom I have always considered as the most superior lyric writer this or any other nation ever produced. A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SECOND PART *of the* NOTICE *relative to the* KING, *or the* CANONICAL *and* MORAL BOOKS *of the* CHINESE.

OF nine Canonical Books of the second order, called 'The Little King,' five only, either in respect to their authenticity, or the importance and interest attached to their contents, are entitled to particular notice. These are the 'Tahio,' or the grand science; the 'Tchong-yong,' or the just medium; the 'Lun-yun,' or book of sentences; the 'Meng-tsée,' so named from its author, Meng-tsée, or Mencius, the most celebrated of all the disciples of Confucius, standing in the same relation as Plato did to Socrates; and the 'Hiao-King,' or book of filial piety.

The four first are classed together, and bear, collectively, the name of 'Seetchou,' or the Four Books, by way of excellence. They contain the Doctrine of Confucius, not as written by himself, but as reported by his disciples. The Seetchou is frequently printed without a commentary, and children then are set to learn it by heart. Sometimes a literal annotation is annexed to it, and children are taught to commit this, also, to memory.

There are other editions, wherein, on the same page, is the text with a paraphrase in the more elevated style of conversation; this is for the use of men of business. But for such as aspire to the praise of good breeding, taste, and elegance, in their literature, there are in the libraries, editions, wherein all the glosses may be found, at once, pretty nearly in the manner of our Variorum Readings.

The Tahio is highly estimated, among the men of superior abilities and capacity, as a work of rich genius; it is considered as affording the best model of a concise and picturesque neatness, with respect to style; and, for the beauty of its doctrines, as the substratum on which future enquiries relative to moral and political philosophy should be built.

The Grand Science contains a luminous explication of the principles that, in the golden days of China, were thought the basis of a sound and classical institution, to form the scholar, the patriot, the merchant, and the gentleman. The knowledge and prudent habits to be acquired from it, seem to constitute and complete a regular course of investigation and studies, calculated to expand the ideas, and to fit a man for supporting the consequence which future opulence, or other circumstances, may bestow. The versions and paraphrases of it, are, however, so curiously arranged, that it is difficult to produce any thing like a correct copy. The following is a liberal translation, as well as it can be imitated, of the debut or commencement, recently copied by one of the Europeans at Canton.

If you have an object in view, acquaint yourself thoroughly with its nature and contents; let this be your first step: then come to a determination; and, when once fixed in it, adhere to your purpose with firmness and constancy, and you will succeed.

All things have an origin, and all things have a conclusion: what is there which has not its beginning and its end? If, with all due discrimination, we would cultivate a taste for knowledge, and acquire the habits of doing business, it is necessary to study and be attentive to the preliminaries and postliminaries of the plan we would give efficiency to, the pursuit to which we are applying. This is the beginning of wisdom.

The following are passages from an ancient French version of the Ta-hio, by the jesuit fathers.

True wisdom consists in enlightening the understanding, in purifying the heart in the spirit of a general philanthropy, in habituating men to the love of virtue, in removing impediments that stand in the way of the sovereign good, and in cleaving to it with full purpose of heart. Happy the man whose eyes are directed to the latter end of his course; and who, to arrive at it, has traced for himself the paths of innocence, rectitude, and moderation! The landscape of life then opens wide to him its rich and charming appearances; perplexities and doubts disappear as he proceeds: he is not too fastidious for the tame duties of labour; but, having their end for ever in view, he perseveres, though a few feelings may be sacrificed to a happy result. His mind is all vigorous and active for meditation, and his body sound for exercise. All the virtues and morality are his own; and these, his philosophic guardians, have placed him within the pale of happiness. But woe to him, who, mistaking the branches for the root, the leaves for the fruits, confounds the essential with its accessories, and is unable to distinguish the means from the end. To enter on his career with advantages that will enable him to throw a lustre on his future character, the young man must study the train of his duties, in regular succession; and, in all that he says, does, or thinks, must be ever appreciating their importance. This is the beginning of wisdom.

Another extract from that ancient monument and document of former times, the Ta-hio, appears to be directed principally to objects of state and government; it has a tendency to inspire men of letters, and others, generally, with ideas of freedom, with the encroachments of monarchy, and the natural equality, the unalienable rights, of the nation. Rays of patriotic light shone on the intellect of its composer.

In consulting and deciding concerning public affairs, let us refer to the decisions which an assembled family has a right to make, which it can assume without usurpation over any one of its members. In the administration of its affairs, a man, eminently good at its head, in a natural and easy manner, will carry relief to its internal embarrassments, will heighten and increase its resources, being appointed so to do by the

the authority of common sense. Under the eye and direction of his just and faithful government; quickened, supported, and invigorated, by the full enjoyment of a common liberty, the members entrench themselves behind a mutual interest, as an impregnable rampart. On this point the cause of the governing and governed rests. Such should be the state of the public mind; such should be the ideas, sentiments, and enlarged views, of a nation, displayed throughout the whole of a monarchy. It is a practical defect in the constitution, which must obviously militate against the public felicity, when two different species of interest are set up, in the rights of the people, and the prerogatives of the prince. The duties of subjects should resemble the fraternal duties: the tenderness due to children should be extended to a whole people. Can one, incapable of laying down a system of education, advance claims and pretensions to effect a reform in the laws, and the new modelling of a civil government? It cannot be. Those doctrines, only, which apply to the police of a family, are capable of realising, of rendering permanent and respected, all the combined rights of the different orders in a state, considered as the organization of an assembled people.

The Ode, bearing the name of 'Kang Kao,' makes the following observations, among other details which it enters into, for laying the foundation of a new and equal government.

A prince should protect and cherish his people, as a mother watches over and nourishes her infant. When the frank and ingenuous heart of the child is eagerly panting for the possession of some object, though she cannot exactly discover what is wanted, she will frame a conjecture not far removed from it.

When families prove virtuous, the nation becomes virtuous. When families are easily accessible, polite, complaisant, national affairs are put into such a train as to accord with these acquirements. When the individuals, of which families consist, are for the most part covetous and perverse, a nation is on the point of being reduced to anarchy. Such are the tempers or primary impulsions communicated to human institutions, and such is the influence of their concentric directions.

One of their proverbs is thus expressed, (literally,)—'A single individual fixes the state of a whole nation.' But more is meant than meets the eye; for it imports that sovereigns have, commonly, nothing more in view than to draw a veil between the eye of the public and unqualified despotism. Another proverb contains a useful hint, a position which cannot be called in question, that 'a matter may be endangered and ruined by the expression of a single word;' or, taking it more at large, that in enterprises of great pith and moment the current may be turned awry, may lose the name of action, however spirited and sound the advice may appear to be, by employing a single word in some particular sense.

The Ta-hio frequently probes the sores inherent in all absolute governments. In every reign, whether passing for good or bad, every thing is to begin over again. This shows into what a chaos the people are plunged, by the total subversion of all such rights as do honour to human nature, when a monstrous aristocracy, under the name of monarchy, is established, which, instead of gaining the confidence and affections of a people, seems better calculated to rivet the chains of civil and religious tyranny.

The Tchong-Yong, or Just Medium, treats of moderation as a virtue, which ought to be always under the command and control of the wise man. The Lun-yu forms a collection of the sentiments of Confucius and his disciples, on the virtues, good works, and the art of governing states; we find in it the errors, the passions, and the love of power, in ministers, by which they either embezzle the public moneys, or misapply the national income, guided by no other motives than that of their own interest. But waving these grand objects of discussion, for want of room, we pass on to the Mengtsee-tsee, of which father Du Halde has given a very extensive analysis, in the second volume of his Description of China.

This book forms a series of dialogues, wherein some princes are commended, and many others blamed; it has in view, also, to point out wherein consists the perfection, and the *summum bonum* of human nature, and to expose the dangerous errors of different sectaries.

The Second Chapter of the First Part contains the conversations of King Siuen-Vang with Meng-tsee, or Mencius.

'I am told,' says the king, 'that the park of Prince Ven-vang was seventy stadia (furlongs) in circuit; and the people, then, considered it as too small; mine is only forty stadia, and yet the people report it as too large. How am I to account for these varying opinions?' 'The reason of this,' replies Mencius, 'is, that all were allowed permission to enter the park of Prince Ven-vang, to gather leguminous plants and wood, to hunt pheasants and hares; and, as no one was excluded,

cluded, it was too small for the number of its visitors. In passing over your lands, and learning the customs prevalent therein, I found your park to be of forty stadia in circumference, but that none of your subjects had leave to enter it; and that, if any should venture in it, to kill or wound one of your deer, he would be punished as severely as if he had killed or wounded a man. Can you wonder, if, after this, the people think it too large?'

Another time, the prince, having admitted Mencius into his country-house and pleasure-grounds, put this question to him.

'Is there any thing in this delectable region incompatible with the wisdom whereof a king ought to make profession?' 'No,' replied Mencius, 'provided that a king also takes pleasure in what forms the enjoyments of his people, and sincerely sympathises in their afflictions. His people, then, will have a fellow-feeling with him in his sorrows and his pleasures. This would prove an indication of a kingdom being well governed.

'The ancient emperors,' continued Mencius, 'every twelve years, had a custom of visiting the provinces and tributary kingdoms, and this was called inspection. Every six years, the dependent kings repaired to the emperor's court, to render an account of their proceedings, and the manner in which their administration was conducted.

'So, also, the emperors, in their district, and the kings, in their kingdoms, undertook journeys of visitation, twice a-year, in spring and autumn. The former was to examine the sowing and modes of culture of the lands; and, in case of a dearth of grain, to order supplies out of the public granaries. The latter was to see if the harvest was in sufficient abundance to provide for the subsistence of the people; and, in a time of scarcity, to open the public granaries.

'At present, a very different line of conduct is pursued. Princes do, indeed, make the tour of their kingdom, but how is this performed? They are escorted, in their march, by three thousand soldiers, who consume the major part of the provisions necessary for the subsistence of the poor, that are languishing and faint from want. Can we wonder, if, with feelings of hostility rankling in their hearts, they find some consolation in venting bitter invectives against the prince, whose reputation is thereby tarnished? Thus I set before you the conduct of the ancient kings, and that which is practised in our times; for you to choose which you would resemble.'

In the fourth Chapter of the Second Part, Mencius lays it down as a principle, that a wise man, who has no particular business or employment at court, ought not to go thither, although the king should invite him. A disciple objecting, that when the king orders any of his subjects to go to war, they are obliged to obey; so, when a prince requires the attendance of a wise man, that he ought not to refuse compliance;

'There is this difference,' replied Mencius, 'that a king, in sending for a wise man, wishes to profit by his counsels, to consult him in matters of difficulty, &c. I consider him, therefore, as the master, and the king as his disciple. Do the laws of civility admit of a disciple sending for his master? A prince does not degrade himself when he visits one who is his master in point of wisdom, for the prescribed ceremonies exact attentions of this kind on the part of the scholar.'

'But,' says the disciple, 'I have read that Confucius, when sent for by the King of Lou, repaired immediately to the palace, not waiting till his car was made ready.'

'At that time,' answered Mencius, 'Confucius was first minister of the kingdom; the king had a right to call for his minister, who was under an obligation to obey. A sage who is not invested with any office, is not subject to this law.'

In this curious passage we discover pretensions that philosophers in the East have, in all ages, upheld, as to putting themselves in some measure on a par with kings. India, with its bramins, affords a similar spectacle; and, in the prophets of Judea, we trace a sort of resemblance.

The 'Hiao-King' is a work on filial affection and piety; it is ascribed to Tseng-tsee, one of the most famous disciples of Confucius. This sage is introduced, discoursing with his pupil, in a manner not unlike that of Socrates and Cato, in the Treatises of the two greatest philosophers of Greece and Rome. The Jesuits, in their Memoirs, report their having given a faithful translation of it, without any paraphrase by way of illustration.

Confucius being seated, and in a conversation with Tseng-tsee, thus begins.

'Can you specify the pre-eminent and essential virtue that was inculcated by our ancient monarchs throughout the empire, to infuse a spirit of concord into the breasts of their subjects, and to banish all discontent between superiors and inferiors?' 'How should I know this,' replied Tseng-tsee, rising respectfully from his seat, 'I, who have no claims to superior information?' 'Filial piety,' replied Confucius, 'is the root of all the virtues, and the primary source of instruction. Resume your seat,

seat, and I will unfold to you this important truth!'

After this debut, the philosopher proceeds.

'Our whole body, including the thinnest epidermis, the finest lock of hair, descends to us from our parents; to respect and preserve the body is the first law of nature, and the beginning of filial piety. This virtue is divided into three immense spheres: the first is that of care and regard for our parents and relations; the second concerns our duties to the prince and to the country; the last, and most elevated, is embracing the virtues at large, and this will constitute our perfection."

Hence it appears that filial affection, with the Chinese, becomes the source of all illumination and virtue. It is the centre to which all the radii of public order converge; and, by a sort of noble affecting fiction, this principle connects different generations like a chain, making them, as it were, contemporary.

In another part of the Hiao-King, 'Filial piety,' says Confucius, 'comprehends all, from the emperor to the lowest of his subjects; it can have no beginning or ending with any individual. How difficult soever it may prove to fulfil all its duties, it would be rashness to pronounce it impossible.'

'O, the immensity of filial piety!' exclaimed Tseng-tsee. 'What the regular movement of the stars is in the firmament, what fertile countries are upon the earth, filial piety is for the people. The Heavens and the earth are ever consistent and uniform; let the people imitate them, and the harmony of the world will be as constant as the light of Heaven and the productions of the earth.'

According to the Chinese, the finest commentary which they possess, upon the Hiao-King, is the example of their virtuous emperors, and their great men of old time. No description of what is termed honour and glory is admitted by them, if filial piety does not throw a lustre round it. In their estimation, says father Cibot, even the saviour of his country would be no better than a monster, to be strangled, if he were an evil-disposed son to his parents. Indeed, they would deem it impossible for any one to feel the *amor patriæ*, who did not testify a due regard for his parents.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is well known that a great many accidents have occurred, one time or other, to chimney-sweeps, by getting fixed in the tunnels of small chimneys; now, if an instrument could be made so cheap as to be an inducement for using it (that is, by the sweeps,) instead of climbing, similar accidents would not occur again. I believe others, as well as myself, have noticed men mounted upon the top of chimneys, pulling up and letting down bundles of straw, &c. where the tunnel has been too small for any person to get up, and which also appears to be a troublesome and dangerous task, and would also be prevented by a better process. I had in one of my rooms an old chimney, which was three yards wide and one across, and tapering to the top something like one of the Egyptian pyramids; this I had taken down, and one built in its place too narrow for any person to get up, and upon the same plan all my others are made. I cannot say but I was told very seriously by some of the workmen, (who did not know how they were to be cleaned,) "that I should never get any body that could get up them," which was very correct.

Perhaps a description of the instrument used for the cleaning, instead of climbing, and the mode it is used, would be useful to the public,—so here it is.

It is made of deal slate-lathing, in lengths about three feet, with two top joints, one with a large brush attached to it, and the other with a scraper affixed to it, at the bottom ends of which are made two holes; through the top of the next joint is put two strong nails, as steady pins; and, to keep them in place, a piece of string is attached, to tie over the steady pins; and, according to the height of the chimney, so many joints, of course, it will require. The expense of the lathing is about 2*d.* per foot, which may be got of most carpenters or builders: the mode it is put together for use, is by putting the top joint up the chimney, and then fixing the others to it, and so on to the length required; and then the sweep begins to brush away, taking off one joint at a time till he gets to the bottom, and with the scraper after the same manner.

I mean to have another made with the same sort of lathing, on the plan of a fishing-rod, with wrought-iron sockets; and, to keep them in place, I intend to have each joint cross-pinned through the sockets, for, owing to the working up and down in cleaning the chimney, if something of that sort were not done, it would not keep together.

Where chimneys are large enough for

for the sweeps to stand upright in them, to keep the dust out of their eyes, and, at the same time, to see what they are about, I would recommend a pair of spectacles, made of common glass, in such frames that holes might be bored in them, and sewed in their caps; and, I think, it might be of use to them, in the present mode of climbing, to see what they were about.

With respect to smoking chimneys, I believe there are as many from being too large as from any other cause; as it is very common, when a chimney smokes, for people to cry out, "do pray open the door and let the smoke draw up," which it in general does as soon as more air is admitted; the cause of which appears plain, the size of the chimney consumes more air than is admitted into the room; now with mine, though so small, it scarcely ever occurs; and, if it does in the least, it is only a notice to have it cleaned, which is an invariable remedy. I have observed that an ironing-stove, with only a six-inch bore pipe, appears to carry more smoke away than almost half the sitting-room chimneys that are made; and I don't see why a chimney, made upright, should not have as good draught as the stove, with a similar bore.

If I were to build many houses, I would have no sitting room or chamber with a chimney more than after the rate of one inch to a foot; that is, if a room should be only six feet square, I only make the chimney six inches square, and would never exceed a foot, let the size of the room be what it would; and, I believe, experience will prove this to answer better than the present mode, of making them "large enough for a man to get up," which a great many builders recommend. B.

Kettering, March 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you consider the accompanying document, received from Madeira in October last, calculated to exhibit the literary state of the inhabitants of that island, I send it for insertion in the Monthly Magazine. It appears to me, that if every individual, possessing similar information of the mental state of the various parts of the earth, were to concentrate their information to one focus, it would be the means of shedding such a sun-rise of intellectual knowledge, as would accelerate universal civilization. The individual alluded to did not proceed to Madeira. D.

March 6, 1824.

A gentleman wishing to come out here, for the purpose of establishing a Reading-room, &c. writes as follows:—

"I wish to solicit your unbiassed opinion on the propriety of a measure to which I have occasionally directed my attention. It has been suggested to me, by a gentleman resident on your island, that a Reading-room and Circulating Library would meet sufficient encouragement to justify such an undertaking. It would no doubt be a desideratum with the generality of the English there; but, as I do not consider my circumstances to warrant any thing in the shape of a speculation in a foreign country, perhaps, sir, you will have the kindness to turn your thoughts seriously to the subject, and favour me with the result. Should you think it necessary to mention the matter to others, I shall feel obliged by the omission of my name for the present, except to Mr. Phelps, whose opinion I shall consider a valuable addition.—In regard to the establishment already hinted at, I would do it only on a respectable scale; I mean a something creditable to the island and myself, having all the facilities for the necessary supplies: but, such an undertaking would be far from prudent till some calculation could be made as to what the residents would do independent of the casual visitors. To ascertain this may be as difficult as it is an important matter; but possibly Mr. Phelps would be kind enough to favour me with his views as to what number of subscribers may be calculated, and what sum would be considered reasonable for access to library, periodicals, and papers; taking into account the limited population, expenses of conveyance, &c."

Gentlemen will be pleased to write their opinions below:—

I think that, in the present state of the island, not more than thirty or forty persons would be found to subscribe four or five dollars per annum; but perhaps the above plan might be advantageously combined with the Funchal Book Society.

Funchal; JOSEPH PHELPS.
Sept. 3, 1823.

I am strongly inclined to think, that the plan would not answer the views of the proposer. A. H. RENTON.

I fully agree with Dr. Renton.
JOHN A. F. RACHAN.

I am of the same opinion with the Doctor. A. H. LOUGHNON.

As the gentleman does not consider "his circumstances such as to warrant any thing in the shape of a speculation," I certainly should think him imprudent in making the attempt;

attempt; for a speculation it must be. As to any connexion with the present existing Book Society, further than supplying it with books, should he be enabled to do that to *its* advantage, I feel decidedly averse to such a combination.

Funchal; C. HEINEKEN.
Sept. 4, 1823.

I am of opinion, that the object the gentleman has in view could never be realized in a place like Madeira, where the number of persons who would contribute to its promotion is so very limited.

GEORGE STODDART.

I have always been of opinion (and particularly as it accords with my wishes,) that the Funchal Book Society would eventually become some such establishment as is alluded to; I am of opinion, therefore, that it might succeed, but not with so small a subscription as four or five dollars: and I know I am not singular in this opinion. W. MILLER.

Had the intended plan been brought into operation before the establishment of the Book Society, it would have answered better; but, combining the sale of good stationery, book-binding, &c. with the rooms and library, at a moderate subscription, and having the rooms very near the Custom-house, it would prove an accommodation to many at present shut out from books, and it would answer to some extent in the way of profit. The British residents are few (say 300), and few of the Portuguese read. W. NICHOLL, M.D.

I am clearly of opinion, that the proposer of this plan would be entirely disappointed in his expectations.

HENRY LUNDIE.

Do. do. do. ANDREW WARDROP.
Do. do. do. HENRY H. TEMPLE.
Madeira; Sept. 27, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* PLAN *for* ERECTING ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS *for the* NATIONAL COLLECTIONS, *on the* PREMISES *of the* BRITISH MUSEUM.

THERE can be little doubt but that the treasures in sculpture and in painting which are possessed by individuals in England, (to an extent far beyond what exists in any other country) are, from being beyond the reach of the public, of no perceptible influence on general taste or talents; that the Cartoons at Hampton Court are not known in any degree corresponding with their merits; and that the visitors of the British Museum are in a very unfavourable proportion with the numbers who crowd to the British Institution, and indeed to other exhibitions similarly situated. Now it is quite obvious, that the site of the British Museum, though it may have been convenient to make the use that has been made of the buildings existing there, while collections were in their infancy, would certainly not otherwise have been selected, and ought not to be confirmed as the great national deposit; for it is less of a public resort than any other part of the metropolis; it is no thoroughfare; it has no attraction, either on the score of business or of fashion; and it is exposed in every wind, more than any other part of London, to the inconvenience of its smoke; whereas the history of the British Institution is a particular illustration of the principles which ought to be adopted, and the objects to be aimed at, in the choice of local situation for a public collection: for, by being placed in the most frequented and fashionable resort, it has shown how much the fine arts may be appreciated, and artists derive encouragement, from the works of art being placed habitually within the reach, and brought under the observation, of the more enlightened and opulent classes of society in England. And, when we reflect how eminently Great Britain is distinguished by general and liberal education; how much the faculties of Englishmen are called into action, by the habits, the pursuits, and the political constitution, of the country,—how variously fortunes are made, and frequently, though gained with honour and credit, yet under circumstances which leave the possessor little qualified for judicious expenditure in matters of taste,—how far, beyond other parts of the world, money is here lavished on works of that description, whether for private gratification, or in commemoration of the heroic deeds of our countrymen, and how much the success of our manufactures depends on the superiority of design;—it does appear that, if a standard of taste were placed within the daily resorts of the most influential classes of the community, refinement would inevitably be promoted, and the fine arts, instead of being at the mercy of every whimsical employer, and every fantastical artist, would flourish under the guidance of an acknowledged control, and call forth all the genius and all the capacity that could be applied to them.

The testimony of all Europe sanctions the conviction of the distinguished artists in our own country, that the British Museum already contains the most favourable ground-work any where existing for the formation of a National

National School, and the improvement of general taste. What might be added, especially in the department of painting, is altogether matter of conjecture. But, when we recollect that various collections of high merit in the several departments of the fine arts (Mr. Bourgeois's and Lord Fitzwilliam's pictures, Dr. Hunter's medals, and others less publicly known) have within these few years been bequeathed in other directions, and might, it is generally supposed, have been left to the British Museum, it is impossible not to indulge the anticipation, that, were there suitable accommodation, so situated as to occupy public attention, and to satisfy the feelings of the country, many would be the valuable donations with which patriotic individuals would enrich the national collections.

Had this subject been taken up before the ground of the King's Mews had been otherwise applied, that spot would have afforded a most eligible situation for such an edifice. Still, however, proper space might no doubt be found on the crown-lands, near St. James's, the south of Pall Mall, perhaps in the Green Park, &c. &c.

Should it appear that funds are already provided for the erection of sufficient buildings on the grounds belonging to Montague-house, the question of the expense may not be one of difficulty.—There are however two views bearing upon the point, which seem to deserve consideration.

The first is, whether such an edifice as is here contemplated (and more especially if on a sufficient scale, as no doubt it ought to be, to contain all the national deposits, whether in literature, science, or the fine arts,) would not be the proper description of building to erect as the national monument for which parliament has already voted a large sum of money. That patriotic intention has lain dormant, much more on account of the difficulty of deciding upon an appropriate purpose and character of building, than owing to any want of architectural talent in the country, for the exercise of which, a definite object of this description would be the most fair and the most favourable subject of competition that possibly could be desired.

The next resource presents, on its first aspect, an objection that must be fatal to it, unless over-ruled by a candid review of all the facts and circumstances of the case. It is, that admittance to the galleries of painting and soulpture should be on the footing established at the Royal Exhibition at Somerset-house, and the British Institution in Pall Mall.

If there existed in England any fund out of which the National Museum were supplied, as is the case in many countries in Europe,—if it were not indispensably necessary to go to parliament for all its wants, then the demanding entrance-money would be altogether out of the question: but as matters now stand, and the public must, in one way or another, create the funds necessary for such an establishment, it does unquestionably seem far more rational, that the supplies should be furnished thus voluntarily by those who frequent it, than for government to have the odium of proposing, and the country the burden, of a tax for such a purpose. Such an arrangement, among other inconveniences, must place the welfare and improvement of the establishment in dependance upon the circumstances and character of the minister of the day.

If the objection, on the score of delicacy, be successfully met on an unprejudiced examination of the real state of the case, there can remain little doubt of the advantages that would accrue from this plan to the general purposes of a national collection, as well as to its pecuniary interests. In London, for instance, the doors of any public exhibition could not with safety be laid open indiscriminately, as in the midst of the police of Paris. So that, on considering the different expedients which are resorted to on that account, we see, that, though the trustees of the British Museum are animated by the most anxious possible desire to adopt the most liberal arrangements in regard to visitors; still there, where admission is without payment, a degree of restraint and apprehension is unavoidably thrown in the way of access to their collection, totally unfavourable to the freedom and encouragement of genius; while unlimited gratification is, with perfect security, granted and enjoyed at the Royal Exhibition, and the British Institution, where entrance-money is taken.

It is equally unquestionable, and well known to all who have taken any concern in such matters, that in this country people flock much more readily, and with a far different degree of interest, to exhibitions for which a moderate

moderate charge is demanded, than where admission is wholly gratuitous. And, if, arguing on the result in similar cases, the produce of such contributions would be materially greater than any sum which parliament would wish to levy for this purpose; and not only a supply for the establishment, but, in time, provision also for the further extension of it, and for the encouragement of artists, might be thereby acquired; —assuredly it does appear, that whether in aid of the funds, or as the main resource, this plan does offer advantages, that may in all fairness be secured for the National Institution, sanctioned moreover as it is, by the concurring practice of all public bodies, and all classes of individuals in this country.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIR *on the* FUMIGATION *of* LETTERS, *by* BERNANDINO ANTONIO DE JOMEZ, *of* LISBON.

THE contagion of the plague differs from that of the ordinary cadaverous exhalation; otherwise, the plague would be as frequent throughout all Europe as animal putrefaction. In fact, there would not be any objects insusceptible of contagion; as, in my experiments, I have observed that wheat, barley, &c. are impregnated with, and retain, the cadaverous odour. The experiments made with the cadaverous gas are, consequently, not more rigorously applicable in their results to the contagion of the plague; and cannot, for that reason, sufficiently indicate the efficacy of the anti-contagious processes.

Under these circumstances, I examined the nature of those agents of the pestilential disinfection, which experience acknowledges as the most powerful. I found that they were vinegar, sulphur in combustion, and nitric acid. I then reflected, that the manner in which these acids act in destroying infection, was not positively demonstrated, because it is not known if they act by oxygenizing, burning, or neutralizing; yet, as in their chemical quality, that is, as acids, being nothing more, it is beyond all doubt that they act in their quality of acids, I considered that their access, and their activity in all places where the pestilential contagion might be found, would sufficiently indicate their anti-contagious action. The change of the blue colour of the turnsol into red, being a property common to all acids, it was my belief that the paper dyed with that colour, and enclosed in the letters, would indicate, in a higher degree, the activity and the advantages of every anti contagious process, than the odour of the putrefied flesh.

In consequence thereof, in the 12th experiment, I performed the fumigation according to the process of M. Morveau, on different letters, in each of which I put a piece of paper, dipped in turnsol, of two inches long, and one inch and a half broad. I tried the fumigation according to different methods, and I observed that the odour of the chlorine was perceptible in the letters without the blue colour of the paper being entirely changed. But, when any change took place in the colour of the writing of the address of the letters, either from placing them too close to the fumigating vessel, or from repeating the fumigation, or from a prolongation of the operation; in these cases, there was also a decided change in the blue colour of the paper. This circumstance demonstrates, that the acid had penetrated sufficiently to produce disinfection; and, as in the process of M. Morveau, the change of colour in the writing of the address is the criterion of disinfection.

Consequently, in the process of disinfection according to this method, it must be repeated, until the change in the writing of the address be observed.

In order to judge of the advantage or disadvantage of this fumigating process over those which are practised in several lazarettoes, I performed the following experiments.

Thirteenth experiment.—I enclosed, in half a sheet of white paper, another half sheet in form of a letter. I made two incisions in it, an inch and a half each, and I immersed it in the vinegar, until the envelope was on the point of tearing. On opening the letter, I observed that the greater part of the paper enclosed in the envelope, and a part even of the envelope itself, had not been tinctured by the vinegar.

Fourteenth experiment.—I took a small piece of wool, infected with the cadaverous gas, and I soaked it in the vinegar. Two hours afterwards, myself, Dr. Seixas, the servant of the Elaboratory, and Capt. de Taro, who was accidentally in the Elaboratory, were still sensible of the cadaverous smell, conjointly with that of the vinegar.

The

The thirteenth and fourteenth experiments appear to sanction the answer of the junta to the questions of government. Considering at all times, that the letters are dried before delivering them to those to whom they are addressed; that, on drying them, there is an evaporation, and that this evaporation, or the vapour of the vinegar, as well as the oxygenated muriatic gas, could penetrate the letter and touch it at all points, I performed the following experiments, in order to give greater force to the opinion of the junta, or to refute it.

Fifteenth experiment.—I immersed a letter, during half a minute, in the vinegar, as in the thirteenth experiment. I had enclosed in it a piece of paper, tinctured with the turnsol, like that of the twelfth experiment; and I dried it, afterwards, by suspending it over a sand bath. On opening the letter, I observed that the vinegar had only stained the edges of the incisions, whence I drew the conclusion, that the vinegar, during the immersion, had not penetrated deeper; I however remarked, that the blue paper had assumed a rose colour; it may thence be concluded, that the vapour of the vinegar had penetrated the letter during the drying.

Sixteenth experiment.—I repeated the fifteenth experiment without making the incisions in the letter, which was written both on the outside and in the inside; and I observed that the blue paper had also assumed the rose colour, and that the inscription of the address was rather effaced.

Seventeenth experiment.—I repeated the fifteenth experiment, closing the letter hermetically, and without making any incisions in it. I afterwards remarked, that the blue colour had changed to a rose colour, but it was less vivid than in the fifteenth and sixteenth experiments.

These three last experiments, on demonstrating that the letters immersed in the vinegar, (principally making the incisions in them previously,) and drying them afterwards by the heat of the fire, are penetrated and affected by the vinegar, in a state of vapour, or by the agent of the disinfection, demonstrate also that they may be disinfected, at least by this agent, without being opened.

These same experiments justify the ancient practice of Marseilles, where, according to Papon, the letters were disinfected without opening them, with the exception of those which were suspected of containing materials susceptible of infection. These letters were sent to the hospital to be opened and fumigated. This exception appears, however, useless; and is, perhaps, actually so, because, when the vinegar penetrates the letters, it penetrates also the objects of silk, wool, or other susceptible things whatever, which may be enclosed in them. But, if the paper thus passed through the vinegar remains, can it so happen, that the susceptible materials, after having been penetrated by the vapour of the vinegar, be not also purified? The negative to this question will only appear strange to those, who do not properly consider, that there is not a more cogent reason for supposing that the vinegar is an antidote against the contagion of the plague, adhering to silver, paper, &c. than against that which adheres to other susceptible substances, because one as well as the other is nothing more than the recipient of the contagion which is the same in all. It is not an objection against what has just now been said, on the diversity of the processes which are employed for disinfecting the different suspected substances. This diversity arises from the nature of the merchandize, and not from that of the contagion; and the reason for not passing them through the vinegar, is to prevent any injury accruing to them, and also because there is not a sufficient abundance of it to soak all the merchandize imported in one or two vessels.

Eighteenth experiment.—On mixing an eighth of nitre, and another of sulphuric acid, I performed, during ten minutes, the fumigation in the stove of Beaumé, on two letters infected with cadaverous gas, as in the thirteenth experiment. Each contained paper tinctured with turnsol, but one had no incisions made in it; on the contrary, it was hermetically closed. On opening them, I observed that they retained the cadaverous gas, and that the clear colour of the paper had not undergone any sensible alteration.

This experiment proves, that the disinfecting process of Smith is not sufficiently proper for the purification of letters, when they are not opened.

Nineteenth experiment.—I repeated the eighteenth experiment, effecting the fumigation on the letters according to the process recently practised at Marseilles,

seilles, by mixing two-eighths of muriatic acid with three-eighths of sulphuric acid. I observed that they both smelt of the muriatic gas, less, however, than in the experiments performed according to the process of M. Morveau.

There was hardly any change of colour in the blue paper. This experiment indicates, that the disinfecting process made use of lately at Marseilles is less active; and, consequently, inferior to that of Mr. Morveau.

It still remains for me to make some observations on the fumigation of letters by means of the combustion of sulphur; which, of all known processes, is the most ancient. His excellency, M. Sousa, knowing that I was making some experiments on the method of fumigating letters, and having been informed that they are fumigated at Malta without being opened, directed Dr. Seixas, sub-director of the elaboratory of l'Hotel de la Monnaie, to perform the process practised at Malta, and to submit the result to my examination.

Twentieth experiment.—This process consists in fumigating the letters with sulphur and straw. Doctor Seixas performed it in the stove of Beaumé, in which he left the letters for half an hour. Some of these letters were hermetically closed, as in the sixth experiment; others were sealed in the ordinary manner. Having opened them, I observed that the effluvium had fully penetrated them, because they preserved a very strong odour, without excepting those which were hermetically sealed; and, a month afterwards, an odour was still perceptible, which had a greater affinity to the burnt straw than to the sulphur.

Twenty-first experiment.—I repeated the twentieth experiment on the two letters infected with the cadaverous gas, one of which was hermetically sealed; and, in the other, some incisions were made. Both of them contained paper coloured with turnsol; and, in each of them, the cadaverous odour was replaced by that of the effluvium: the blue paper was changed to rose-colour.

As in the process the sulphur was not well burnt; and, on the other hand, as the straw might raise a flame to injure the letters; I attempted, by different methods, to find the means of avoiding those two inconveniences. I succeeded by the following experiment.

Twenty-second experiment.—I took a small quantity of hemp, which was well spread in a cup; I poured on it a mixture, made of equal portions of saltpetre and sulphur in powder; I placed the cup in the fire-place of the stove of Beaumé; and, in the grate, I placed two letters, one of which was simply sealed, without being slashed, and the other was hermetically closed: both the letters contained some paper tinctured with turnsol. I set fire to the combustibles of the cup, by means of a red-hot iron; the letters were left in the stove for half an hour; and, on opening them immediately afterwards, I remarked that the blue of the paper was changed into a most lively rose-colour, and that the writing had not experienced any alteration.

On comparing the results of all those experiments, I drew the conclusions, that letters may be disinfected without opening them, by means of vinegar, according to the process of M. Morveau, and with the combustion of sulphur; that it is not necessary to open them; that, in making use of vinegar, the letters must be dried by the fire; that the process of M. Morveau is less uniform, and, consequently, more uncertain than that of vinegar; that both of them tend to injure the writing of the letters; that, in adopting the process of M. Morveau, it should be repeated and prolonged until an alteration takes place in the writing; that the fumigation of sulphur is preferable to the other processes, because it is more prompt, more uniform, and less expensive. It is requisite to know, that the criterion of disinfection, according to this process, consists in the sulphureous odours which the letters acquire; and that, in order to impregnate them, it is sufficient to burn a little sulphur with some saltpetre, so that the sulphureous vapours are seen to rise above the letters. R. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN perusing a treatise on "Domestic Economy," I find that the plant called *Cæsarian kale* is highly extolled for its qualities; and have, in consequence, made many applications in various quarters to procure the seed of it, but without success. As the knowledge of where this may be had, is likely to interest others besides myself, I shall be very glad to have it elucidated by the means I now take. HORTENSIS.

London, Feb. 9, 1824.

STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXVIII.

NINON.

THIS celebrated woman was accustomed to speak thus of herself: "No sooner had I arrived at the age of reason, than I began to examine which of the two sexes had been most favoured in this particular by nature; and, perceiving that the men were not the worst used in the distribution, I from that moment became a man."

MADAME DE BREGY,

The niece of the learned Saumaise made the following epitaph on a nobleman at the court of France; and it must be allowed that it possesses much brilliancy, and considerable point:—

Cy-dissous gît un grand seigneur,
Qui de son vivant nous apprit,
Qu'un homme peut vivre sans cœur,
Et mourir sans rendre l'esprit.

NEW ANECDOTES OF FREDERIC II.

From a Swedish Manuscript, in the Library of Upsal.

Frederic II. both in his capital and at Potsdam, consecrated his love of, and his taste for, the arts, by means of several pompous monuments. In respect to his own person, however, he displayed a noble simplicity; while his mind was continually nourished with the lessons of philosophy, &c. his zeal for the benefit of his subjects was so great, that he rose before day, for the purpose of yielding himself up to the cares of government. The life and reign of this monarch have already given birth to an immense number of works; but I glean in a fertile field, and I write concerning a prince who, during half a century, fixed the attention of all Europe.

Among the members of the diplomatic corps residing at Berlin, when Frederic ascended the throne, was M. de Rudenschild. The new king soon discovered his merit, and immediately admitted him into the little social circle, in which a taste for letters and the arts seemed to take away all distinction between the monarch and those by whom he was surrounded.

When his majesty entered on his first campaign, he invited Rudenschild to repair thither by means of the following short billet:—

Venez, ce sera pour lier encore plus étroitement connaissance.

FREDERIC.

The minister immediately repaired to the camp of the hero, whom he soon beheld in the full blaze of glory, the vanquisher of Austria, and the centre of all the grand negociations of Europe. The Marshal de Belle-Isle soon after arrived on the part of France; Spain sent thither the Count de Montejo, and England Lord Hindfort. But jarring interests could not be conciliated, and the war recommenced.

During one of his friendly and confidential conferences with the Swedish minister, the king proposed an alliance offensive and defensive between their respective states. In consequence of this plan, Prussia and Sweden were to act in concert against Russia, and the latter were to make a descent in Courland with an army of 20,000 men, which were to be maintained at the expense of his Prussian majesty. But, the court of Stockholm insisting on another plan, Frederic ever after declined any political connexion with that power, which soon after sent letters of recal to Rudenschild. This was resented by his majesty with exactly the same warmth as if it had been a declaration of war; and the minister was allowed to remain.

Soon after this, he was entrusted with a delicate and important negociation: this was no other than a demand, on the part of his court, of a princess of the house of Prussia, for Adolphus Frederic, prince royal of Sweden; together with an alliance offensive and defensive against Denmark. The king, who had been greatly mortified on a former occasion, in respect to a political connexion between the two crowns, declined the political, but acceded to the matrimonial, alliance; at the same time proposing the Princess Amelia, who was the youngest of his sisters. But Adolphus Frederic preferred the Princess Louisa Ulrica, and the king at length acceded, although the Empress Elizabeth of Russia had expressed a desire to marry the Grand Duke, her nephew, to this lady. On the completion of the negociation, Rudenschild obtained the title of envoy extraordinary; and, on presenting his *letters of credence*, Frederic addressed him in the following flattering terms:—"I am exceedingly happy that your court has thought fit to confer

confer this new diplomatic rank on you; as it affords me the well-founded expectation, that I shall be able to detain you for many years here. Tell the king, your master, that he can never send any minister who will prove so agreeable to me." Immediately after this, a numerous and splendid embassy arrived from Sweden, at the head of which was placed the senator Count de Tessin, who with the talents of a statesman joined a love of show, of pomp, and of splendour. A series of brilliant festivals now took place; in the course of which the king, by his amiable manners, captivated every heart. On the departure of his sister, to whom he was tenderly attached, he presented her with an ode, which he had composed on this occasion; and Louisa Ulrica and he did not meet again until twenty-six years after, when she revisited Berlin in the quality of the widow of the King of Sweden.

Soon after this marriage, which took place in 1744, the court of Berlin, which had refused a princess to Russia, proposed the Princess de Zerbst, the famous Catharine II. to supply her place. Frederic II. mentions that circumstance in the following manner, in his posthumous works:—"As Louisa Ulrica was now disposed of to the Prince Royal of Sweden, it became necessary to think of some other expedient for giving a consort to the Grand Duke. Of all the German princesses then of a marriageable age, no one proved more suitable to Russia and the *Prussian interests* than the Princess de Zerbst." When this lady became empress, she did not forget the intervention of the court of Berlin; and it was perhaps owing to this fortunate circumstance that Frederic II. was enabled to retain his crown: for at one period he had entertained thoughts of retiring to Venice, and practising medicine there, as the means of obtaining a livelihood!

As the war still continued, the King of Prussia entered Bohemia, in the course of the next campaign, at the head of 80,000 men, who, in consequence of their dispersion, were on the point of being surprised and cut off by Prince Charles of Lorraine. Frederic was now under the necessity of effecting a retreat; and, soon after, had the candour to say to the Swedish ambassador, "Had I conducted myself in the same manner in a subordinate capacity, I ought to have been deprived of the command."

While the Prussians deemed themselves secure within winter-quarters, in November 1745, Austria and Saxony concerted a plan for carrying the war into the enemy's country. Frederic, who was then at Berlin, received the first notice of this plan from Rudenschild. On this his majesty immediately put his troops in motion, and, embracing the Swedish minister, exclaimed, "Adieu! my dear friend, and do not forget a prince who shall always remember your kindness." Victory accompanied the march of the Prussian monarch; for, after a variety of decisive advantages, he was enabled to conclude the peace of Dresden, which ensured the possession of Silesia. After his return to Potsdam, the Swedish minister repaired thither, and staid eight days with the monarch, who, on his departure, presented him with a fine service of Dresden porcelain, observing to him, at the same time, "This will prove that I thought of you when I was in Saxony."

In 1748 Rudenschild was recalled, and obtained the office of secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs, by way of recompense for the services which he had rendered his country. On taking leave, Frederic became so much affected, that he would not permit him to finish the customary compliments, but, advancing towards him, he embraced the minister in the most tender manner, and conversed with him exactly in the same manner as one friend does on being about to lose another. His majesty afterwards transmitted to him the following billet:—

Soyez persuadé que je m'occuperai toujours de vous, et que le ministre et l'homme amiable ont également droit à mon souvenir. FREDERIC.

Meanwhile Rudenschild returned to his native country, became a senator and a count, and acted a brilliant part at several of the Diets; but in 1765 his party lost its influence, he himself fell into disgrace, and, after being deprived of his senatorial functions, he found himself reduced to a situation bordering on indigence. It was then that Frederic afforded him the most satisfactory proofs that he was really his friend; for he invited him to take up his abode at Potsdam, in a letter replete with the most flattering marks of esteem. But the other refused; alleging that he ought to remain in his native country, for the double purpose of pardoning it, and justifying his own innocence. This innocence was in fact recognized soon after;

after; for, in consequence of a new and unexpected series of events, it was proved that the ex-senator had been the victim of injustice. Rudenschild, after being nominated Chancellor of the University of Upsal, died at Stockholm in 1783, at the advanced age of eighty-three. Frederic survived; and, in his favourite residence of Potsdam, not only formed a new system of tactics, but cultivated letters and the arts; kept up a correspondence with Voltaire, d'Alembert, Helvetius, &c.; while he at the same time surrounded himself with *chefs-d'œuvres* of all kinds, worthy of the genius both of ancient and modern times. It was there, too, notwithstanding his rank and his glory, and amidst the vows of his subjects for his preservation, he was overtaken by those infirmities that proved him to be mortal, and at length put an end to his career.

The remains of the great Frederic are deposited in the Temple, which is destined for the use of the garrison of Potsdam. No monument to his honour has as yet been erected either at Potsdam or Berlin; the city of Stettin alone erected a marble statue, on which the humid winds of the Baltic have already impressed their malignant influence. But his reign surpasses all the monuments that can be erected by the hand of art. Great men have often partaken of whatever can be effected by means of bronze, or of marble, with those who possess no other claims to the admiration of mankind but such as proceed from power and wealth: the admiration and gratitude of posterity alone constitute their exclusive property.

WARDLE *v.* CLARKE.

I was one of the three-score witnesses whom Wardle subpœned to sustain his indictment for perjury against this courtezan. A select party of us dined in an upper room at the King's Arms. There was Dodd, the Duke of Kent's secretary; Glennie, the mathematician; Sir Richard Phillips, the *ci-devant* sheriff; Lord Folkstone; Mr. Maddocks, M.P. for Boston; and some others. Dodd was the first examined; and we heard much of the grossness of the examining counsel, and of the feelings of the bench, —on which sat three of the princes, and eight or ten peers. Glennie followed, then Sir Richard, and Lord Folkestone.

A compromise now took place among the counsel, and Mrs. Clarke's own attorney was admitted an evidence; on which he swore to Wardle's positive engagement, in his presence, to pay for the lady's furniture; and the question was at once terminated.

I was subpœned merely to corroborate, if needful, the evidence of Sir Richard, who had consulted me from day to day, while he was negociating to obtain the promised annuity for Mrs. C. and compensation for the debts which she had been left to pay. She wanted more than compensation, and he thought no more ought to be sought or granted. His concessions were 2000*l.* one day, 3500*l.* the next day, and 7000*l.* the third day; but she afterwards demanded and got 10,000*l.* in addition to her annuity.

The wine at our dinner was bad; and, as we were sitting over it for some hours during the progress of the trial, it took such effect on me, that I kept my bed for three days after.

BEAUTY WITHOUT SENSE.

The following epigram was written on a lady whose face was as handsome as her conversation was disagreeable:—

Alexandrine a le double pouvoir,
De rendre un cœur indifferent et tendre,
Car pour l'aimer s'il suffit de la voir,
Pour n'aimer plus il suffit de l'entendre.

MONTESQUIEU ON THE COURTS OF KINGS.

"L'ambition dans l'oisiveté, la bassesse dans l'orgueil, le desir de s'enrichir sans travail, l'aversion pour la verité, la flaterie, la trahison, la perfidie, le mepris des devoirs d'un citoyen, la crainte de la vertu du prince, l'esperance de ses foiblesses, et plus que tout cela, le ridicule perpetuel jetté sur la vertu, forment, je crois, le caractère du plus grand nombre des courtisans, dans tous les lieux, et dans tous les tems."—*Esprit des Lois, livre* iii.

With what strange particularities does Montesquieu, a scribe of a sound mind, here overwhelm us! Most assuredly, he would much lessen the utility of courts, so as to make it even become a question, how far they are desirable, how far favourable, to the proper cultivation of the nobler feelings and affections, how far conducive to the best charities, the well-being and happiness of social life. "Ambition (says he,) conceived in the bosom of laziness and luxury, baseness consorted with a bold and aspiring pride, the desire of getting rich without the useful accompaniments of diligence and other punctilious virtues, views and inclinations seldom coinciding with, often opposed to, the cause of truth; consulting one's own interest, or the gratification of another, by flattery; the disobedience and ingratitude

titude of treason and perfidy, which include every other vice and crime; proudly pouring contempt on the useful citizen, and his limited sphere of action; dreading virtue in the prince, or what may only be a suspicion or imitation of it, an accidental similarity; pronouncing censures on the great and good, whose merits have received the stamp of public opinion, &c. These remarks are not meant to embrace the entire mass of individuals bounded within the circle of a court; but I everywhere observe, that a genuine love for humanity, without which neither patriotism nor public virtue can exist, seldom or never seems to be in flower, or bears only blossoms, in that situation." Montesquieu here tells his readers, in plain honest terms, what he thinks; but do not we oftener find the times more to blame than the men? Courts undoubtedly give birth to essential improvements in the art of acquiring the language and philosophy of polished manners.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BERNARD'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY;

A Ballad from the Spanish.

BY GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

FRESHLY blew the morning breeze,
When, with all his Leonese,
Bernard went in war-array,
To impede the Frenchman's way,

Who had come o'er hill and dale,
Urg'd by false Alfonso's tale,
To procure for him the throne,—
Just as if it were his own.

Not with yonder dastard train,
But with Bernard rests our strain;
Who, in accents deep and strong,
Thus address'd the assembled throng:

"Deck'd with buckler,—bearing brand,—
Here like valiant men you stand,
For your country,—for your lives,—
For your king,—and for your wives.

"If we fly, to-morrow's dawn
Sees our offspring led in scorn,
And with servile fetters bound
By some haughty Gallic hound,

"Who will strip, with forward glee,
All the bearings from our tree;
And the lilies of his line
In their place will proudly shine.

"Shall the mountain, hill, and wood,
Where our father's sires stood,
Now for lack of hearts and hands
Fall a prey to foreign bands.

"He who with his single lance
Fears to meet three sons of France,
Let him turn; with those that stay
Still I trust to win the day.

"I myself, this very hour,
Here engage to fight with four,
And to chase them o'er the plain
To their country back again."

ORIGINAL LATIN VERSES;

BY DR. JORTIN.

QUALIS per nemorum frigra silentia,
Vallesque iniquas, et virides domos
Serpit fons placidus murmure languido,
Secretum peragens iter,
Flexas per patnos circumagens aquas
Paulum ludit agros, et simulat fugam
Donec præcipiti jam pede difluas,
Misœtur gremo maris:
Talis per tacitam devia semitum
Actas diffugiat non opibus gravis
Non experta fori jurgia turbidi aut
Palmae sanguinem decus
Cumque instant tenebræ, et lux brevis occidit
Et ludo satura, et fena laboribus
Somni frater iners membra jacentia
Componat gelidâ manu.

TRANSLATION;

By the late EDWARD FORSTER, ESQ.

As thro' the shadowy silence of the groves,
The water'd valleys and the green retreats,
The gentle brook with languid murmur roves,
Ere yet its secret journey it completes,
Winding its devious current, pausing plays
Thro' fields paternal, still delights to creep,
Until, with step precipitate, it strays
To plunge into the bosom of the deep.
Thro' silent paths so may my varying life
Pass gently on,—to wealth no sordid slave;
Unknown the wrangling bar's tumultuous strife;
Unknown the blood-stain'd honours of the brave;
And when approaching evening's darken'd gloom,
With pleasure sated, or with toil oppress'd,
May Sleep's calm brother, in the silent tomb,
With his cool hand compose my limbs to rest.

ON SPRING.

Translated from the Greek Idyllium of Meleager.

WHILE far retiring Winter leads his train,
Spring laughs, empurpled with her flowers again;
The dark-brown earth with brightest greens is crown'd,
The forest waves its leafy ringlets round;

The meadows drink the dews Aurora throws,
And smile a welcome to the new-born rose.
With joy the shepherd pipes the hills among,
With joy the goatherd counts the early young.
Again the seaman spreads the wanton sail,
And cleaves the wide waves on the zephyr's gale;
Again to Bacchus the glad swains carouse,
And with his flowering ivy twine their brows;
What time the bees their virgin wax-work mould,
And frame their cells, the sweets of Spring to hold.
Again the birds their powers of song employ,—
A thousand notes, and every note of joy.
Swallows, as circling round our walls they sweep, [deep;
And halcyons brooding on the peaceful
On the lone river's brink the swan is heard,
And in her secret grove the evening bird.
The earth her leafy ringlets waves at large,
The shepherd carols o'er his fleecy charge;
Once more the sailor cleaves the vernal main;
Once more blithe Bacchus leads the choral train;
Once more the wild bees hum,—the wild birds sing:
How should the bard forget to hail the Spring?

Crediton.

ODE TO FANCY.

When blue-ey'd Fancy, heavenly maid!
With sister arts and charms array'd,
Rose from her fairy chambers, wrought
By self-creating genius taught,
With purple wings she wav'd the air,
Prepar'd to leave her rosy sphere;
With magic art then veil'd her eyes,
And left the soft ambrosial skies,
To visit with her playful grace
The favor'd sons of mortal race.
To Grecian plains she bent her way,—
The fairy land for her display,—
And, when alighted on the earth,
What fairy regions hail'd her birth;
What figures wild, disorder'd, fair,
Forth danc'd, and shook their mystic hair.

But when she held her glass to view,
The magic mirror of her charms,
The Grecian bard the goddess knew,
And hail'd her with extended arms.

But, when the Mantuan swain beheld her,
He gently clasp'd the slender reed,
And sung an oaten song so tender,
'Twas Fancy's image to his aid,

Lo! when thy golden tresses fair
Wanton'd in the playful air,
And shook sweet odours from thy wing;
Then was the heav'n-inspiring hour,
And its secret working pow'r,
Sweet Spencer, elfin child, can sing.

But oh! thou sylph, with floating hair,
With bonny look, and gait so fair,
And eyes that sparkle inward pleasure;
Ah! say the heav'n-inspiring view,
That first a laughing Comus drew,
The fair Miltonic fertile treasure.

Oh! see the shapes, how fast they rise,
The fleeting spectres of the mind;
Some potent spirit call'd them up,
'Twas Collins sure,—a favor'd child,—
That with a sweep, rude as the wind,
He struck, with hurried hand, the lyre,
And sung the 'Passions,' lofty theme,
The soul's delight, the Muses fire,
That fancy scarce withstood the power
That rul'd and govern'd in that hour.

Thee last I sing, sweet Fancy's child,
The bard of numbers sweetly wild,
E'en Shakspeare, genius of the mount
By Hippocrene's sacred fount;
Who lov'd to range the chosen air
Where high poetic visions are;
But chiefly lov'd the heaven-born smile,
That lit thy temples all divine,
Sweet smiling goddess, soft array'd,
The poet's own fantastic maid.

Thee, goddess, rule the varied year,
And wave thy wand around the sphere,
When Spring comes tripping o'er the land,
To scatter sweets with liberal hand,
With soft delight to press the earth;
Oh be then present at her birth,
To conjure with a livelier green,
And add a charm to ev'ry scene;
When o'er the burning zenith shines,
Oh seek the shade, where heat reclines,
By haunted stream, or fountain clear,
Where lovers drop the stealing tear,
Where laughing satyrs dance around,
And wood-nymphs from their alleys bound,
From out their leafy covert hie,
And view thy form with curious eye.

A softer verdure clads the fields,
A richer grain the harvest yields,
When Ceres o'er the sheaf presides,
With rosy pleasure in her eyes;
When blushing fruits perfume the air,
The nymph of orchards tends with care;
While golden vintage sparkles round,
And laughing Bacchus, ivy crown'd,
With jollity, and dimpled smiles,
Surveys the cup of many wiles.

When down the west the tardy sun declines,
Shorn of his locks of amber dipt in gold,
And the drear solstice sits upon the hills,
And the last sun-beam flies the wood;
When Nature throws her moody train
Along the wide and dreary plain,
Then haste thee, goddess, bright and fair,
Oh come and deck thy braided hair;
Tho' now the gentle zephyr's fled,
Yet thou can'st deck each mountain's head,
And tho' the morning scented dew
Has lost its sweet and fragrant hue,

Yet

Yet thou can'st give the vales perfume,
And all the Summer's verdant bloom;
When the loud tempest rushes forth,
To hold its wild terrific course,
On the arrowy, sleety show'r,
I see thine all-pervading pow'r;
I see thee on the storm's career,
Thro' whirlwinds riding, void of fear.
Lo! when the icy champion, Frost,
Forth holds his dread despotic course,
And chains the polar wat'ry deep,
And binds its waves in icy sleep,
Ah! then thou tak'st thy rudest form,
Terrific as the midnight storm;
E'en then I see thee, gentle maid,
In some cavern reclining laid,
Which Nature, in her kindest mood,
Thus form'd to be the spot she lov'd;
Here, on a clear and crystal bed,
A sparkling radiance round thee shed,
Thou view'st the forms and shapes that rise,—
Spires,—villages,—delight thine eyes;
While mighty columns heave the arch,
And dancing tapers light the trance.

The woods,-the rocks,--the swellingflood,--
The mountain steep, and quiet vale,—
The winding stream, that murmurs rude,
And lisps its purlings thro' the dale,—
The peeping dawn,—th' ascending fire,
That lifts the rising hills with joy,—
These thy fair form can e'er inspire,
Sweet Fancy, nymph so shy and coy.

Sweet rosy maid, with colours drest,
Then come and be my welcome guest;
My humble roof should fairer rise
Beneath thy soft enchanting eyes;
With thee in hand, I fain would go,
More eager than the mountain roe,
And in thy flitting beams would play,
To chase Life's dreary clouds away;
Could the dear Muse of Shakspeare blest
But breathe its sweetness o'er my breast,
My winged soul would upward rise,
And like a bird that soars the skies,
Fond of her daring pinions, bold,
Fond of the space her eyes behold,
Would spurn with lighter feet away,
And soar amid the purple ray,
On the stretch'd wings of rapture rise,
With thee, O Fancy, by my side.

J. S. H.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JOHN HUGHES, *of Barking, Essex; for certain Means of securing the Bodies of the Dead in Coffins.*

THIS invention consists in the use or application of an extra or additional bottom or bottoms to the coffin, and fastening thereto the body, by means of plates, chains, bars, springs, or straps, of cast or wrought iron, steel, or any kind of metal joined together or separate, as may be most desirable; and attaching or firmly affixing the said extra bottom or bottoms with the body thus fastened or held down to the usual and real bottom of the coffin, or to the sides thereof, by means of locks, springs, catches, bolts, nuts, and screws, nails, or rivets, as may be most convenient. He proposes to fasten or hold down the body to the extra or additional bottom or bottoms, or sides of the coffin, and the means of fastening the same to the usual or real bottom or bottoms and sides.

Description of a Life Beacon, by Mr. GEORGE HOLDITCH, *Keeper of the Buoys and Beacons of the Port of Lynn, Norfolk.*

In July, 1820, he erected a beacon, and which has remained uninjured to the present time. The main-piece is a tree of English oak of the best quality, twenty-seven feet long and twelve inches square, shod with iron for four feet, and for five feet above filled close with scuppers (short large-headed nails). It was bound round at its upper-end with three strong iron hoops, to prevent it from splitting; and, being thus prepared, was driven about sixteen feet into the sand, by means of a crane and beetle of thirteen hundred-weight.

The topmast is made of a good red-wood spar, thirty-seven feet long, and tapering off from twelve inches, its diameter at its base, to six and a half inches, its diameter at the top. It is secured to the main-piece by two stout iron clasps and screw-bolts; and to the upper of these clasps are fixed four rings or eyes, to serve as the attachment of as many bars of iron, one and a half inch square and twenty-eight feet long. The lower end of each bar is bolted to a flat block of stone, weighing six hundred-weight. The stone is buried in the sand, and in a month or two gets so firmly embedded by the tremulus motion impressed by the sea on the shaft, that it would form a secure mooring for a vessel of one hundred tons.

A similar iron clasp, with eye-bolts, is fixed round the top-mast, about eight feet from its summit, and to this are attached four chains, each having a block of stone of four hundred weight at

at the other end. These stones, like the others, soon get buried in the sand, so as to keep the chains in a state of tension; and consequently give additional support to the beacon. Just above the upper clasp are three short spars, forming an inverted triangle for the purpose of supporting more firmly the seats which are fixed to the top-mast, each piece being terminated by a head of light basket-work, in order to render the beacon more conspicuous. From the seats down to the bottom of the shaft, are cleats, by which, with the assistance of a chain for a man-rope, a sailor, or other person, may easily ascend to the top of the beacon.

The beacon is erected on the highest part of the Longsand, so that, even in thick weather, persons who may be upon the sand will naturally, as the water rises, be directed to it. The distance from which it is visible in clear weather without a glass, is about seven miles; it being seen from Boston and Lynn Knock buoys to the north-east; from Hunstanton cliff to the south; and from buoy No. 2, in Lynn Well, to the west.

The average expense of such a beacon on a sand like ours, seven feet above low-water mark, would be about 80*l*.

To GEORGE STEPHENSON, *of Killingworth, Northumberland, for certain Improvements in Steam-Engines.*

This invention consists of a method or methods of producing a more perfect vacuum than has hitherto been done in the condenser, consequently in the cylinder of a single or double-powered Bolton and Watt's engine, or other engine, where a condenser is used, or where the condensation is performed in a vessel separate from the cylinder.

To obtain a perfect vacuum in the condenser of a steam-engine is a desideratum of great value, as the want of it lessens the effect of the engine, whilst every little approximation towards it increases the effect, without in the least adding to the cost or expense of working the engine. The method of condensing the steam in a vessel separate from the cylinder, is generally considered an invention of the ingenious Mr. Watt, and has, since his improvements, undergone little or no alteration. This method is effected by means of a vessel, distinct from the cylinder, and called the condenser, into which the steam is allowed to flow at every half-stroke of the double-powered engine, and at every whole-stroke of a single-powered engine, and is condensed by a jet of cold water; which water, together with the air that unavoidably penetrates the packing and joints, or is extricated from the water, is pumped out by means of an air-pump. When the condensation is effected, the water, by its superior gravity, will immediately fall to the bottom of the condenser, the air and vapour resting upon the upper part. Suppose in this situation the plunger to be at the bottom of the pump and beginning to ascend, leaving a vacuum below it, the water in the condenser will flow down and along the communication-pipe through the valve, and follows the plunger so far in its ascent, until the water finds its equilibrium with that remaining in the condenser. Hence, then, this invention consists of a method of discharging the air and water from the condenser, by the action of a double pump, in such a manner that the air in its escape from the condenser meets with scarcely any sensible obstruction from the condensing water; the air and water being so distinctly separated, that the discharge of the former is effected chiefly by the ascent, and the discharge of the latter by the descent, of the plunger.—*Repertory.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Account of a new Esculent Vegetable, called Tetragonia, or New Zealand Spinach. By Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, *Gardener to the Earl of Essex.*

FROM the experience which I have had in the cultivation of the tetragonia, in the present year, I can venture to recommend the following treatment: The seed should be sown in the latter end of March in a pot, which must be placed in a melon-frame; the seedling plants, while small, should be set out singly in small pots, and kept under the shelter of a cold frame, until about the 20th of May, when the mildness of the season will probably allow of their being planted out, without risk of being killed by frost. At that time a bed must be prepared for the reception of the

the plants, by forming a trench two feet wide, and one foot deep, which must be filled level to the surface with rotten dung from an old cucumber-bed; the dung must be covered with six inches of garden mould, thus creating an elevated ridge in the middle of the bed, the sides of which must extend three feet from the centre. The plants must be put out three feet apart; I planted mine at only two feet distance from each other, but they were too near. In five or six weeks from the planting, their branches will have grown sufficiently to allow the gathering of the leaves for use. In dry seasons the plants will probably require a good supply of water. They put forth their branches vigorously as soon as they have taken to the ground, and extend before the end of the season, three feet on each side from the centre of the bed.

The branches are round, numerous, succulent, pale-green, thick and strong, somewhat procumbent, but elevating their terminations. The leaves are fleshy, growing alternately at small distances from each other, on shortish petioles; they are of a deltoid shape, but rather elongated, being from two to three inches broad at the top, and from three to four inches long; the apex is almost sharp-pointed, and the two extremities of the base are bluntly rounded; the whole leaf is smooth, with entire edges dark green above, below paler, and thickly studded with aqueous tubercles; the mid-rib and veins project conspicuously on the under surface. The flowers are sessile in the alæ of the leaves, small and green, and, except that they show their yellow antheræ when they expand, they are very inconspicuous. The fruit, when ripe, has a dry pericarp of a rude shape, with four or five horn-like processes inclosing the seed, which is to be seen in its covering.

In gathering for use, the young leaves must be pinched off the branches, taking care to leave the leading shoot uninjured; this, with the smaller branches which subsequently arise from the alæ of the leaves which have been gathered, will produce a supply until a late period in the year, for the plants are sufficiently hardy to withstand the frosts which kill nasturtiums, potatoes, and such tender vegetables.

The tetragonia is, I understand, dressed exactly in the same manner as spinach; and whether boiled, plain or stewed, is considered by many superior to it; there is a softness and mildness in its taste, added to its flavour, which resembles that of spinach, in which it has an advantage over that herb.

My whole crop, in the present year, consisted solely of nine plants, and from these I have been enabled to send in a gathering for the kitchen every other day since the middle of June, so that I consider a bed with about twenty plants, quite sufficient to give a daily supply, if required, for a large table.

The great advantage of this vegetable is as a substitute for summer spinach. Every gardener knows the plague that attends the frequent sowing of spinach through the warm season of the year; without that trouble it is impossible to have it good, and with the utmost care it cannot always be even so obtained exactly as it ought to be (particularly when the weather is hot and dry), from the rapidity with which the young plants run to seed.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, &c.

On reclaiming Waste Moor Land. By J. PEART, *esq. of Settle.*

I beg to lay before the Society an account of the improvement of fifty-six acres, three roods, and twenty-five perches of land, statute measure, lying waste and uncultivated, and the expenses attending such improvement.

The land at Ingleton was of the worst quality I have ever yet seen attempted to be cultivated, being a short ling, on a black, barren, turbary soil; that at Grassington was covered with a strong ling, on turf earth, with yellow soil under the turf. The situation of this land being too high for crops of corn, I have endeavoured to convert it into grass land.

The plan I have pursued on the above parcels of land was, first, to burn the ling, where it was strong, then to grave the land with spades; after that was done, I caused the whole surface to be made perfectly level, by cutting it with sharp spades, then had it limed, and sown with grass seeds, grown in the neighbourhood, and white Dutch clover seed; part of the land was sown with seeds before the lime was spread, and the remainder was sown after the lime was spread on the surface. The advantage of graving was, getting the ground turned up deeper than if it had been ploughed, and bringing up a little

yellow soil, which generally lies underneath the turf, and which tends to make the land firmer, and more congenial to the growth of grass-seeds than turf soil, and also getting a much more level surface. As I attach much importance to the land being made very level on the surface, previous to the grass-seeds being sown, I was induced to have the whole of this land levelled by persons at day-wages, as I hardly knew what it deserved by piece-work; and, if I had let it by the acre, I feared it might not have been done to my satisfaction. I have laid a much greater quantity of lime, and sown a greater quantity of grass-seeds on this land, than I ever before saw practised; and though the expense has been very great, I have no doubt, from the present appearance of the land, the seeds being in a flourishing state, but it will answer a profitable purpose, my opinion being, that the land will, in two years, fatten any sort of cattle, and be worth, to rent, from twenty-five shillings to thirty shillings an acre; and in its unimproved state it was not, on an average, worth more than three shillings an acre.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to sundry persons, for graving with spades, *forty acres two roods* of land, at from 2*l.* 2*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* *per* acre	93	3	0
Paid to sundry persons for days' works, for levelling the land with sharp spades, after it was graven, at from 2*s.* to 3*s.* *per* day	66	13	1
Paid for building a lime-kiln on the land	8	0	0
Paid for 150½ bushels of hay-seeds, grown in the neighbourhood, sown on the graven land, at from 9*d.* to 11*d.* *per* bushel	61	6	7
Paid for 236 pounds of white Dutch clover-seed, sown on ditto	12	2	0
Paid Joseph Tomlinson, for cutting, walling, and filling, 578 rods of stone drains, at 1*s.* 1*d.* *per* rod, of seven yards	31	6	2
Paid ditto for cutting, walling, and filling, 300 rods of ditto, at 1*s.* 3*d.* *per* rod	18	15	0
Paid William Lambert, for 7,899 loads of lime (each load being three bushels) laid on the graven land, at 7½ *per* load	246	6	10
Paid for leading the lime from the kiln	31	4	11
Paid for spreading the lime on the land	8	17	0
	£577	14	7

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Some account of a Voyage in the Indian and Asiatic Seas, in the Vessels La Durance and Le Rhone. (a Gabare and a Flute), under M. Philibert, Captain and Commander.

This expedition sailed from Rochefort on the 1st of January, 1819, and arrived at Cayenne on the 1st of February. From Cayenne they proceeded to Praya, thence to the Isle of Bourbon and the western coasts of New Holland, afterwards to the Streight of Allas and to Sourabaya. Leaving Sourabaya they sailed up and down the Streight of Macassar; then coasted the north-west part of the island of Celebes, entered the Streight of Basselan, and anchored at Sambouangan. After coasting the western part of Mindanao, Negros, and Panay, they passed between Mindoro and Tablas, then into the Streight of Maricaban, or between the islands of Mindoro and Luçon; and arrived at Cavite on the 21st of December.

On the 14th of March, 1820, departing from the port of Cavite, after reconnoitering and collecting information respecting Pulo-Domar, Sainte Barbe, and Gaspar, they passed the Streights of Sunda, and arrived at Bourbon.

After some stay at this colony, the Rhone was dispatched for Cayenne, and the Durance returned directly to France.

In this circuitous voyage, the division, well supplied with good chronometers, had opportunities of making a number of important observations in hydrography and geography. The north-west Cape of New Holland was found to be wrong placed in many modern maps; its position they fixed in a satisfactory manner. A plan was drawn up of the Streight of Allas, sufficiently accurate for the purposes of navigation, by night or day. In the Streight of Macassar, the most difficult parts of it, next the coast of Borneo, were minutely surveyed. A plan was taken of the Streight of Basselan; the Streight of Maricaban was surveyed, as also the passage to the east of Mindoro. With this passage the French navigators are but little acquainted; and they may now reach the coast of China, even with an unfavourable monsoon.

The voyage has been attended with advantageous results to botany and agriculture. Vanilla has been introduced into the Isle of Bourbon and into

into Senegal; every species of the Sagou tree has been transported to Bourbon and to Cayenne. Of the Sagou tree, one kind is remarkable for a long fibrous hair, of which cordage and cables may be made, almost incorruptible, and which in some cases may serve for chains. Also several varieties of the bread fruit-tree; a considerable number of valuable trees and plants, among which is the abacca, from which a stuff may be made as fine as cambric; some very strong plants for cordage, which, compared with the best hemp of the same bulk, would be, in the proportion of strength, as seventeen or eighteen to ten; the pignas, which serves to make a very fine but very strong thread; indeed, the inhabitants of Luçon make a stuff of it finer than our lawn.

Plants have been procured of the stellated anise (aniseed), which the Museum of Paris had been seeking for in vain the last fifty years; the beautiful Chinese varnish, a tree which bears a good fruit; if an incision be made in its trunk, a liquid substance runs from it, by dipping a sponge into which, rubbing the article to be varnished, and repeating the operation after some hours, the varnishing is completed, without farther preparation.

The silk of China and Cochin China is well known to be superior to that of Europe; this superiority is generally thought to proceed from the quality of the mulberry-tree whereon the worms are fed, its leaves being much finer and more delicate than those of the European. A sufficient number of plants has been procured to leave at Bourbon and Cayenne, with some others brought to France. As their growth is easily propagated by slips, we may look for their multiplication where they have been conveyed.

At Bourbon has been introduced a mellifluous or luscious plant, much in use with the inhabitants of the Isle of Luçon, for pectoral complaints. Also the tagal, whose bitter and resinous bark serves for quinquina; the woncudo, from which the inhabitants of Java extract a scarlet colour; the Indian bresilletto (a kind of Brasil-wood), and many other plants.

Experience has shown that the coffee-tree only thrives under the shade of a protecting tree. Some blight or malady having destroyed the *Bois Noirs*, at Bourbon, which till then had been successfully made use of, plants of different trees have been provided to replace them, that will serve as excellent protectors. Among them is a cotton-tree, which, moreover, produces a cotton much superior to that of Indostan.

The pepper-tree requires a defender; this has been procured, as it was wanted, at Bourbon and Cayenne. Also several trees for the defence of the vanilla-tree. The cinnamon-tree, from Cochin China, which produces a fine cinnamon, superior to that of Ceylon, has also been introduced. All these plants have been provided in a sufficient number, to supply Bourbon, Cayenne, and the *Jardin du Roi*. Some, however, have been left in these two colonies, as a depôt, to be removed either to France, or wherever else the government should think fit.

The rice, called mountain, introduced by M. Poivre, into the Isles of France and Bourbon, had been lost by some accident; of this, eighteen hogsheads, of five different kinds, have been procured and distributed at Bourbon, Cayenne, and in France.

Exclusive of all these plants, a considerable quantity of grains and seeds have been transported to the colonies and to France. The zeal and care of M. Perrotet, botanist in the voyage, will enrich the Museum with an herbary, comprising many plants hitherto unknown. He had opportunities of herborising in places that had seldom or never been explored. A number of rare animals and birds have also been deposited in the Museum *du Roi*, as many more would have been if they had not died in the voyage.

A saw has been introduced into France and the colonies, which will saw the largest and longest trees, when laid on the ground, and not placed on stocks, as is the common practice. This instrument, originally of Chinese invention, has not been known, and, though found already to be very useful, is susceptible of yet greater improvements.

Enquiry has been made in the voyage, whether in the Archipelago, or Asiatic islands, a market might not be found for our commercial wares; but the islanders have scarcely any call for the consumption of French, English, American, or other European goods. These are to be found only in the warehouses of Europeans. To send out vessels for the purposes of traffic, the attempt would be fruitless, however well selected the cargo might be. This

circumstance

circumstance is noticed in the Memoir, as matter of regret; and an opinion is expressed, that before those people can be habituated to the relish of new enjoyments, and to obtain from them such articles as are wanted, piasters must constitute the essential part of the cargo. At present, their sobriety is a remora to any calls for superfluities. In conclusion, it is observed, that their industry and ingenuity may be appreciated, by patterns which have been brought over of the stuffs which they fabricate and make use of.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Five Finger Airs for the Piano-Forte, including Popular Melodies, for the Amusement and Instruction of Young Performers, in Two Series; by J. Green. 6s.

TO those piano-forte practitioners who are desirous of a variety of useful exercises, the present publication will not fail to prove highly acceptable. It consists of no fewer than thirty folio pages, of practical examples, in all the various keys, and in almost every description of measure. Their construction, directed to the two-fold purpose of informing the mind, and improving the finger, are calculated to render, by their study and practice, important service to the juvenile practitioner; and to the attention of every emulous student on the instrument for which they are intended, we earnestly recommend Mr. Green's publication.

"Mary," a Song. The Words by Mr. C. Clementi; the Music by W. H. Cutler. 1s. 6d.

"Mary," is a pretty little specimen of vocal composition of the amatory kind. The passages, if not remarkably novel, are easy and pleasing, and have a natural and close connexion with each other. The unity of its style gives the melody a distinguishing character; and that single advantage, in our estimation, is too important not to impart value to the production.

The Amateur's Assistant, Vocal or Instrumental; by R. J. Stephenson. 5s.

The object of this work is, to present the studious amateur with scientific instructions, through the medium of elementary demonstrations, accompanied with diatonic exercises, and an analytical specimen of composition and transposition, including examples of tonic changes through the octave, and the general laws of modulation in the major and minor keys. In the prosecution of this design, the ingenious author has placed his subject in various points of view; but how far his diagrams, without the aid of a master, will prove intelligible to those for whose use they are intended, is a matter on which we should find it difficult to decide. If, however, we are inclined to think that the dead letter will require living illustration, we also feel convinced that a few comments will go a great way: and that much information may be derived, even from a very moderate attention to the contents of the work.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, of Favourite French Romances, with Variations for the Piano-Forte; composed by Jas. Calkin. 3s. each.

The present numbers of this pleasing little work (all of it, we believe, which have yet appeared) contain "Le Troubadour du Tage," "Celui qui Sut," "Ce que je Desire." To these Mr. Calkin has applied variations, the prevailing cast of which is too agreeable not to attract the general ear; and the science and skill of which are calculated to satisfy the most rigid judges. In many instances, the original ideas are ingeniously and pleasantly turned; and the predominant effect is, that of a production originating in real genius, and modified by a sound and well-regulated judgment. But, however well we think of each of these pieces, were we asked which of the three is our favourite, we should name the *Troubadour:* and Mr. Calkin, as if himself aware of the fact, has had the policy to let it take precedence of the other two.

Le Petit Tambour, a French Air, arranged with an Introduction and Variations for the Piano-Forte; by George Frederic Harris. 2s. 6d.

La Petit Tambour is a delicate little air, and the introductory movement here attached to it is both pleasing and appropriate. The variations are fanciful amplifications of the theme on which they are founded; and, without straying from the subject matter, they throw over it a brilliancy and a relief that considerably heightens its original beauty. The variations are eight in number, and rising gradatim, as they do, in the difficulty of their execution, they form useful pieces for the practice of those who have not attained the higher powers of performance. To the attention

attention of such we can, with the utmost propriety, recommend Mr. Harris's publication.

"*Sweet Choice of My Heart,*" *a Ballad, written by W. F. Collan, esq. Composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by J. C. Clifton.* 2*s.*

The words of this little ballad are written with the pencil of nature and of poetry; and the melody by which they are accompanied, is far from being unworthy of the lines to which it is applied. "Sweet Choice of My Heart," considered altogether, is as engaging a song in its kind, as any that for a long time has come under our critical notice. The passages of the air are simple, expressive, and connected in their style; and the lovers of easy, unaffected, yet not unimpassioned, vocal strains, will derive no small gratification from the performance of the present.

Numbers 5 and 6 of select Italian Airs, arranged for the Piano-Forte; by S. F. Rimbault. 2*s.*

The airs arranged in the numbers of this work now under our notice, are "*Una voce poco fa;*" in Rossini's, "*Il Barbiere di Seviglia;*" and "*Oh matutini albori,*" in his "*Donna del Lago.*" The excellence of these melodies entitled them to the most delicate treatment on the part of their modifier; a fact of which Mr. Rimbault does not appear to have been unmindful. Impressed with a scrupulous regard for the nicer touches of his original, he has proceeded cautiously, though confidently, and abstained from sacrificing, or covering, a single prominent beauty; yet has by no means left his subjects without the advantage of novelty and ornament: and, as now offered to the public, these airs present a highly eligible employment for the finger of the somewhat-advanced practitioner.

THE DRAMA AND ORATORIOS.

The range of dramatic pieces at both our national theatres, during the past month, has been so similar to that of the preceding, as to leave us little more to remark, than that, at Drury-Lane, the revival of Lodoiska and Tekeli, and at Covent-Garden the successful production of a new comedy, have contributed to maintain the eclat with which the drama has of late been uniformly proceeding. But the skilful and spirited manner in which the oratorios have been conducted at both houses, alternately, supplies a topic on which the lovers of the sacred and most sublime province of music will willingly allow us to dwell.

Mr. Bochsa, a German by birth, and a Frenchman by education, but an Englishman in his taste, feelings, and manners, has assembled a mass of British talent, and supported a course of oratorial performances, the excellence of which has drawn crowded and brilliant audiences, and reflected no small degree of honour on his judgment and perseverance. His band, led by Mori, and conducted by Sir George Smart, is numerous and well-appointed; and his list of vocalists is adorned by the names of Braham, Sapio, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Paton, Miss Stephens, and Miss M. Tree. The selections have hitherto been judicious and attractive.

Among the greater pieces that have already been performed, are the "Dettingen Te Deum;" a new oratorio, in one act, entitled "Jerusalem Delivered," composed by the Abbé Stadler, a German; an Ode from the pen of Dr. Crotch; a "Carmen Triumphale," by Dr. Busby; and a new Oratorio from the manuscript compositions of Mr. Wade, an amateur. These productions, however unequal in their merit, have been performed with an accuracy, grace, and force of expression, that reflected honour on Mr. Bochsa, the ingenious and indefatigable director; and that added to the credit long since so justly obtained by the orchestral conductor, Sir George Smart. In a word, we are glad to see the management of the sublimest species of musical entertainment in such good hands, and to see that there is no danger of its declining, either from the lack of professional ardour or public encouragement.—To these observations, we have only to add, that we hope Mr. Bochsa's known attachment to *English* genius, will be still further promoted by the *English* patronage he is enjoying; and that, next year, new proofs will be given of his zeal for our rising character as a scientific, a tasteful, and a polished people.

MR. THELWALL'S LECTURES.

The Haymarket theatre has been opened to the lovers of Shakespearian comment, recitation, and oratorical declamation. In this his second, and we must say bold and enterprising, effort, Mr. Thelwall, in our opinion, has latterly appeared to more advantage in them than at their commencement. He has, as indeed was very natural, been more at his ease, more familiarized with his task—in a word, more at home than at

at first, and afforded his audience (which we should have been glad to have found more numerous, and which ought to have been more numerous) a degree of gratification that was evinced by considerable applause. Remembering, as we well do, the former and similar undertakings of Dr. Kenrick, of Henderson, and of Thomas Sheridan, father of the late Richard Brinsley, we cannot avoid drawing a comparison between the performances at the Devil's Tavern, Fleet-street, and at Free-Mason's Hall, and those at the Haymarket Theatre; and it is no trivial honour to the present dramatical commentator and poetical reciter, to say that he loses nothing by our recollection of the ability with which those gentlemen acquitted themselves. The entertainment to which Mr. T. invites the public is so rational, so truly intellectual, and so honourable to the mental energy and personal spirit and vigour of a man of his advanced years, that we really think it would reflect more credit on the taste of the town, were his performances better attended; we mean in point of *numbers;* for his audience, though thin, was of the most respectable description. Mr. Thelwall, amidst the decided disadvantages of declining years, possesses many requisites for the task he has imposed upon himself. His deportment is unembarrassed, his action impressive, and the general style of his delivery judicious and appropriate. If occasionally he borders a little on the extravagant, for the most part he is true to nature; and we cannot help thinking, that, had he more early turned his attention to the stage, the public would have found in his exertions, proofs of histrionic powers, equal to those of the most admired of our present actors. In respect of his remarks on the bard of Avon, it is but just to say, that they discovered a close and studious consideration of the transcendent genius of his author; an equally-well-founded condemnation of the licentious freedom exercised by Dryden, Davenant, and others, in their additions, alterations, and mutilations of his text; and a just discrimination between the higher and the less excellent of his beauties. To these cursory, but, we believe, well-grounded observations, we have only to add, that the general merit of Mr. T.'s performance has induced our wish, that he may be more liberally and more deservedly encouraged; and impressed us with the opinion, that a more extended patronage of his labours would be as honourable to the intellectual character of the country as his display of genuine talent and sound judgment is to himself.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

Draft of an Order in Council for improving the Condition of the Slaves in Trinidad.

1. WHEREAS it is necessary that provision should be made for the religious instruction of the Slaves in Trinidad, and for the improvement of their condition. And whereas the Procurador Syndic of the cabildo of the town of Port of Spain, hath hitherto performed the duties of the office of Protector and Guardian of Slaves in the said island, and it is expedient that the said office should be more fully established, and that the duties thereof should be more clearly ascertained, and that provision should be made for the support thereof; it is hereby ordered, that the Procurador Syndic of the cabildo of the the town of Port of Spain, be confirmed in his said office of protector and guardian of slaves. And that such protector and guardian of slaves, shall appear before the governor of the said island, and take an oath in the following words:

"I, A. B. do swear that I will, to the best of my knowledge and ability, faithfully execute and perform the duties of the office of protector and guardian of slaves in the island of Trinidad, without fear, favour, or partiality.—So help me God."

2. That the said protector and guardian keep an office in Port of Spain, and shall regularly attend at such office, and preserve records, books, papers, and writings.

3. That the said protector and guardian shall not be the owner of any plantation within the said island, or of any slaves employed upon any plantation, or in any kind of agriculture, and shall not have any interest in, or any mortgage or security upon, any such plantation, slaves, or slave.

4. That the said protector and guardian shall be resident within the island, and shall not quit the same without a special licence to be granted for that purpose.

5. That upon the death or resignation of the said protector and guardian of slaves, or in the event of his sickness or other bodily or mental incapacity, or during his temporary absence from the said island, it shall be lawful for the governor or acting-governor to nominate and appoint some other fit and proper person to act as the deputy for the said protector and guardian of slaves.

6. That

6. That the said protector and guardian of slaves is hereby declared to be, a magistrate in and for the said island of Trinidad, and all such powers and authorities, of what nature or kind soever, as are now by law vested in the commandants of the several quarters of the said island, shall be vested in him.

7. That the commandants of the several quarters within the said island shall be, and are hereby declared to be, assistant protectors and guardians of slaves, in their several and respective quarters.

8. That in all actions, suits, and prosecutions, which may at any time hereafter be brought or commenced in any tribunal or court of justice within the said island, wherein any slave may be charged with any offence punishable by death or transportation, or wherein any question may arise as to the right of any alleged slave to freedom, or wherein any person may be charged with the murder of any slave, or with any offence against the person of any slave, or wherein any question may arise respecting the right of any slave to any such property as he or she is hereinafter declared competent to acquire; then and in every such case such notice shall be given to the protector and guardian of slaves of every such action, suit, or prosecution, as according to the law of the said island would be given to the said slave, if he or she were of free condition. And the protector and guardian of slaves shall, and is hereby required, to attend the trial or hearing, and all other the proceedings in every such action, suit, or prosecution, as the protector of such slave, and on his or her behalf, and to act therein in such manner as may be most conducive to the benefit and advantage of any such slave.

9. That Sunday markets shall be utterly abolished throughout the said island.

10. That if any person or persons within the said island shall work or employ any slave, at any time between the time of sunset on any Saturday, and sunrise on any Monday, or shall, during that period, procure, induce, or compel, any slave to perform or engage in any labour, for the profit or advantage of his or her owner, manager, or employer, the person or persons so offending shall incur and become liable to a fine not exceeding fifty nor less than five dollars.

11. That it is and shall henceforth be illegal for any person or persons within the said island of Trinidad to carry any whip, cat, or other instrument of the like nature, while superintending the labour of any slaves or slave in or upon the fields or cane-pieces upon any plantation within the said island; or to use any such whip, cat, or other instrument for the purpose of impelling or coercing any slaves or slave to perform any labour of any kind or nature whatever; or to carry or exhibit upon any plantation, or elsewhere, any such whip, cat, or other instrument of the like nature, as a mark or emblem of the authority of the person or persons so carrying or exhibiting the same over any slaves or slave: and in case any person or persons shall carry any whip, cat, or other instrument of the like nature, while superintending the labour of any slave or slaves in or upon any plantation or cane-piece within the said island, or shall use any such whip, cat, or other instrument as aforesaid, for the purpose of impelling or coercing any slave or slaves to perform any labour of any kind or nature whatsoever, or shall carry or exhibit upon any plantation, or elsewhere, any such whip, cat, or other instrument as aforesaid, as a mark or emblem of their, his, or her, authority over any slave or slaves; the person or persons so offending, and each and every person who shall or may direct, authorize, instigate, procure, or be aiding, assisting, or abetting, in any such illegal driving, or use, or exhibition of any such whip, cat, or other instrument as aforesaid, shall be, and be deemed adjudged and taken to be, guilty of a misdemeanour.

12. That it is and shall henceforth be illegal for any persons or person to inflict in any one day upon any male slave, for any crime or offence, or upon any ground or for any reason whatsoever, any number of stripes or lashes exceeding twenty-five in the whole, or to inflict upon any such male slave any punishment or correction by the whipping, scourging, or beating, of his person, unless the person of such slave shall, at the time of such punishment or correction, be free from any laceration occasioned by any former whipping, scourging, or beating, or to inflict upon any such male slave any punishment or correction by the whipping, scourging, or beating, of his person, until twenty-four hours at the least shall have elapsed from the time of the commission of the offence for, or in respect of, which any such punishment or correction may be so inflicted; or to inflict upon any such male slave any such punishment or correction as aforesaid, unless one person of free condition shall be present at, and witness the infliction of, such punishment, other than and besides the person by or by the authority of whom the same may be so inflicted; and in case any person or persons shall inflict, in any one day upon any male slave, any number of stripes or lashes exceeding twenty-five in the whole, or shall whip, scourge, or beat, any such male slave at any time when there may be upon his person any laceration occasioned by any former whipping, scourging, or beating, or shall inflict upon any such male slave any such punishment or correction as aforesaid within twenty-four hours next after the commission of the offence, for or in respect of which the same

same may be so inflicted, or without the presence and attendance, during the whole of such punishment of some person of free condition other than and besides the person by or by the authority of whom the same may be so inflicted; the person or persons so offending, and each and every person who shall or may direct, authorize, instigate, procure, or be aiding, assisting, or abetting, in any such illegal punishment of any male slave, shall be, and be deemed to be, guilty of a misdemeanour.

13. That henceforth it shall not be lawful to correct or punish by flogging or whipping, any female slave within the island of Trinidad, for any offence committed or alleged to be committed by any such slave.

14. That there shall be kept upon every plantation and estate throughout the said island, a book to be called the Plantation Record Book; and that it shall be the duty of the owner, proprietor, manager, or other person having the direction of, and the chief authority in, the said plantation, to enter and record in the said book, at or immediately after the time of the infliction of any punishment whatsoever, on any female slave, or on any male slave who may be punished with any number of stripes exceeding three, a statement of the nature and particulars of the offence for or in respect of which such punishment may be inflicted.

15. That if any person, being the owner, proprietor, or manager, of any plantation or estate within the said island, or having the management thereof, or the chief authority therein, shall neglect or omit to make in the said Plantation Record Book, any entry which, according to the provisions of this present order ought to be made therein, or shall not make such entry within two days next after the infliction of each and every punishment, to which the same may refer, the person so offending, shall incur and become subject and liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, nor less than five pounds sterling.

16. That every owner, proprietor, or manager, or other person having the chief authority within each and every plantation or estate within the said island, shall, on the first Monday which shall happen next after the fifth day of April, the twenty-fourth day of June, the twenty-ninth day of September, and the twenty-fifth day of December, in each year, repair to the commandant for the time being of the quarter in which such plantation or estate may be situate, and then and there produce before him a precise and exact transcript of every entry, which during the quarter of a year next preceding, may have been made in the Plantation Record Book of his or her plantation or estate; and shall also take and subscribe an oath, to be annexed to the said transcript.

17. That the commandant of every quarter shall, fourteen days before the time of making the returns, transmit to the owner or manager of every plantation, a printed blank form of the affidavits.

18. That, if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to make any return, or to take and subscribe the oaths required by this present order, the person or persons so offending, shall incur and become liable to the payment of a fine, not exceeding one hundred pounds nor less than ten pounds sterling British money.

19. That the commandant of every quarter shall, and he is hereby required to transmit to the protector and guardian of slaves of the said island, at his office in the town of Port of Spain, the whole of the returns so to be made to him as aforesaid, together with the original affidavits thereunto annexed, within fourteen days next after such quarterly returns shall be complete.

20. That the said protector of slaves shall record and enrol in books, to be by him kept for that purpose, the whole of the returns so to be made to him.

21. That upon the prosecution of any person, for inflicting on any slave or slaves any punishment hereby declared illegal, if the marks or traces of recent flogging shall appear on the person, and if such slave shall in open Court declare such traces to be the consequences of any such unlawful punishment or correction, then and in every such case, although such slave should not be a competent witness within the provisions of this present order, the owner, proprietor, manager, or other person having the charge of such slave, shall be bound to prove, either that the punishment was not inflicted by him, or that such punishment was a lawful punishment, within the meaning of this order; or, in default of such proof, such owner, proprietor, manager, or other person, shall be convicted, and adjudged to be guilty of the offence imputed to him.

22. That any persons being in a state of slavery, who may be desirous to intermarry, shall, at their election, apply either to the protector and guardian of slaves, or to the commandant of the quarter, for a marriage license, and shall produce the consent, in writing, of their owner or manager; but in case the owner or manager, or either, shall refuse to consent, then the said protector and guardian of slaves, or commandant, shall issue a summons, requiring the owner or manager to appear before him. And if such owner or manager, shall fail to appear before the said protector of slaves, or commandant, or, appearing, shall fail to lay before him good and sufficient proof that such proposed marriage would be injurious to the said slaves, then and in every such case the said protector and guardian of slaves, or commandant,

mandant, shall, without fee or reward, issue a license under his hand and seal.

23. That it shall not be lawful, in the execution of any judgment, sentence, decree, or order, of any tribunal, or of any court of justice within the said island, to seize or sell in satisfaction thereof, any slave, having a husband or wife, or a child under the age of sixteen years, or a reputed husband or wife, or child under the age aforesaid, who may be the property of the same persons or person, unless such husband, and wife, and child, or reputed husband, wife, or child, shall be sold together, and in one and the same lot, and to the same person or persons: and if, in the execution of any such judgment, sentence, decree, or order, any slave or slaves shall be sold separate or apart from any such husband, or wife, or child, or reputed husband, or wife, or child, as aforesaid, then and in every such case, such sale and execution shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, absolutely null in the law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

24. That no person in the island of Trinidad, being in a state of slavery, shall be, or be deemed, or taken to be, by reason or on account of such his condition, incompetent to purchase, acquire, possess, hold or enjoy, alienate or dispose of, property; but every such slave shall and is hereby declared to be competent to purchase, acquire, possess, hold, enjoy, alienate, and dispose of, lands situate in the said island, or money, cattle, implements or utensils of husbandry or household furniture, or other effects of such or the like nature, of what value or amount soever, and to bring, maintain, prosecute, and defend, any suit or action in any court of justice, for or in respect of any such property, as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes, as if he or she were of free condition.

25. That saving banks shall be established within the said island, for the better preserving the property of any such slaves, and that interest, at and after the rate of 5*l.* per centum per annum, shall be allowed upon the amount of every sum of money which may be deposited in any such savings banks, which interest shall be a charge upon the general revenues of the said island.

26. That the savings banks throughout the said island shall be under and subject to the control and inspection of the protector of slaves.

27. That no deposit of money shall at any one time, or within any one week, be received at any of the said savings banks, from any slave, exceeding the sum of twenty dollars in the whole.

28. That no duty, tax, or impost of any nature or kind whatsoever, and that no fee of office shall be hereafter paid or payable within the said island, upon, for or on account, or in respect of, the manumission of any slave, or the enrolment or registation of any deed of manumission.

29. That, in case any slave within the said island shall be desirous to purchase the freedom of himself or of his or her wife, or husband, or child, or brother, or sister, or reputed wife, or husband, or child, or brother or sister, it shall and may be lawful to and for any such slave so to purchase the freedom of himself, or any such other person as aforesaid; and, if the owner or proprietor of any such slave shall be unwilling to effect his or her manumission, or shall, by reason of any mortgage, settlement, lease, or other charge upon or interest in such slave being vested in any other person or persons, be unable to execute a valid and effectual manumission of any such slave, then the chief justice of the said island, on application to him for that purpose made by the protector and guardian of slaves, shall issue a summons under his hand and seal, requiring the owner or manager of such slave, or the persons or person under whose direction such slave may be, to appear before him.

30. That, at the time appointed for any such meeting as aforesaid, the chief judge of the said island, in the presence of the protector and guardian of slaves, and also in the presence of the owner or manager of the slaves or slave proposed to be manumitted, or in the absence of such owner or manager, shall proceed to hear in a summary way, what may be alleged by the said protector and guardian of slaves, and by the owner or manager, or other persons claiming any interest in the slave proposed to be manumitted; and, in case the parties or any of them shall refuse to effect any such manumission, then the said chief judge shall require the protector of slaves, and the owner, manager, or person having the direction of any such slave, each to nominate an appraiser of his or her value; and the said chief judge shall himself nominate an umpire between such appraisers.

31. That, upon payment to the Treasurer of the said island of the appraised value, the Treasurer shall grant to the protector of slaves, a receipt for the money so to be received by him; and thereupon such slave shall be free to all intents and purposes.

32. That the money to arise from the manumission of any slave by virtue of the proceedings before mentioned, shall and may be laid out and invested under the authority of the chief judge, on the application of any person or persons interested therein, in the purchase of any other slave or slaves.

33. That, before the manumission of any slave by virtue of any private contract for

that purpose between such slave and his owner, notice of such intended manumission shall, by the owner of such slave, be given in writing to the protector and guardian of slaves, who, on behalf of the said slave, shall be bound to ascertain that such owner has good right and title in the law, and is competent to effect such manumission.

34. That, in case any such deed of manumission as aforesaid shall be executed voluntarily and without any valuable consideration passing to the owner or other person effecting such manumission, the slave or slaves so to be manumitted shall, before the actual execution of any such deed, appear before the said protector and guardian of slaves, or before the commandant of the quarter in which such slave may happen to be resident.

35. That every clergyman of the established church of England, and every minister of the kirk of Scotland, and every priest or minister professing the Roman Catholic religion in the said island, and every other person, being a public teacher of religion within the said island, shall, and is hereby authorized to, transmit or deliver under his hand to the commandant of the quarter in which he may be resident, certificates setting forth the names or name and places or place of abode of any slaves or slave, who, in the judgment and belief of the party so certifying, may be sufficiently instructed in the principles of religion to understand the nature and obligation of an oath.

36. That no person shall henceforth be rejected as a witness, or considered as incompetent to give evidence in any court of civil or criminal justice in the said island, by reason of his or her being in a state of slavery, if the person or persons producing or tendering him or her as a witness, shall produce and exhibit to the court a certificate under the hand of the said protector and guardian of slaves, that such proposed witness is registered in the before-mentioned book.

37. That the salary of the protector and guardian of slaves shall by him be taken and received in lieu and in full satisfaction of all fees, perquisites of office.

38. That the said protector and guardian of slaves shall twice a year deliver to the governor or acting governor for the time being of the said island, a report in writing, exhibiting an account of the manner in which the duties of such his office have been performed during the half-year next preceding the date of such his report.

39. That if the protector and guardian of slaves, or any commandant of any quarter in the said island, or any other person, shall wilfully and fraudulently make, or cause or procure to be made, any erasure or interlineation in any of the books, records, or returns, hereinbefore required to be made; the person or persons so offending shall be, and be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

40. That any of the people called Quakers who may be resident in the said island, being required to take any of the oaths prescribed by this present order, may, and they are hereby authorized, to make their, his, or her, solemn affirmation in lieu of such oaths.

41. That any person who may be convicted of any act hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, shall, if of free condition, be and become liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, and not less than fifty pounds, sterling English money, or to imprisonment for any time not exceeding six months, nor less than one month, or both to fine and imprisonment.

42. That, if any person shall be twice convicted, before any tribunal in the said island, of inflicting upon any slave any cruel or unlawful punishment, the person so convicted shall, in addition to the penalties hereinbefore mentioned, be declared by the court, before which such second conviction may take place, absolutely incapable in the law to be the owner or proprietor, or to act as the manager, overseer, or superintendant, of any slaves or slave within the said island.

43. That the governor or acting governor of the said island, shall, within one month next after the present order shall be received by him, make known the same by proclamation.

By the King.—A Proclamation.

GEORGE R.

Whereas it has been represented to us, that the slaves in some of our West India Colonies, and of our possessions on the Continent of South America, have been erroneously led to believe, that orders had been sent out by us for their emancipation: And whereas such belief has produced acts of insubordination, which have excited our highest displeasure. We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation: And we do hereby declare and make known, that the slave population in our said colonies and possessions will be undeserving of our protection if they shall fail to render entire submission to the laws, as well as dutiful obedience to their masters: And we hereby charge and command all our governors of our said West India colonies and possessions, to give the fullest publicity to this our proclamation, and to enforce, by all the legal means in their power, the punishment of those who may disturb the tranquillity and peace of our said colonies and possessions.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, this 10th day of March, 1824, and in the 5th year of our reign.

God save the King.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE presses of London were never more active than during the present winter. Parlour-window reading has appeared in abundance; and every Saturday now produces its fifty or sixty two-penny adventures, many of them highly attractive, at least in wood-cuts. There is, however, a deficiency in the solid departments of literature, and not more than twenty works have appeared in the season worthy of a settled station in a library. Our monthly lists are the best general guide in this respect. The most respectable enterprises of the season have been the commencement of a translation of CUVIER's "Natural History," and the publication of SHAW's "Nature Displayed," in six volumes; and this latter work, at least, will mark the season in which it appeared. In the Philosophy of Literature, we may also congratulate the public on the appearance of Mr. LANDOR's "Imaginary Conversations;" in Topography, we may quote Mr. DYER's long-promised "History of Cambridge;" and, in History, Mr. BELSHAM's "Last Years of George III."

Westminster-bridge is undergoing the M'Adam process; and the wretched road from Hyde Park Corner, by the same means, has been rendered the most perfect round London. Other roads and great thoroughfares are also preparing for this great reformation.

In connexion with road-making, we may mention, as important information to clay districts, that a plan is adopted near London of burning clay in the mass for roads and foot-paths. A bottom is formed of shavings and faggots, with side-flues; and over this, clay is distributed in layers a foot thick, on which small coal is scattered. Fire is then applied to the flues, and in a few days the whole mass is kindled, and several loads of dry reddish earth produced, adapted for the surface of paths and M'Adamised roads.

Besides these improvements, the foundations of the new London-bridge have been driven; and a bill has been brought into Parliament to remove the gross nuisance of Fleet-market, with an ulterior view to a continuation of that line from Blackfriars'-bridge to the North road.

It is intended to apply to Parliament for a bill to erect a patent wrought-iron bar Bridge of Suspension over the Thames for carriages, from below the Tower of London on the Middlesex side to the opposite shore; such bridge to be of sufficient height to admit ships to pass under it at all times.

Mr. BRUNEL has issued proposals for raising 160,000*l.* for opening a roadway under the Thames, from near the east end of the London Docks to the parish of Rotherhithe.

Several Pictorial Exhibitions now ornament the metropolis worthy of the attention of strangers. The BRITISH GALLERY exposes some fine pictures by British artists; and, the subjects being chiefly in landscape and history, the collection is as interesting as any afforded by the Royal Academy itself. The DIORAMA in the Regent's Park continues too, most deservedly, to attract large companies: its present subjects are Canterbury Cathedral and a Swiss mountain scene, neither of which is it necessary to visit after viewing such genuine fac-similes of the originals;—the Diorama is, in truth, the last great application of art, and ranks with the Panorama for justness of effect. The COSMORAMA is another pleasing exhibition, which draws crowds of visitors, and tends to enlarge the minds of the untravelled public; while the PANORAMA in the Strand brings before the spectator exact representations of the wonderful curiosities exposed to modern eyes by uncovering the buried city of Pompeii. Miss LINWOOD's Exhibition continues a permanent wonder, which we have often noticed as honourable at once to female talents and ingenuity, and to the nation, and it still draws all strangers to Leicester-square.

Mr. PERKINS has not yet finished his steam-engine, but he has accidentally discovered, that the force of the steam, as it escapes from his generator, is greater than the explosion of gunpowder. He has therefore applied it to the discharge of bullets from gun-barrels, and has found that he thus can discharge bullets as fast as they can be dropt into the line of force; and, by using more than one barrel, his generator has discharged 300 bullets per minute. This appears to be a discovery pregnant with important consequences.

Mr. JENNINGS, who recently published Dr. Meyrick's splendid volumes on Ancient Armour, has in the press a new work, on European Scenery, by Capt. Batty, of the Grenadier Guards. It will comprise a selection of sixty of the most picturesque views on the Rhine and Maine, in Belgium and in Holland, and will be published uniformly with his French and German scenery. The first artists of the metropolis have been engaged to engrave the plates.

Travels among the Arab Tribes inhabiting the Countries East of Syria and Palestine, by JAMES BUCKINGHAM, esq. author of "Travels in Palestine," &c. in quarto, with illustrations, are announced.

An Introduction to Practical Astronomy, containing tables, recently computed, for facilitating the reduction of celestial observations, and a popular explanation of their construction and use, by the Rev. W. PEARSON, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. treasurer to the Astronomical Society of London, two volumes, royal quarto, is in the press.

The standard weights of foreign countries, which were some time since transmitted to the British government, and compared with English standards, have been lately deposited at the London Mint, in a commodious cabinet constructed for the purpose, where they are to be carefully preserved, for permanent reference. The following account of this important collection is inscribed on the cabinet:—

The foreign weights here deposited, having been duly verified, were transmitted to London in the year 1818, by the British consuls abroad, in pursuance of a general plan, for comparing the weights, measures, and monies, of all trading countries, by official experiments on verified standards. The experiments were made by Robert Bingley, esq. the King's assay master of the Mint; and the calculations by Dr. Kelly, who planned and conducted the general comparison, and in 1821 published the results in the "Universal Cambist," under the sanction of his Majesty's government. The undertaking was originally patronized and recommended by the Board of Trade. The standards were procured from abroad by circular letters, issued by Viscount Castlereagh and Earl Bathurst, secretaries of state for the foreign and colonial departments; and the whole plan was essentially promoted by Lord Maryborough, master of the Mint.

Early in April will be published, a splendid national work, dedicated to the King, called British Galleries of Art, now first arranged in one volume, by C. WESTMACOTT, author of the "Annual Critical Catalogue to the Academy." This work will contain a critical and descriptive catalogue to each collection, with a history of the choicest treasures of the Fine Arts, ancient and modern, in the possession of his Majesty and other noble and distinguished persons; including the Dulwich Gallery and British Museum. It will be illustrated with interior views of the principal Galleries, drawn and engraved by Cattermole, Finlay, and Le Keux; with eight elegant engraved portraits of illustrious and noble patrons and academicians, by Wageman, Hawksworth, and Philips.

Speedily will be published, the Old Arm-chair, or Recollections of a Bachelor, a tale, by Sexagenarius.

The Life of Shakspeare, with Essays on the originality of his Dramatic Plots and Characters, and on the Ancient Theatres and Theatrical Usages, by A. SKOTTOWE, in octavo, is in the press. The author's primary object is to compare the dramas of Shakspeare with their sources. The work is likewise intended to contain all the scattered information which the general reader can require beyond the common glossorial index and notes affixed to the common editions.

The sixth volume is expected immediately of the Personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the years 1799-1804, translated by H. M. WILLIAMS, under the immediate inspection of the author.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS is preparing Memoirs of his own Life and Times; but, as personal anecdotes are involved of above one thousand characters in public and private life, with original strictures of various kinds, and much development of secret history, the publication will be delayed. The narrative parts will fill five or six volumes, small octavo, and the original correspondence and documents to three or four.

Mr. COCHRANE, whose extraordinary pedestrian exploits in Asia and Russia have excited so much wonder, is printing his Travels.

A volume is about to be published for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, entitled Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of Richard Wilson, R.A. together with some account of his life, and remarks upon the style of his landscapes, and upon landscape painting

ing in general: in which are exhibited the pleasures and advantages to be derived from the study of nature and the fine arts; the whole collected and arranged by T. WRIGHT, esq.

The Second Part of Pathological Researches in Medicine, by J. R. FARRE, M.D. is preparing for the press.

Queen Hynde, an epic poem, is announced, by JAMES HOGG, author of the "Queen's Wake."

An interesting work will be published next month, by the Rev. C. SWAN, late of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, under the title *Gesta Romanorum*, or Entertaining Moral Stories, invented by the monks, as a fireside recreation, and commonly applied in their discourses from the pulpit, from whence the most celebrated of our own poets and others, from the earliest times, have extracted their plots, translated from the Latin, and illustrated with original notes by the translator, with the preliminary observations of Warton and Douce.

AARON SMITH'S Narrative of the horrid and unprecedented Sufferings he underwent during his Captivity among the Pirates in the Island of Cuba, will soon be published.

Mr. ACKERMANN has in considerable forwardness, a Translation of those parts of the Arabian Nights which have not yet appeared in an English dress, from a complete copy of the original, which that eminent oriental scholar, Mr. Von Hammer of Vienna, was fortunate enough to meet with during his diplomatic mission at Constantinople. It is well known that Galland's French translation of the collection of "Thousand and One Nights," from which the versions into other European languages have been made, contained only the smaller number of those celebrated tales.

In the course of April will appear, Practical Observations on Fire and Life Insurance, being a guide to persons effecting insurances, and a caution to intended shareholders, with a comparative view of the plans and merits of the different offices, by J. MITCHELL, LL.D. F.A.S.E. late actuary to the Star Life Assurance Company.

Sir G. F. HAMPSON is preparing a Short Treatise, endeavouring to point out the conduct by which trustees will be exposed to liability.

Dr. JOHN JONES announces the History and Antiquities of Wales, containing memoirs on the civil and military History, Laws, Druids, Triads, and Kalendar, of the ancient Britons or Welsh; on the history of Christianity in Britain, antiquities and monumental inscriptions, and on the present civil divisions of Wales into hundreds and commots. This work is the production of a Welshman, who feels he owes a public service to his country, as its history has not been hitherto treated of except by a Welsh monk (Caradog of Llancarfan), and by an English clergyman (the Rev. Mr. Warrington.) The Memoir on Laws will treat of the Roman maxims and Saxon weregild, &c. as collected by Hoel the Good, contain ample abstracts of the English statutes, and close with liberal comments on the present defects in the practice of Cambrian jurisprudence.—The Section on the Druids, Bards, Servidæ of Diodorus Siculus, Eubages of Ammianus Marcellinus, the Ovates of Strabo, and on the Awendi, will trace the history of these ministers of barbarous rites to their Teutonic origin. And the Chapter on Antiquities will contain notices of castellated and ecclesiastical remains, and illustrations of all the monumental inscriptions throughout the principality, most of which have been misunderstood by Camden, Gibson, Llwyd, and others.

A Letter to Sir John Newport, on the subject of the Fees payable in the Courts of Justice, and the Stamp Duties on Law Proceedings, by J. GLASSFORD, esq. is in the press.

Miss BENGER is engaged on a new biographical work, of which Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia is the subject.

Dr. G. SMITH will shortly put to press, a Practical Work on Poisons, forming a comprehensive manual of Toxicology.

The Diary of HENRY TEONGE, from 1675 to 1679, containing a Narrative of the Expedition against Tripoli in 1675, and the most curious Details of the Economy and Discipline of the Navy in the Time of Charles II. is preparing, from the original manuscript.

In this season will be completed, the volume of Chronological and Historical Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain, to consist of eighty prints, with ample letter-press. It will be published in ten numbers, nine of which have already appeared.

Mr. BOWDLER is preparing Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, adapted for families and young persons, by the omission of objectionable passages.

The Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects,

Insects, by W. KIRBY, M.A. F.R.S. and L.S. and W. SPENCE, esq. F.L.S. is about to be completed by the publication of the third and fourth volumes. This work is intended as a general and popular history of insects, and contains an account of the injuries they occasion, (including particulars of those insects which cause diseases in the human frame, and of those which are noxious to the farmer and agriculturist,) the benefits derived from them, the metamorphoses they undergo, their affection for their young, their various kinds of food, and the means by which they procure it, a description of their habitations, &c.

The Interrogative System of Education, by questions without answers, now so generally adopted in the schools of the United Kingdom, presents the following advantages:—

1. It teaches the elements of every branch of knowledge with greater precision and facility than any other system.

2. It compels the student to understand those elements, by forcing him to think on their nature and connexions, while answering the questions and working the exercises.

3. It enables the tutor to teach with a quarter of the trouble and personal exertion hitherto necessary, and thus extends the objects of liberal education.

4. The composing of the answers by the pupil, exercises him in grammar and composition; while the fair entry of them in the copy-books, or otherwise, is an effectual exercise in writing and orthography.

5. It applies all the advantages which have usually accrued from the study of the learned languages to geography, history, natural philosophy, astronomy, Christian theology, and other branches of useful knowledge.

—Every experienced conductor of a school, who may not yet have adopted this system, will appreciate its value by the preceding enumeration of its characteristics.

The Witch Finder, a romance, by the Author of "the Lollards," "Monks of Leadenhall," &c. is announced, in three volumes.

Shakspeare's Plays, with notes original and selected, by G. F. JOSEPH, esq. A.R.A. embellished with engravings by the most eminent artists, from paintings by Mr. Joseph, are in course of publication, in monthly parts. We deeply lament that none of these projects are addressed to the interests of Shakspeare's indigent family; and hope that a family edition of Shakspeare will, ere long, be addressed to public patronage.

Memoirs of Goëthe, the author of "Faust," the "Sorrows of Werter," &c. are just ready for publication.

The fourth livraison of the "Napoleon Memoirs," may be expected in the course of the present month.

Mr. J. H. WIFFEN's Translation of Tasso is in the press, and in a state of great forwardness. The first volume will be issued to subscribers the latter end of April, embellished with ten fine engravings on wood, from designs by Mr. Corbould, and a portrait of Tasso.

The Memoirs of a late celebrated English Countess, the intimate friend of an illustrious personage, written by herself, will appear in the course of the present month.

Shortly will be published, in octavo, a System of General Anatomy, by W. WALLACE, M.R.I.A. lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, including all that is valuable in the "Anatomie Generale" of Bichat, and in the additions to the same work by Beclard.

Capt. Sir H. HEATHCOTE, R.N. is about to publish a Treatise on Staysails, for the purpose of intercepting wind between the square sails of ships and other square-sailed vessels, illustrated by suitable diagrams and plates.

Speedily will be published, the Cross and the Crescent, an heroic metrical romance, partially founded on "Mathilde," by the Rev. J. BERESFORD, M.A. rector of Kibworth.

Our Village, or Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery, by M. R. MITFORD, author of "Julian, a tragedy," &c. will soon be published.

The Odes of Anacreon of Teos, in English verse, with notes, biographical, critical, and elucidatory, are announced by W. RICHARDSON, esq.

Conversations on Geography and Astronomy, illustrated with plates, wood-cuts, &c. are preparing, by the Author of "Conversations on Botany."

Mr. F. PARKES is about to publish a volume entitled Domestic Duties, containing instructions to young married ladies on the management of their household, and the regulation of their conduct in the various relations and duties of married life.

Observations on the Religious Peculiarities of the Society of Friends, are preparing, by JOSEPH J. GURNEY.

Biographia Poetica, or Lives of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper, in four volumes octavo, including every poet in the collections of Chalmers, Campbell, &c. and those of the early biographers, is about to appear.

The

The Old English Drama, a selection of plays from the early English dramatists, is printing. It will include the whole of Dodsley's Collection, and every play of any excellence.

A Selection of the Geological Memoirs contained in the *Annales des Mines*, together with a Synoptical Table of Equivalent Formations, and M. Brogniart's Table of the Classification of Mixed Rocks, by Mr. De la Beche, will soon be published.

Sir William Chambers's Treatise on Civil Architecture, much extended, by J. Gwilt, architect, is printing.

An Apology for Don Juan, Cantos 1 and 2, is in the press.

Mr. G. Cruikshank is preparing several designs for a humourous Exposition of the Tread-mill.

The third and last Number of the History, &c. of Wells Cathedral, is about to be published. The volume will be illustrated by sixteen engravings by J. Le Keux, &c. from drawings by G. Cattermole.

Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland, by a gentleman of Glasgow, are printing.

The Rev. M. Jackson, minister of St. Paul's, Leeds, has a new edition of his Sermons in the press, in two volumes, 12mo. in which will be included many new ones.

The second edition is nearly ready of the History of Roman Literature, from its earliest period to the Augustan age, by J. Dunlop, esq. author of "the History of Fiction," in two volumes, octavo.

The Rev. R. Burns, minister of St. George's Church, Paisley, has in the press a work on the Subject of Pluralities in the Church of Scotland, exhibiting a view of their history in general, their inconsistency with the due discharge of pastoral obligations, the light in which they have been viewed by the Reformed Churches at large, and by the Church of Scotland in particular, and the power of the Church to put them down.

Mr. Loudon is getting ready a second edition of his Encyclopædia of Gardening, comprising the theory and practice of horticulture, floriculture, arboriculture, and landscape gardening; including all the latest improvements, a general history of gardening in all countries, and a statistical view of its present state, with suggestions for its future progress, in the British isles.

A History of the County of Devon has been undertaken, and considerable progress is made in it, by a gentleman of professional character.

The seventh volume is printing of Sketches of Sermons, furnished by their respective authors.

Views of the Principal Cities and Towns in Scotland, from drawings by Mr. J. Clark, will soon appear.

A second edition of Toller's Sermons, with Memoirs of the Author, by R. Hall, are printing.

The Whole Works of Bishop Reynolds, now first collected, in six volumes, octavo, with a Life by A. Chalmers, esq. are about to appear.

A musical phenomenon has appeared in London of the name of George Aspull, at present only eight years old. The instrument on which he performs is the pianoforte. His fingers are extremely short, even for his age; with the left hand he cannot reach an octave so as to press down the two notes which form it at one time, and is only enabled to do so with the right hand with much difficulty, and by depressing the wrist. The compositions of Kalkbrenner and Moscheles, prepared for displaying in public the manual skill of those celebrated professors, are played without the smallest effort by this extraordinary child. He is also master of a piece of most singular difficulty, by a foreign composer, Czerny, and who wrote it as a trial of skill for all the eminent professors of Europe, in order to combine all the mechanical niceties of execution of which the instrument is susceptible. This piece, consisting of only one movement, occupies nearly forty pages of printed music, every one of which is crowded with rapid divisions, intricate modulations, and the most chromatic passages that the composer could devise. The boy's mind evidently participates in all that his hand executes.

The Author of "Palæoromaica" has in the press, a Supplement to that work, with remarks on the strictures made by the Bishop of St. David's, by the Rev. J. I. Conybere, A.M. prebendary of York, likewise by the Rev. W. G. Broughton, A.M. and by Dr. Falconer.

The Botanical Cabinet, consisting of coloured delineations of plants from all countries, with a short account of each, directions for management, &c. by Conrad Loddiges and Sons, continues to be published in monthly Parts; each Part contains ten plates, and ten Parts form a volume; eighty-one Parts have been published.

Sir

Sir Richard Phillips continues to assail the foundations of the prevailing doctrines of Causation, and is raising a new system into notice, which he considers more accordant with the majesty and simplicity of nature, than the system of gratuitous and miraculous causes which has long been adopted. He has developed this system in a volume of Twelve Essays, and recently and briefly in Four Popular Dialogues between one of its Disciples and an Oxford Tutor. Of course, new doctrines on fundamental points have to encounter authoritative and vulgar prejudices, both of pride and education. Their general adoption can result only from a change in the generation; and, usually, such result takes place only after two or three generations. The extended influence of the press ought, however, if the system merit recognition, to accelerate its influence; and, with a view to its speedy adoption, or total rejection, we submit to our readers a brief analysis of its leading features.

1. All material phenomena are effects of Matter in Motion; and there are no special principles of causation, such as Attraction, Repulsion, Universal Gravitation, Caloric, Light, Acidity, Vitality, &c.

2. The special causes of particular phenomena are special motions of various atoms and aggregates, which in most cases have been traced.

3. All Force and Power is the product of some matter and some motion conjoined: and, all phenomena being results of some force or power, so all phenomena result from Matter in Motion.

4. All Qualities are so many phenomena of the relative antagonist powers of atoms as agents and patients.

5. All Electrical powers are results of the correlative powers of separated atoms in definite spaces.

6. All Gas arises from atoms performing circular orbits, greater or less, as the original excitement.

7. All Heat arises from atoms, which were in motion, parting with their motion; the power of creating heat arises therefore from atoms in motion.

8. Animals derive their heat and energy by fixing gas in the act of respiration.

9. Gravitation, or the weight of bodies, arises from the two-fold motions of a planet, which motions produce the aggregation of its mass. It is, therefore, a local effect in each planet.

10. There being no Universal Gravitation, there is no occasion for planetary Projectile Force.

11. All space is filled with gas; and, as motions transmitted through gases or fluids diverge, or radiate, so all planetary bodies in motion affect one another inversely as the squares of their distances.

12. The Sun is the source at once of motion, light, and heat, in the solar system; and its motions transmitted through the gazeous medium filling space, affect all the planets inversely as the squares of their distances, and as their quantities of matter.

13. Action and re-action are equal; consequently motion or power is never lost, but is in a condition of continual transfer.

14. The action and re-action of the earth and moon have greater effect on the solid parts than on the moving fluids; consequently, these rise towards the fulcrum, or centre of action and re-action, which is always in the right line that joins the centres of the Earth and Moon, and hence the connexion of the moon with the Tides.

15. Other phenomena of attraction, repulsion, affinity, &c. are explained and illustrated, by examining the circumstances of gazeous action and re-action, in which the affected bodies are placed.

16. There are no Electrical, Galvanic, and Magnetic, fluids; but the whole of these phenomena are accounted for, by considering the correlative action and re-action of different atoms specially excited and placed in certain relations to other bodies.

—Of course, from such general principles flow innumerable Corollaries relative to the special causes of particular phenomena; but all these cases have been fairly met, and a system of causation, as simple as universal, is attempted to be established by Sir Richard Phillips, in accordance with our best views of sublime and eternal Omniscience and Omnipotence.

The seventeenth edition is about to be published of Paterson's Roads of England and Wales, and the Southern Part of Scotland, by E. Mogg, in octavo, with an entirely new set of maps.

Poetical Vigils, by B. Barton, are printing.

Mr. Hunter has in the press the third edition of his Captivity among the Indians of North America, from Childhood to the Age of Nineteen, with anecdotes descriptive of their manners and customs, and some account of the soil, climate, and vegetable productions, of the territory westward of the Mississippi.

Proposals are circulated by Mr. Taylor for publishing, in parts, a new and improved edition of the scarce and valuable work, by the late Sir William Chambers, on the Decorative Part of Civil Architecture, with the original plates

plates in imperial folio, and the text entire in quarto.

The Miscellaneous Writings of the celebrated JOHN EVELYN, are in the press.

The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Self-justified Sinner, written by himself, and found in his grave 112 years after his death, is in the press.

Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in the years 1820, 21, and 22, containing some account of the recent revolutions, will soon be published, by Capt. B. HALL, R.N. author of "a Voyage to Loo Choo."

A carriage was lately conducted to London from Barnstaple, by a Frenchman, at the rate of eight miles per hour. Hills were ascended with comparatively little labour. The principle is that of the turning-lathe, worked by the hands and arms, and guided by the feet; a cord passes over two wheels before the operator moves the two hind-wheels; and with a third before it is guided. To make the cord act, knots are made in it, which answer to knobs on the surface of the wheels above, and on the pulleys attached to the fellies of the two hind-wheels. It is now exhibiting in London.

RUSSIA.

From a census of the population, in the fifty governments of Russia, taken in 1822, the sum total of inhabitants amounts to 40,067,000. The following details the enumeration of the principal governments, including the surface in geographical square miles:—

	Inhabitants.	*Sq. Miles.*
Moscow	1,275,900	470
Smolensk	950,000	1,000
Novogorod	673,000	2,300
Tobolsk	430,800	16,800
Courland	410,000	330
Petersburg	590,000	840
Irkutsk	210,000	126,400
Archangel	200,000	11,900
Astrachan	190,000	3,100

The Russian senator SOÏMONOF, and Dr. FUCHAS, professor of Medicine in the university of Casan, have returned from a recent journey to the Mounts Oural. Here they visited the gold mines, situated to the east of the Oural, that were discovered about three years ago. The metal is found in abundance, in the form of golden grains, almost immediately under the turf, in a bed of potter's clay. The labour of children would suffice to wash and cleanse the auriferous particles of the soil. Among them have been discovered some precious stones; one of which, resembling the sapphire, has received the name of Soimonof.

The iman of Muscat, in pursuance of a treaty with Sir T. Farquhar, governor of the Island Mauritius, has published a proclamation prohibiting any traffic in slaves in the islands and territories subject to his dominion.

GERMANY.

The total population of the German confederation may be divided into nearly 17,000,000 of Catholics, 13,000,000 of Protestants, and 200,000 Jews. These are scattered over a superfices of 11,870 demi-square miles of Germany. The federal army in time of peace is fixed at 301,780 men, and in time of war at 452,670.

The privileged Biblical Society of Wurtemburgh distributed from Oct. 24, 1820, to Sept. 14, 1821, 42,949 copies of the Bible entire, and 25,235 of the New Testament; of these, 7,510 Bibles, and 4,822 New Testaments, were intended for foreigners. They were distributed partly gratis, and partly at a very moderate price.

FRANCE.

In the course of the year 1823, the number of pieces represented at the Paris theatres amounted to 217. Of these, 8 were tragedies, 22 comedies, 4 dramas, 4 operas, 3 Italian operas, 14 comic operas, 124 vaudevilles, 19 melodrames, 4 ballets, and 15 pieces of various kinds. Out of this number, 112 succeeded, and 6 may maintain their reputation for some time, more or less; 77 are of doubtful merit, and 28 were finally rejected.

A discovery has been lately made of a horse and cavalier petrified, between Moret and Montigny, in the forest of Fontainebleau.

SWITZERLAND.

M. SCOUFFUS, a native Greek, instructed in a European college, is now giving lectures on modern Greek literature in the College of Lausanne.

M. ALBERT DE HALLER, youngest son of the great Haller, and a skilful naturalist, has bequeathed his herbary to the Public Library of Geneva. He died at Berne, March 1, 1823, at the age of sixty-five. His father's herbary and library (which were sold soon after his death to the government of Lombardy,) are carefully preserved at Milan. There are some unpublished works of Haller, jun. which will add considerably to the Helvetic Flora.

In the Literary College of Berne, among other regulations lately adopted,

are some which conduce to the interest of ignorance rather than to what is useful and excellent in knowledge; and which, in times like the present, are not likely to meet with a grateful reception from the public. Admission is prohibited to the sons of parents who are not in independent circumstances, or have no determinate profession; and also to young persons not of the canton, who are not burgesses of some town, and who do not appear, from the rank and fortune of their parents, adapted to a liberal education.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

ROASTED Rye, as a beverage in lieu of coffee or tea, appears to have succeeded, amongst the working classes, beyond the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Henry Hunt, its patriotic introducer, under the ban of the Excise Office; but the Act of July, 1822, having legalised the article, Mr. H. has lately stated his outgoings, in manufacturing and vending the roasted corn, to amount to near 2800*l.* per annum; that more than four-fifths of what he roasts, is sold wholesale to venders; that, in London, there are more than 700 venders of the article, great numbers of whom roast corn for themselves; and that, in other parts of England, it is computed that more than 4000 persons prepare or deal in the article. A bushel of prime rye, weighing about forty-eight pounds, and at present costing about seven shillings, will produce about twenty-eight pounds of the roasted article, which Mr. Hunt's retailers vend at one shilling per lb. Others make and vend a similar article at fifteen-pence: some retail inferior preparations at eight-pence, and even six-pence per lb. It is, however, an act of justice due to Mr. Hunt to state, that his apparatus for roasting is improved and perfected by numerous costly experiments; and that he is, in consequence, enabled now to produce a pure and elegant article, without foreign smell or flavour. No person can produce so delicate and wholesome a beverage as his, without similar apparatus,—and hence his imitators universally fail.

Hail-stones in form of very flattened Rings.—The Rev. D. A. Clark relates, in No. V. of Professor Silliman's Journal, that, on a hot summer's day in 1806 or 7, during a short but tremendous thunder-storm, there fell in Morris county, New Jersey, U.S. a great many flattened and round hail-stones, of the breadth of a shilling; and, towards their outer parts, $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an inch thick, but the centre parts of which were so much hollowed on each side, as to occasion a hole through most of them, so that they could be strung like so many large flat beads. Mr. C. supposes the perforation to have been effected from some unknown cause during the fall of these stones. During a destructive thunder and hail-storm which crossed Bedfordshire in July 1800, many hail-stones were picked up at Husband Crawley, which, measured round by a string, were found to girt eleven inches! one of these, brought two miles to the house of the writer hereof, in a large tea-saucer, two or three hours after its fall, still filled all the bottom of the saucer, and was $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, or more, thick, round its outer parts, which were so streaked, concentrically, as evidently to show that a rapid whirling motion, during the fall and accumulation of these stones, had occasioned their flattened and centrally-depressed round form, similarly to those much smaller ones observed in America, as above; the Crawley hail-stones were none of them found to be perforated; but, had they passed through much warmer air in their descent near the earth, it seems not improbable, but an equal thawing over each of their depressed surfaces may have occasioned holes in their centres.

The Temperate Season of America and England differs 10°.—Professor Olmestead has observed, that the range of agreeable heat of the air, to the feelings of the inhabitants of North America, lat. 35$\frac{1}{4}$° N. lies between 70 and 80° of Fahrenheit: below the former, fires are lighted, and the family circles round it; and, above the latter point, complaints begin to be made of uncomfortable warmth. In England, the natural or agreeable temperature lies between 60° and 70°, with the same sensations as above mentioned whenever the thermometer stands below or above these limits. In Scotland, Dr. Black has said, that a moderately warm summer weather raises the thermometer to 64°.

The hold of Nails on Wood, into which they are driven, has been experimented upon by Mr. B. Bevan, whereby

whereby he has ascertained, that a common six-penny nail, driven one inch deep, direct into the side of a piece of wood, of different kinds, requires the following forces, directly applied to the heads of the nails, to draw them out, viz. dry beech, 667 lbs.; dry oak, 507 lbs.; green sycamore, 312 lbs.; and dry christiana deal, only 187 lbs.

Newcastle Crucibles, compounded with powdered Coke, instead of the Blacklead which enters into the composition of German crucibles, have in great numbers been manufactured by Mr. H. Marshall, from a mixture of Stourbridge clay, fragments of clay crucibles, and of pit-coal coke; each was powdered in a dry state, and then mixed, and afterwards ground up with water into a plastic state. Instead of forming the crucibles on a potter's whirling table, smoothly-turned brass moulds, for the outside and the inside of each sized crucible, are provided; and, between these moulds, the prepared clay is pressed with great force by help of a screw press, by which means, a compact and uniform texture is given to these Newcastle crucibles, highly favourable to their enduring heat, and not cracking on being cooled, as is attested by a long list of the first-rate metallurgists who have adopted them. A great part of the bricks used in London are made from clay, wherein argil is so much too abundant, and the preparation, or mixing of the same, is so inadequately performed, that these bricks would prove quite unserviceable, were it not for the copious mixture of coal-ashes, containing a great proportion of very small bits of cinders or coke, called *breeze*, with which the clay is mixed in the brick-fields which surround us.

Professor Dœbereiner's Experiments having created an unusually great interest amongst chemical philosophers, it may be proper to state, that, on the 27th of July last, towards the conclusion of a course of experiments made at Jena, on the recently discovered property of the protoxide of platinum, when in contact with alcohol, to cause the latter to attract oxygen from the surrounding air, and to become converted into acetic acid and water, it occured to the professor to try the action of hydrogen gas on the protoxide of platinum; when 100 grains of the protoxide were found to absorb fifteen to twenty cubic inches of the gas, during which absorption, so much caloric was evolved, that the protoxide became ignited, and the hydrogen burnt with detonation, as if it had been previously mixed with oxygen or with atmospheric air. The professor next prepared some finely divided metallic platinum, by the igneous decomposition of the ammonia-muriate; this he wrapped up in white blotting paper, and brought it into contact with hydrogen gas, but no absorption took place, nor any other perceptible action: but, upon causing atmospheric air to have access to the platinum powder in contact with hydrogen gas, after the lapse of a few moments a remarkable re-action took place: viz. the compound gas diminished in volume; and, in ten minutes, all the oxygen of the atmospheric air admitted, had condensed with the hydrogen into water. He afterwards, on the same day, mixed pure oxygen gas with the hydrogen gas in contact with the platinum powder, when a condensation of both immediately took place, and the platinum became heated to such a degree, that the paper in which it was wrapped was suddenly charred. In thirty repetitions of this experiment immediately made, this remarkable phenomenon uniformly presented itself.

In every part of Europe these experiments appear to have been eagerly repeated and varied. In Paris, Messrs. Dulong and Thenard discovered, that a spongy state of the platinum is essential to success; in a detonating mixture of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion to form water, a very thin leaf of platinum effected no change when suspended therein for several days; but, when the same leaf was crumpled up like the wadding of a gun, and thrown into the mixture, it occasioned its detonation and instant condensation into water. They also discovered, that palladium and iridiidium have similar properties with platinum, at common temperatures; and the same with respect to cobalt and nickel, but not under 300° Fahrenheit; and with Rhodium, at 464° Fahrenheit. Gold and silver also have the same property, but at much higher temperatures. They found the presence of porous platinum, at the common temperature, to occasion carbonic oxide and oxygen gases to combine; with a multitude of other interesting results, which our limits will not admit of detailing. Mr. A. Garden, of London, after ascertaining that spongy platinum does not lose its property of inflaming hydrogen gas at the temperature of freezing, has proceeded to construct several lamps, which,

which, by the mere turning of a cock, may be almost instantly lighted in the night. The experiments of Mr. W. Herapath, of Bristol, seem to render it doubtful whether coal gas kindles in contact with porous platinum, at a sufficiently low temperature to be thus applied. The portable oil-gas company (see p. 350, last vol.) will doubtless cause experiments to be made to ascertain the practicability of thus spontaneously lighting their lamps kept in bedrooms.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MARCH:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

MR. GEORGE DYER has at length obliged the public, by producing his long-expected work, consisting of an exposition of the *Privileges of the University of Cambridge, together with Additional Observations on its History, Antiquities, Literature, and Biography.* From these volumes we learn the numerous and interesting particulars preserved in the Great Register in the University chest; the charters, and other public instruments, connected with the academic statutes and policy of our several kings, from Henry the Third to Charles the Second, or from the sixth down to the seventeenth century. These, copied verbatim from the original papers, are, of course, in Latin; but, in our judgment, the inquisitive and sedulous compiler would have imparted a much more extended interest to his learned and useful labours, had he presented his readers with an English translation of the curious documents which his patience and ingenuity have brought to light. Had his purpose been limited to that of gratifying the members of the University, which we should imagine it was not, we should have seen nothing objectionable in his giving the particulars of the public instruments in the language in which he found them couched; but, in a work designed for, or that should have been directed to, the more liberal object of informing the general mind on topics which, in a degree at least, connect themselves with the feelings of the country at large, the circumscribed qualification of the great body of society should, we think, have been consulted, and that accommodation afforded which would have enabled the main portion of the community to partake of the intended intelligence, and derive from it that illumination, which would have produced the nobler boon of an enlarged benefit, instead of the narrowed advantage of a confined mode of communication. The articles Mr. Dyer presents to his readers are as multifarious as numerous; and, going deeply into what may be termed the internal history of the University of Cambridge, they expose much local truth, and reveal many curious facts, which carry with them sufficient importance to impart considerable value to Mr. D.'s volumes. From these we collect, not only the privileges conferred upon Cambridge by the royal charters, but a knowledge of the ancient constitution, usages, and habits, of that seat of classical learning; and, though the *compiler* has thought proper so far to adhere to that character, as to present the public with the various documents in the dress in which he found them, yet, by accompanying his collected materials with comments in our vernacular language, he has thrown on them a certain portion of light, from which the English reader will be enabled to derive some partial information; and to discover, that the writer extends the plan of his undertaking to historical and political illustrations; and that, going logically, ethically, and metaphysically, into the subject which constitutes the basis of his work, he incidentally makes many communications, the utility and value of which will be felt by every curious and reflecting mind. "The History of Cambridge," a title his publication amply merits, comprehends a diversity of acceptable intelligence, the general nature and bearings of which are not only calculated to satisfy the enquiring mind of the scholar, but to furnish every description of readers with facts, arguments, and principles, that cannot be learnt and imbibed without illuminating the intellect and enlarging the heart. On this ground alone we might recommend the general perusal of Mr. Dyer's work; and on this ground, perhaps, more than on any other, do we express our hope that it will excite the notice, and obtain the studious attention, of the public.

The Bachelor's Wife; a Selection of Curious and Interesting Extracts, with Observations, by JOHN GALT, ESQ. The pleasure with which we have perused this volume has been very considerable. Mr. Galt, in the various topics on which he has descanted, has embraced as rich a diversity of well-chosen and judiciously-contrasted matter as we ever remember to have found in a publication of the same compass. Mr. G.'s introductory remarks, though

though few, are so explanatory of the nature and scope of his design, that we cannot better preface the observations we are about to make, than by their quotation.—"Of the perfections of Bachelors' Wives it is unnecessary to speak: they are so well known, that no eulogy, even from the ablest pen, could do them any degree of justice. But the manner in which those sweet intellectual creatures entertain their solitary husbands, their conjugal conversations, and the manifold poetical graces and rational blandishments with which they render their society so delightful and endearing, are not generally known. We have, therefore, undertaken the agreeable task of informing the world with respect to topics so interesting; and we doubt not, that, before our labours are completed, we shall have persuaded all our fair and gentle readers to emulate the fascinating intelligence of the faultless, the ever-placent, ever-pleasant, companion, Egeria." These prefatory remarks indicate, that the undertaking to which they relate is humourous in its kind; and that, though looking through a coloured medium, we may see things wearing a hue, derived in part from the tints artificially thrown upon their surface; yet their *forms*, at least, are delineated with truth, and rendered amusing, as much by the judgment with which they are selected, as by the cast or manner in which wit has displayed their natures and character. Among the subjects introduced under the general head of *The Bachelor's Wife*, or Egeria, the principal are those of *Eloquence, Manners, Stray Essays, Stray Poetry, Witchcraft, Death of a Cynic, Neglected Poets, Plague Poets, Battle of the Titans, Rhymes of Idleness, German Genius, Old English Manners, Scottish Scenery, and Standard Novels.* These are treated with acuteness and perspicuity. A knowledge of life and manners, the possession of just sentiment, and a certain animated and striking style in their display, form the distinguishing features of the volume; which will not, we think, fail to inform, as well as amuse, its readers. Historical, poetical, biographical, dramatic, and humorous, the *Bachelor's Wife* is diversely interesting; and, presenting pabulum for almost every taste and disposition, will be found as generally acceptable in its materials as it is various in its qualifications to interest and gratify.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Frances Sheridan, Mother of the late Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. This volume, in addition to the matter implied by its title, includes criticisms and selections from the works of Mrs. Sheridan, and biographical anecdotes of her family and contemporaries. From this publication, (a single volume,) those who are curious respecting a family, strikingly distinguished by its mental endowments and domestic afflictions, may learn whatever is most worthy of being known. While the merits of the mother of the late Richard Brinsley Sheridan are represented, and justly represented, as very considerable, a variety of interesting anecdotes concerning the latter are succinctly and pointedly given; and no little light is thrown on the early and later habits of his life, as well as on the qualifications, feelings, and moral character, of his amiable consort, the elder daughter of the ingenious Mr. Linley, whose musical compositions were so honourable to his genius.

The Sweepings of my Study is a diverting little work, comprised in a single volume; the author's manner of obtaining the contents of which is described as follows:—"'What is all this, Sukey?' was the question I put to my house-keeper, who was busied in rummaging her wardrobe. 'You appear to me to have made a large collection of manuscripts.' 'They are the sweepings of your study, sir. I was concerned, after the pains I had observed you to bestow on them, to see you tear, and scatter on the floor, so many of your papers; so, with the help of a few wafers, I brought the pieces together as well as I could, thinking they might amuse me hereafter, as I perceived that the greater part of them were in the anecdote way.' 'You are a good girl, Sukey, and a sensible girl, equally prudent and careful. I am thankful to you for this, as for other favours. Hand me the bundle, and I will see whether I cannot find something that may be acceptable to my friends. I have neglected them for a long time, but who can guard against sickness. Unless for your tender nursing, they might never have heard from me again. As it is, the sooner, I think, I set about it, the better; and you shall help me out with your judgment in the selection.'" Thus furnished with his materials, and aided in their selection and arrangement by Sukey, the author produces a collection of humorous scraps, or pleasant morceaux, near three hundred and fifty octavo pages of very varied and occasionally entertaining, and, in some instances, instructive matter. The anecdotes branch into subjects connected with every order of society, and include remarks on every kind of circumstances, sentiments, habits, and principles. They, in fact, form a sort of historical and biographical patch-work, exhibiting, in different columns, the various characters of men and things, and human affairs in all their incidental details.

Sketches of the Philosophy of Apparitions; or an Attempt to trace such Illusions to their Physical Causes, by SAMUEL HIBBERT, M.D. Inasmuch as this publication is directed to the sensible and urbane purpose of arming the mind against delusion, of every

every species of which we are the avowed enemies, we deem it meritorious; and, of course, are pleased at perceiving that Dr. Hibbert has proved himself to be so well qualified for the task. In his research into the subject of phantasms and fanciful appearances, he has evidently turned his eye to every connected circumstance; and we freely allow him the praise of having, for his decisions, depended solely upon professional experience and rational and satisfactory deductions. Dr. H.'s *physical causes* (and he admits of no other) are various, and treated in a clear, close, and exemplary manner. His opinions are succinctly stated, and sanctioned by the citation of numerous and applicable cases. Some of these exhibit the power of spectral illusions as resulting from the highly-excited states of particular temperaments; others impute their occurrence to "the neglect of accustomed periodical bloodletting;" others again show them as derived from hectic symptoms, from febrile and inflammatory affections, from inflammation of the brain, from nervous irritability, from hypochondriasis, and other morbid excitements, both of body and mind. The view taken of the subject is general and comprehensive, and the plan of elucidation such as is well calculated to undeceive the weak and credulous, and confirm the opinions of the more sensible part of mankind. On this ground, to say nothing of the amusing features of the work, we recommend Dr. Hibbert's book to public attention; convinced that, in order to its producing much good, it is only necessary that it should be much read.

The History of Lyme-Regis, from the Earliest Periods to the Present Day, by G. Roberts. This little work (originally published by subscription) possesses, from the fulness and perspicuity with which it describes, and reasons upon, whatever concerns the ancient town of Lyme, all the utility generally annexed to works of a topographical nature. After informing his readers concerning the origin of Lyme-Regis,—giving the derivation of its name, tracing its gradual progress from its rude and accidental beginning, to its present magnitude, population, and handsome appearance,—Mr. Roberts presents his subscribers with a kind of Lyme-Regis Guide; and then, casting his eyes upon the neighbouring country, delineates its features and its beauty. His description of the town itself is minute and satisfactory; its habits, customs, accommodations for valetudinarians, and pleasurable conveniences for its healthy visitants, are fully and faithfully pourtrayed, and would scarcely fail to excite sufficient curiosity to induce many a visitation to the town, were it only for the purpose of comparing the picture with its original.

A Series of Letters and Communications, addressed to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Highways of the Kingdom, by J. Paterson. This little publication, offered to the consideration of the Select Legislatorial Committee, contains many remarks which appear to us to be highly worthy of their attention. That the state of our highways, compared with that of the roads travelled by our forefathers, is really excellent, we readily grant; but are not the less of opinion, that every further improvement that science and ingenuity can suggest, ought to be adopted. The hints here given are numerous, and many of them original. They concern the constructions of carriages and their wheels, as well as the formation and elevation of the roads; and, were some of Mr. Paterson's ideas adopted, considerable advantages would undoubtedly result. Every question respecting the problem of "What is the best possible materials for, and dispositions of, the public ways," has a claim to the attention of the proper authorities; and, we hope these "Letters and Communications" will be duly weighed by those to whom they are addressed.

Mr. Burridge's *Treatise on Naval Dry Rot, &c.* has appeared, and it exhibits a most alarming view of the British navy. Mr. Burridge attributes the origin of dry rot to the practice of hewing naval oaks in summer instead of the winter: the consequence is, the loss of 250*l.* worth of timber, in seeking to save 25*l.* worth of bark! Mr. Burridge appears to have sought for remedies by native substitutes for oak bark, in order to promote agriculture, and return to the ancient practice of building our navy with winter-hewn oak, (when the bark is useless to tanners,) which appears to be built contrary to the statute of James the First, in 1603, directing that his majesty's ships, houses, and mills, should be built with timber hewn in winter. Mr. Burridge's object appears two-fold, which he submits to the legislature. He strongly urges the freedom of the leather-trade, and a new system of ship-building, to be regulated by Acts of Parliament; and, certainly, two more vital or important questions cannot claim attentive and serious public inquiry and deliberation; we therefore recommend the perusal of his letter to the comptroller of the navy, because it may be in time to save many fine naval oaks from fatal axes next May, at the bark harvest. The book contains the particulars of naval dry rot, its origin, progress, nature, effects, danger, and remedies.

The justice and necessity of our reprehendary remarks, in p. 71, on the unjust criticisms of scientific works which often appear in the *Quarterly Journal*, edited at the Royal Institution, (by *Mr. Brande*, as

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is generally understood,) receive ample illustration from a small pamphlet now before us, entitled, "*A Letter from Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney*, author of Lectures on Chemical Science,* *to W. T. Brande, esq.*;" wherein it is shown, that a long Review of Mr. Gurney's book, inserted in the Journal in question, eagerly fastens on every error of the press, or inadvertent slip of the pen, on the commonest subjects of chemical lectures, holding up both the book and its author to ridicule on these accounts; and *entirely overlooks and suppresses* all which is new or valuable therein, in the way of discovery or improved elucidation; although, on account of such novelties, the lectures had been delivered and published. Dr. Wollaston had contended for three different forms of atoms of bodies being necessary to account for the various forms of crystals; but Mr. Gurney, by help of a *movable diagram* (of his own invention, executed by Mr. Banks of the Strand,) whereby 36, or 49, or 64, &c. equal spheres, of the same or of three different kinds, distinguished by colours, may be arranged and held as a basis, on which other similar spheres can be piled up thereon, and studied by this means, Mr. G. shows, in his Lectures, that this one *spherical* form of atoms, can explain the formation of all the nuclei or primitive forms of crystals, and thereby he explains the true atomic principles on which crystalographical inquiries should be carried on. Compound atoms, made up of a number of adherent spheres, compose the molecules of a great portion of natural bodies; and Mr. Gurney has shown the probability, that before such bodies can enter into new combinations, their component simple atoms must be let loose and be separated, in order to their forming new and differently arranged molecules in the new compound. By decisive experiments, Mr. Gurney fixes the temperature of inflamed hydrogen gas at 428° Fahrenheit, and that of carburetted hydrogen at 500°; the former being vastly below the heat which Sir H. Davy had assigned to it; and hence, very apparently, the choler of Mr. G.'s reviewer has been raised to an intemperate pitch, and which, apparently, has been further elevated, by the showing of Mr. G. in pp. 281 and 283, &c. that inflamed gas, under a slight pressure, will readily pass through the finest wire-gauze of Davy, and even through the pores of Honduras mahogany. The musical tones produced by the burning of inflammable gases at the orifices of tubes, are shown by Mr. Gurney not to be produced by quick successions of small detonations, as heretofore supposed, but by the mechanical action of a stream of atmospheric air, rushing into the tube, or the neck of a bottle, to supply the combustion of the gas; and acting, just as the breath, or any other stream of air, obliquely impinging on the open top of a tube or bottle, would act, in setting the column of air contained in the tube or bottle into isochronous vibrations, either of its whole length or of the half, the one-third, &c. of the length of inclosed air; the tones depending, as to pitch, on the length of tube, or depth of bottle, at whose mouth the gas was burning. The new and perfectly safe construction of the oxyhydrous blowpipe of Dr. Hare,* which Mr. Gurney has effected, and amply described in his concluding Lecture, enables him to exhibit heats, perhaps ten times as intense as Dr. Clarke, or any of his imitators, could hitherto produce; with correspondingly new and surprising effects, which our limits will not admit of particularizing. By a beautiful experiment, he shows that flame has its heat greatly altered, and also its colour, through all the prismatic range, by different degrees of velocity with which its supplying gas issues from the jet-pipe; until, by a certain velocity, the flame is extinguished, and the greatest heat yet produced accompanies this extinguishment of the flame!

That truly eloquent writer, the Rev. ROBERT HALL, has ably advocated a great cause, in *An Address on the State of Slavery in the West-India Islands*, which has been published by the Committee of the Leicester Auxiliary Anti-Slavery Society. The following is his picture of the state of a black slave:—"Scourged, branded, and sold at the discretion of their masters, the slaves in our West-India islands are doomed to a life of incessant toil, for the benefit of those from whom they receive no recompence whatever: they are indebted for their principal subsistence to the cultivation of small portions of land allotted them under the name of provision-grounds; and the time ordinarily allowed for that purpose, is the day which the laws of all Christian states have devoted to rest. They are driven in the field by the cart-whip. They are followed by a driver, with this dreadful instrument constantly in his hand, with which he is empowered to inflict, at his own discretion, a certain number of lashes on their backs, with no exception whatever in favour of the softer sex. During the four or five months of their harvest, many of them are compelled to protract their labour through half the night, or through the whole of each alternate night. They are liable to be removed, at the will of their master, to the remotest parts of the island, or be transported into other islands. The ties of kindred

* See our last vol. p. 357 and 459.

* See Phil. Mag. 1802, vol. 14. p. 239, and 298.

kindred may be violently torn asunder, and the mother and children assigned to different purchasers, and separated to distant parts. The ordinance of marriage is scarcely known among them; while the most unrestrained licentiousness and profligacy of manners, as well in their intercourse with each other, as with the whites, is openly indulged. Nothing was wanting to complete the misery of such a state, except to attach impunity to the atrocities which the unlimited subjection of the weak to the strong is ever sure to produce; and this is amply provided for by that regulation, adopted in our colonies, which excludes the testimony of a negro against a white inhabitant. In consequence of this law, the vilest miscreant may inflict whatever cruelties he pleases on the wretched blacks, provided he takes care that no white person be present. There are laws, it is true, which constitute the murder of a negro a capital offence, and which limit the measure of his punishment; but, as if for the very purpose of rendering them nugatory and ridiculous, conviction is made to depend on a circumstance attending the perpetration of crimes, which it is most easy to exclude. The presumption is always taken against him: so that, if he loses his certificate of freedom, or it is stolen from him, it is at the option of any person to commit him to jail as a run-away; and, if he cannot prove his freedom, the law requires him to be sold, and thus replunges him into the horrors of slavery."

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Of late, stomach complaints have been more than usually rife, and the various shapes of dyspeptic disturbances have called upon the physician to bring into active exercise all his knowledge of the digestive economy. Bismuth still continues a favourite remedy with the Reporter: it occasionally fails, as does every thing else, in its analogical promise; but it much oftener satisfactorily answers the happiest anticipation of the prescriber. The sulphuric and nitric acids, too, are more efficacious in relieving dyspeptic ailments than is commonly supposed. Dr. Paris reports of the latter as an excellent vermifuge; and so it occasionally proves, operating perhaps more as a tonic upon the digestive organization than as an anthelmintic agent. Indeed this principle of agency, in reference to the expulsion of worms, deserves primary, rather than secondary, consideration. Medicines that merely *force out* worms from their lodgment among the bowels, very often create more evil than they remove, by inducing a disposition to their re-production; while a gradual and radical change effected upon the intestinal secretions will, with less of sanative *show*, bring more of its actual substance.

The prevalence of children's complaints is at length a little upon the decline. Some few weeks since they were distressingly frequent in their number, and tremendously formidable in aspect; beginning, perhaps, with little of menace, but terminating in premature dissolution or protracted ailment; and here, perhaps, in justice to the general practitioner, it ought to be remarked, that the physician or referée prescriber often possesses an advantage, of which he should be careful against availing himself to the detriment of the apothecary, or the distress of the parent. To the question of the anxious mother, "Should *you* not, sir, have from the first discovered the irremediable disorder under which you say my child labours, and have crushed its nascent growth?" it may most generally be replied, "No;" at least the affirmative can seldom be assumed,—for it is often, in fact, *not* the disorder in the first instance which in progress comes to develop itself; and many of us get that credit for discernment and tact at the expense of the primary prescriber, which, had the times and turns been reversed, would have proved the other's award. D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; March 20.

*** To the many enquiries which Dr. U. is constantly receiving respecting the mode

mode of wearing leather, he replies, that flannel should be worn next the skin, and the leather above it. It is a matter of indifference whether the latter be outside or inside the linen; indeed the leather waistcoat is sometimes covered by a coloured cotton, and made to appear as a common under-waistcoat. When leather is worn without flannel, it ought to be on the outside of the linen.

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Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	3	0	0	—	3	8	0	2	15	0	—	3	0	0	do.
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———, Demerara	0	0	10¼	—	0	1	0	0	0	10	—	0	1	0	do.
Currants	5	0	0	—	5	8	0	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	10	0	—	2	12	0	2	5	0	—	2	6	0	per chest
Flax, Riga	54	0	0	—	57	0	0	54	0	0	—	55	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	40	0	0	—	41	0	0	39	0	0	—	40	0	0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	12	12	0	—	16	16	0	12	0	0	—	15	15	0	per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	9	0	0	—	10	10	0	9	0	0	—	10	10	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	per ton.
———, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
Oil, Lucca	10	0	0	—	0	0	0	9	10	0	—	9	15	0	25 galls.
—, Galipoli	50	0	0	—	0	0	0	49	0	0	—	50	0	0	per ton.
Rags	2	0	6	—	2	1	0	2	0	6	—	2	1	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	6	0	—	4	8	0	4	6	0	—	4	8	0	do.
Rice, Patna	0	16	0	—	0	18	0	0	16	0	—	0	18	0	do.
——, Carolina	2	1	6	—	2	3	0	1	15	0	—	2	0	0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	6	7	—	0	6	8	0	7	0	—	0	7	1	do.
———, Cloves	0	3	3	—	0	3	9	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	do.
———, Nutmegs	0	3	0	—	0	3	1	0	3	1	—	0	3	2	do.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	5⅞	—	0	0	5⅞	0	0	5⅞	—	0	0	0	do.
———, white	0	1	3¼	—	0	0	0	0	1	3¼	—	0	11	3½	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	2	10	—	0	3	2	0	3	0	—	0	3	2	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	—	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	3	—	0	3	0	0	2	3	—	0	3	0	do.
Sugar, brown	2	16	0	—	2	17	0	2	17	0	—	2	18	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	3	7	0	—	3	10	0	3	7	0	—	3	10	0	do.
——, East India, brown	1	0	0	—	1	4	0	1	0	0	—	1	4	0	do. *bond.*
——, lump, fine	4	2	0	—	4	5	0	4	3	0	—	4	5	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	1	19	0	—	0	0	0	1	19	0	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Russia, yellow	1	14	3	—	0	0	0	1	14	0	—	0	0	0	do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	4¾	—	0	2	5½	0	2	5½	—	0	2	6¼	per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0	5	9	—	0	6	0	0	5	7	—	0	6	10	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	20	0	0	—	100	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	42	0	0	—	43	0	0	42	0	0	—	46	0	0	do.
——, Sherry	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	20	0	0	—	45	0	0	per butt.

Course of Exchange, March 23.—Amsterdam, 12 0.—Hamburgh, 37 5.—Paris, 25 80.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 50¼.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE *and* EDMONDS'.—Barnesley CANAL, 218*l.*—Birmingham, 330*l.*—Derby, 140*l.*—Erewash, 1000*l.*—Forth and Clyde, 500*l.*—Grand Junction, 325*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 420*l.*—Mersey and Irwell, 1000*l.*—Neath, 535*l.*—Nottingham, 240*l.*—Oxford, 790*l.*—Staffordand Worcester, 800*l.*—Trent and Mersey, 2280*l.*—City Gas Light Company, 150*l.*—South London, 132*l.*—Leeds, 227*l.*—Liverpool, 162*l.*

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 23d, were —; 3 per Cent. Consols, 93¾; 4 per Cent. Consols, —; New 4 per Cent. 106⅛; Bank Stock, —.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 14*s.*—Silver in bars, 4*s.* 11½*d.*

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March*, 1824: *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 82.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ABRAHAMS, J. Harrow-alley, Petticoat-lane, furrier. (Nicholls
Aspinall, T. Hippersholme, Yorkshire, store-merchant. (Batty, L.
Barrow, J. Allensmore, Herefordshire, farmer. (Courteen, L
Boswell, T. Surrey-street, Strand, tailor. (Richardson
Brettell, T. Summer-hill, Staffordshire, scrivener. (Roberts, Stourbridge
Chadwick, J. Holborn-hill, watchmaker. (Niblett
Clarke, W. Manchester, victualler. (Kaye, L
Colbert, W. R. Maidstone, brewer. (Beetham and Son, L.
Compton, P. A. Beckenham, Kent, farmer. (Griffith
Cooper, H. Commercial-place, City-road, carpenter. (Oriel and Co. L
Corrie, W. C. Wellingborough, dealer in lace. (Bridges and Co. L
Crossfield, E. M. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Statham and Co.
Daffern, W. Reading, coach-master. (Cook and Co.
Daubney, T. Portsea, grocer. (Amory and Co. L
Davies, L. and J. T. Dorlin, Liverpool, timber-merchants. (Leigh, L
Dorrington, W. Cornhill, broker. (James
Douglas, D. and M. Judd-street, Brunswick-square, linen-drapers. (Charnock
Eldershaw, J. Hampton, Middlesex, linen-draper. (Gilbank, L
Ellis, W. Liverpool, draper. (Wheeler, L
Elverston, E. E. Ilford, linen-draper. (Hurst, L
Evani, G. Hastings, jeweller. (Courteen, L
Fox, F. and J. D. Brodribb, Bristol, tallow-chandlers. (Bowden, L
George, J. M. Horsham, Sussex, druggist. (Trussell and Son, L
Gillibrand, W. Bolton-le-Moors, plumber. (Adlington and Co. L
Glover, T., J. Oakden, R. Lomas, J. Dethick, and J. Green, Derby, flax-dressers. (Wolston
Green, T. Lockerby, Hants, miller. (Roe, L
Hancock, J. Westbury, Somersetshire, shopkeeper. (Vizard and Co. L
Hassell, G. Albany Chambers, horse-dealer. (Black
Hawkins, J. and S. Claypole-mill, Lincolnshire, millers. (Briggs and Co.
Higgins, J. Gloucester, horse-dealer. (Morgan, L
Hilder, S. Brick-lane, Whitechapel, tea-dealer. (Hodgson and Co.
Hitchcock, G. Leicester, hosier. (Jeyes, L
Holmes, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock and Co.
Hood, W. Hardley, and T. Hood, Loddon, Norfolk, merchants. (Miller, L
Hulton, W. sen. Bolton, money-scrivener. (Norris
Humphreys, W. Nunney, Somersetshire, innholder. (Bridges and Co.
Jackson, A. Hillgrove-street, Gloucestershire, baker. (Hurd and Co. L
Jay, J. Regent-street, linen-draper. (Walker & Co.
Jeffreys, W. Quadrant-street, painter. (Price
Johnson, T. Heanor, Derbyshire, victualler. (Gregory
Keele, J. Waterloo-road, Surrey, stationer. (Oriel and Co. L
Levy, H. (otherwise Levett) and L. Levy, Basinglane, warehouseman. (Andrews
Lockington, C. Commercial-place, City-road, oilman. (Hutchinson, L
M'Adam, W. Leicester, dealer. (Chester, L
M'Kenzie, P. and W. Sheffield, upholsterers. (Rodgers, L
Mallyon, J. Goodhurst, Kent, victualler. (Allen, L
Matson, W. and C. Water-lane, wine-merchants. (Patterson and Co.
Messenger, C. Oxford, cabinet-maker. (Philpot & Co.
Milne, J. Liverpool, plumber. (Willis and Co. L
Moon, F. Mirfield, Yorkshire, woollen-merchant. (Vansandau and Co. L
Morgan, J. J. York-street, Commercial-road, carpenter. (Hodgson and Co.
Murray, J. Manchester, joiner. (Taylor, L.
Needham, E. Macclesfield, ironmonger. (Milne and Co. L
Newman, W. Mincing-lane, merchant. (Score
Nunn, R. and T. Fisher, Grub-street, timber-merchants. (Spence and Co.
Oakley, T. Poole, coal-merchant. (Fitch, L
Peterkin, T. Gill-street, Limehouse, baker. (Eyles
Pickworth, H. Cursitor-street, coal-merchant. (Gee
Pool, W. Honduras-wharf, Southwark, coal-merchant. (Russen
Preen, J. Worcester, silk-mercer. (Platt
Price, S. Trowbridge, grocer. (Berkeley, L
Pritchard, R. Regent-circus, Oxford-street, dressing-case manufacturer. (Lawrence
Riley, W. Birchwood, Derbyshire, coal-merchant. (Styan, L
Rooker, F. Manchester, and J. Watt, Preston, cotton-manufacturers. (Norris
Skidmore, J. Sheffield, scissor-manufacturer. (Battye
Smith, T. Pickhurst-green, Kent, cattle-dealer. (Salmon, Croydon
Southworth, W. Sharples, Lancashire, whister. (Milne and Co.
Stewart, W. Mitre-court, Cheapside, merchant. (Robinson
Stokes, T. sen. Welchpool, Montgomeryshire, flannel-manufacturer. (Clarke and Co. L
Timbrel, W. T. Bermondsey-square, worsted-manufacturer. (Sheppard and Co. L
Trevent, W. Pembroke, draper. (Pearce, L
Twitty, W. Manchester, shopkeeper. (Makinson, L
Underwood, J. Blorwich, Staffordshire, maltster. (Willis and Co. L
Waistell, M. Conduit-street, Bond-street, milliner. (Sweet and Co.
Wakeman, T. Fleet-market, stationer. (Brough
Walker, W. Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital, haberdasher. (Smith
Webb, R. F. Wapping-street, grocer. (Pringle
Weetman, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Norris, L
West, H. Worthing, linen-draper. (Richardson, L
Willson, J. Borough-road, Southwark, builder. (Brooking
Wolff, A. M. King's Arms yard, merchant. (Vandercom and Co.
Yeoman, B. and T. Cooke, Frome Selwood, clothiers. (Hartley, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Adams, J. Union-st. Southwark
Agnew, A. Yarmouth
Allen, M. Gayle, Yorkshire
Baker, J. Crutched Friars
Barker, T. and F. Hutson, Stratford
Barrow, R. and T. Liverpool
Bates and Jones, Bridgnorth
Bedford, R. St. Martin's-le-grand
Benbow, T. Bromyard, Herefordshire
Bessell, C. Prospect-place, Lambeth
Bosher, W. Aldersgate-street
Bovill, J. and G. J. de Whitte, Mincing-lane
Boyle, E. Leicester-square
Bromley, J. Circus-st. New-road
Burge, J. Bristol
Burn, J. Lothbury
Cannon, J. Liverpool
Carter, M. Forton-mill, Hampsh.
Chalk, J. Blackfriars'-road
Childs, W. Whitehall
Clancy, J. York
Colston, D. E. Islington-road
Daigairns, P. and E. Winslow, St. Mary at-hill
Davis, R. Low-Foss, Yorkshire
Dawson, J. St. James's-street, Westminster
Dodd, J. and W. Kirkoswald, Cumberland
Douglas, J. D. and W. Russell, Fleet-street
Dove, T. Maldon
Dow, J. Bow-common
Dowman, T. and J. Offley, Bread-street
Dudley, T. Brighton
Farrell, J. Prospect-place, Newington Causeway
Fearnley, C. Crutched-friars
Franklin, F. Leamington Priors
Gill, R. and C. Griffin, Skinner-street, Snow-hill
Goodhall, W. and J. Turner, Garlick-hill
Graham, Sir R. and Co. London and Manchester
Greetham, T. Liverpool
Greaves, J. P. King's Arms yard, Coleman-street
Greig, W. City-road
Grocott, J. T. Manchester
Gundry, J. and W. Gildsithney, Cornwall
Haigh, J. Ley Moor, Yorkshire
Harrison, C. Aldgate High-street
Hartley, S. and W. Tadcaster, York
Hatfield, A. Abingdon-row, Goswell-street road
Henderson

Henderson, J. and A. Neilson Mitre-court, Milk-street
Hickman, W. and D. Timothy, Leicester-square
Hodson F. M. Manchester
Humphreys, C. Bishopsgate-street
Isbell, R. C. Chapple, and R. D. Isbell, Millbay, Devon
Jones, R. A. Tottenham Court-road
Kilshaw, J. Liverpool
Kingsell, J. Blackwall
Knibb, A. Barnwell St. Andrew, Northamptonshire
Knott, J. Barfrestone, Kent
Lee, J. Charles-st. Horsleydown
Lucas, J. Primrose-street, Bishopsgate-street
Maddy, W. Leeds
Mercer, J. Basinghall-street
Mercer, T. Billinghurst, Sussex
Miller, W. Rye, Sussex
Mitchell, J. Norwich
Mulligan, T. Abbey Church-yard, Bath
Ogilvy, W. jun. G. Myine, and J. Chalmers, Jeffrey's-square
Parker, J. Oldbury, Shrop-hire
Peacock, R. Liverpool
Pettit, J. and S. R. Burch, Southwark
Pullan, P. Leeds
Ramsay, J. and R. Forster, Old Broad-street
Read, A. Pimlico
Richards, T. sen. Bridgewater-square, Barbican
Robertson, G. Wapping
Rucker, S. Broad-street
Salmon, S. Regent-street
Sanders, T. Stratford-upon-Avon
Sharpley, J. York
Shirley, R. Bucklersbury
Sinclair, J. Bow-lane
Smith, J. Bath
Sunson, B. Dudley, Worcestersh.
Tetford, J. and W. Arundell, Liverpool
Tollerray, W. H. Portsea
Tonge, G. W. B. East India Chambers
Tucker, J. A. Jermyn-street
Underwood, C. Cheltenham
Vere, C. Cloth Fair
Whitaker, J. and R. Alsop, Manchester
Woollaston, J. and F. Upjohn, Holborn bridge.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE past has been one of the mildest winters within memory, and particularly so in the north and in Scotland, where vegetation in January and February assumed the florid and blooming appearance of April and May. The improvement in prices has infused much life and spirit into the farming interest, and advantage has been universally taken of the favourable state of the weather, in the two first months, to forward the usual agricultural operations. On the best soils, bean and pea setting (the drill and dibble becoming annually more general,) were successfully finished within the last month. The same of spring-wheat, Talavera or Spanish being the species most in use. The tillers of backward lands have not been so fortunate, from the extremely variable and occasionally severe weather of the present month. Dry and sound lands have presented little or no impediment, and the crops on such will be forward. Should a favourable change of weather take place, all the spring crops,—oats, barley, seeds,—will yet be got in with sufficient forwardness. It is too early to speak of the hop plantations, but the root is said to be defective. Meadow and pasture lands, with the artificial grasses, wear a healthy and luxuriant appearance, except where injured by too much or stagnant water. Our letters from different parts of the country complain of great damage done to the fresh-planted beans, peas, and wheat, by the crows; meaning, we suppose, rooks. This is an unavailing complaint, in fact essentially the same as to complain of the mildness of the winter. A mild season inevitably conduces to the procreation of extraordinary multitudes of insectile vermin,—slugs, grubs, wireworms, &c. These are the peculiar prey of the rook, and, in detaching them from the roots of the plants, many must necessarily be torn up and destroyed on some spots, even to thinning the crop. This, however, is the least evil; for, without the thinning of them effected by the rooks, the vermin would increase to such myriads, as absolutely to devour our whole crops, and expose us to those periodical famines to which other countries are liable. The lambing season may be called universally successful. Not so the winter feeding of those who have kept their sheep on wet poachy lands, upon running, spongy, and rotten turnips. In Norfolk, that most profitable practice of storing turnips, has prevailed much and commendably of late. Complaints are in the London markets of the inferiority, during the present season, of the famous Devon beef, arising probably from the defective quality of the last year's hay. Cattle markets have varied little; the supply has been abundant and constant, and the prices great. Horses of all descriptions in request, and almost any price given for the comparatively few that are really valuable. Land advances in the market. Complaints of want of employment for the labourers have almost ceased, and their wages have had some advance. The spirit of improvement is rising in the country; and it is neither the fault of the soil, nor the seasons, nor the population, if universal national prosperity be not the result. There is more life in the wool trade. Wheat, having reached its speculative height, is now receding in price. It is impossible, and we stated it repeatedly last year before harvest, that, in a season subject to so much atmospheric vicissitude, a full crop of wheat of the purest and most substantial quality can be produced. The last was full one-third deficient in quantity, and more in quality. That circumstance, aided by speculation, raised the price. The stock of old wheat on hand is yet considerable. It is with regret we state, that a minority of our cultivators of the soil still persist in those prejudices under which the late respectable Mr. Webbe Hall acted, with such ill-advised and useless perseverance. If no arguments will convince them that they are misled, and that, in these days of light and information, the price of the first necessaries, in a manufacturing and commercial country, must not,—cannot,—be artificially kept up; at least, they ought to have

have some respect for the opinions and the desires of nearly the whole body of the community.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*—Mutton, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*—Veal, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.* Pork, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.* — Bacon, — Raw fat, 2*s.* 1½*d.*

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 44*s.* to 80*s.*—Barley, 31*s.* to 40*s.*—Oats, 22*s.* to 32*s.*—Loaf in London, 4lbs. 11*d.*—Hay, 70*s.* to 115*s.*—Clover do. 80*s.* to 130*s.*—Straw, 38*s.* to 52*s.*

Coals in the pool, 31*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* 2*d.*

Middlesex; March 22.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT has been occupied in very unsatisfactory plans for the reduction of taxes, and in making experiments, on Utopian principles, on our staple branches of trade and manufactures. While all other nations enforce restrictions on trade, and we are borne down by fifty millions of annual taxes, it is wildly proposed to allow the export of wool and the import of French silks; and, instead of taking off the direct assessed taxes, which would relieve all, it is proposed to take off indirect taxes, which will serve none but the special dealers and manufacturers.

On a motion made for the production of papers relative to Spain, Sir ROBERT WILSON made a very luminous speech; which, from his personal knowledge of the subject, we have been induced to transfer from the *Morning Chronicle:*—

Sir Robert Wilson expressed his solicitude to offer himself to the notice of the House on a question of the highest importance to the foreign policy of Great Britain, involving the dearest interests of ten millions of Spaniards, and collaterally affecting the future happiness of several millions of the people of Portugal. With that impression of its importance, he rose to support the motion of the Noble Lord (Russel) differing, however, in some points, persuaded that the promulgation of such sentiments as those which fell from him, must prove of the greatest value, not alone to the people of Spain, but to those of every nation whose independence and liberties were compromised by the success of the unprincipled aggression of France. Of that atrocious aggression, it was some consolation to think that no subject of a free country ventured to be a defender. Even success, which in too many instances was wont to extenuate crime, had, in this case only added horror and enormity to the original offence. It was impossible—after the proofs the government of France had unequivocally given of its policy—after the avowed intentions of the Holy Alliance—it was impossible, he thought, that a British Statesman could be found who did not view with jealousy and alarm the military occupation of Spain. For his part, he considered that occupation as a scandal to the character of Great Britain; and that at least the ministers of the crown were bound to afford to parliament the fullest explanation on a question so intimately connected with our dearest interests. The Noble Lord (Russell) had justly observed that we should have declared broadly to the Spanish Government, that no interference would be allowed with South America, so long as the armies of France remained in the Peninsula. It was an omission, which, if the correspondence laid on the table had supplied, would have made the conduct pursued by the British Government on that part of the question, highly satisfactory. He regretted that omission the more, in consequence of information that he had heard within the last twenty-four hours. It had been communicated to him that the Spanish Government had proposed to send an Ambassador to this country for the purpose of meeting the deputies from the South American States, and entering with them into an arrangement, with the view of obtaining for Old Spain commercial preferences. If that information was well founded, he should consider such an arrangement prejudicial to British interests, unbecoming the character of our government to accede to, and most disreputable to the principles and policy of the South American Governments. It was their duty to recollect that they were contending, not alone for their own interests, but that, in the issue of that great struggle, the liberties of the other states of the world were involved. For what commercial advantage did the Spanish Government propose to itself by such an arrangement? What, but the power to raise money, in order to be enabled to pay France for the continuance of its troops to subjugate its people? The inability to maintain that army from the want of resources on the part of the Spanish Government, though, perhaps, a slow, was likely to be an efficient, remedy. But even that remedy would be prevented, if any such arrangement with the South American States was carried into effect upon the principle he had adverted to. If, on the contrary, it was made the basis of any arrangement that the armies of France should evacuate the Peninsula, such an adjustment would be highly honourable. All that the people of Spain demanded, was the power to regulate themselves.

Relieved

Relieved from the overwhelming power of the French army, if the people of Spain were deserving of liberal institutions, they would obtain them, or at all events it was most probable that the King would then feel himself under the necessity of fulfilling his engagements to his subjects. For he could speak with the fullest authority—authority that needed only to be mentioned in that House, to be received with the credit that his distinguished reputation merited—he meant General Alava—that King Ferdinand, when under no restraint, gratuitously pledged himself to a general amnesty, avowing at the same time that he disclaimed all political proscription, any vindictive re-action, and above all, that it was his determination to uphold all the pecuniary engagements of the Constitutional Government. He went further, by declaring his readiness to accede to a representative system, if such should appear to be the wish of the people of Spain. What then was the natural inference from such a statement? It was this, that the government of France alone prevented the Spanish King from fulfilling his solemn and spontaneous pledges. He (Sir R. Wilson) felt it but justice to the Right Honourable Gentleman, his Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to declare that he believed no man more sincere in his hopes that Spain would have been able successfully to resist the aggression of France. He gave him credit also for a desire to preserve that strict neutrality which he professed, whatever conduct other parties might have pursued. But in making those acknowledgments, he (Sir Robert) heard with regret the Right Honourable Secretary assert, that the evacuation of Spain by the armies of France, would be an event which, under existing circumstances, he should deplore, for the sake of humanity. No man would go further than he was inclined to restore peace and tranquility to that distracted country; but he would never consent to purchase a temporary and partial benefit, at the sacrifice of the great, and permanent, and comprehensive interests, in which the happiness of the civilized world were involved. As he stated before, it was the presence of the French army that prevented that general amnesty which the King of Spain had promised, and which would to Spain be the best guarantee of returning peace. In the alternations of human events, humanity was not always a pacific quality—it sometimes assumed, and necessarily assumed, a belligerent character. To the people of Spain we owed every measure of relief that their misfortunes needed, and that our power enabled us to afford. We owed it to the acknowledged and antient policy of this country, to recover that influence which had so long existed. Spain free was the natural ally of Great Britain. Spain enslaved could find no other connexion but in the arms of France. He (Sir R.) had given the Right Hon. Secretary full credit for the sincerity of his intentions towards Spain when the odious aggression of the French Government was about to be carried into effect. He could not, however, extend his approval to the policy that was acted upon by his Majesty's Government at Verona. He knew well that there existed, both in the Aristocracy and in the commercial classes, a predominating opinion that no course ought to be taken which might possibly involve this country in war. Some there were who felt indisposed to the Spanish Constitution, because they conceived it not calculated for permanence from the want of a second chamber. There was another, and he believed the prevailing party, who, though hostile to the aggression of the government of France, and not disinclined to inflict the punishment it deserved, yet were still apprehensive, that if Great Britain interposed, France would have been thrown into a revolutionary attitude and the safety of the Bourbons endangered. There was another course of policy which, happily for Spain and for our own reputation, this country might have pursued at Verona, and which he (Sir Robert) was prepared to prove would have been effectual. We might have protested without any menace against the principles on which the Holy Alliance had proposed to act, reserving to ourselves the right of subsequently taking that course which our own sense of duty indicated. That course, he was prepared to contend, would have been effectual. And why? Because if England had not avowed a determined neutrality—if she reserved to herself the power of taking any course her interests warranted, after she had entered her protest against the principle, the Holy Alliance would have faultered. They knew very well, that if Great Britain was disposed to prevent the realization of their views, there was scarcely an inhabitant of the many countries from the Niemen to the Adriatic, that would have rallied under its standard. The King of France was persuaded that he owed his throne to the Prince Regent; he was indebted also to his good pleasure for the continuance of it. But when once British neutrality was avowed, from that moment all their fears vanished—from that moment the despots of the continent felt themselves freed from every difficulty. Then it was that France proceeded to combine in their attack upon the Spanish people a maritime and military co-operation—then it was that blockading squadrons were sent against the ports of Spain—that Cadiz, Barcelona, and Alicant were shut up. He would put it to any Lord of the Admiralty in that house to say, whether if Great Britain had

suspended her declaration of neutrality, a single frigate would have ventured out of any of the ports of France; much less have commanded the Gut of Gibraltar, boarding every vessel, English or otherwise, that were pursuing their destination. The moment the word neutrality escaped the British Ministry, then it was that the King of Spain had determined to throw himself into the arms of France, and that the treasons of Abisbal, Morillo, and Ballasteros, were generated. From that unfortunate moment also, dismay, despondency, and despair, pervaded the government and armies of Spain. He knew it had been said that the constitutional party in Spain, consisted only of a small fractional part of the population.—For the sake of the argument he would grant it hypothetically, yet it was to be recollected, that if it was that fractional part, it comprehended all that was enlightened, patriotic, intelligent, and amiable in Spain. Whatever were the faults of the constitutional government, and he did not appear there as its advocate in all its measures, yet their efforts proved that they possessed hearts which qualified them to preside over the institutions of a free state. Another objection was imputed to them on the score of religious intolerance. It was true that circumstances compelled them to declare an exclusive religion, yet there was not a man amongst them who was not persuaded that political freedom could not exist without religious toleration. It was this conviction that armed the church of France against the free institutions of Spain; it was the aversion which that intolerent priesthood felt that gave birth and vigour to the religious crusade against its independence. Theocracy they determined was to be maintained in Spain. For that purpose the unfortunate Emperor of Austria was induced to interfere—for that purpose the Emperor Alexander, no matter what his own religious doctrine was, was impelled to dictate, because he knew that whenever the Catholic Religion was exclusively dominant, it was a most efficient instrument in shackling not alone the minds but the persons of its votaries. But he denied that the constitutional party was that fractional portion of the people of Spain which some assumed. Its history, from the beginning to the subversion of the constitution, proved that it was supported by a very considerable body of the Spanish nation. It was maintained by an army of 10,000 men. It was assented to, because it was demanded by the people, by a reluctant king. When attacked by a foreign army, it occupied an army of 100,000 men for eight months to subvert it. But, above all, it required the intrigues of the confederated tyrants of Europe, and ten millions of gold, to be expended before its institutions were destroyed. But if there remained a doubt of its strength, the very existing state of Spain was the most unquestionable proof. If the constitutional party were that contemptible faction, how came it that France continued her armies, and that its despotic flag waved over every fortress of the Peninsula? He was not one of those defenders of the Spanish people who was prepared to state that, in their defence of their country they had entitled themselves to the admiration of mankind; or even that they had satisfied all the hopes that the character of the struggle had induced many to form. But he did feel that it was of importance that their reputation should not be undeservedly depreciated. It was to be borne in mind, that the Spanish people, at the time of the French invasion, were not in a state of anarchy; that they were subjected to a government to which they had entrusted their protection. That the government on which they depended did not discharge its duty, he was prepared to admit. They had left the nation in a state of nakedness and impoverishment. They had unhappily provoked the nobility by making war on its privileges, and exasperated the church by a diminution of the tithes to one-half. In making these changes he did not attribute to them any bad motive; but the effects were most unfortunate to Spain. Nay, they quarrelled with that very army which had established the success of the constitutional system. They did that to quiet the alarms of France; they did so, under the fallacious, but honest, hope of disarming the jealousy of the Holy Alliance. They acted, also, under that, in their case, mistaken impression, that a standing army was inimical to liberty. Perhaps he could not give a better description of the feeling that actuated the Spanish people, than by describing that spirit of which he was a witness, in the Isle of Cadiz, just previous to its surrender. That Isle, comprehending a circumference of twenty-five miles, a position that would require a defence of 25,000 men was defended against the besieging army of France, and its blockading squadron, after the capture of the Trocadero, by not more than 9,700. There was not a pallisade drove,—not a *chevaux de frise* laid,—not more than fifteen dollars in the military chest, and scarcely five cannon fit for service; and yet, on the day of the bombardment, there was manifested not the slightest alarm amongst the population. Men, women, and children evinced the greatest love of country, and exasperation against the unprincipled invaders. No aspersion was more unjust than to charge the Spanish people with the want of firmness. They were capable of displaying the highest qualities, of feeling the most generous excitements, and

of submitting to the most severe privations. There was also another charge against them, which it certainly required an explanation to remove. He alluded to the deposition of King Ferdinand at Seville. Taking that circumstance abstractedly, he was ready so admit that to depose a monarch for three days, and then restore him, looked very like an act of insanity. But he spoke with the high authority of General Alava, when he assured the House that that very act which had called forth such sarcastic remarks, was the very salvation of the life of Ferdinand. It was at the moment when the suspicion was generally felt of his intention to remove himself to the French army; and when, under the increased irritation, it was the general conviction of every man of influence that, if any body of armed men presented themselves, it would be impossible to prevent a sanguinary act of vengeance. And yet that very measure, resorted to for the very purpose of saving his life, was made the unjustifiable pretext for proscription and exile. What confidence, then, he would ask, could be placed in the assurances of the government of France, which sanctioned and encouraged such acts of oppression and cruelty? What dependence should we repose in a government which basely denied its purposes, and refused every offer which this country had made of mediation? What claim for confidence could France have in this country when we recollected that he who commanded its army in Spain—the Duke of Angouleme, by a violation of all those honourable feelings,—the breach of which consigned the offender to the detestation of mankind,—consigned, he would say, because he could have prevented it, the gallant, the patriotic, but unfortunate Riego to the scaffold! It was to the personal courage of Riego that the King himself owed his life; and, notwithstanding the pains taken to cast obloquy on the character of that great man, his name would live among those who had fallen in the cause of civilization and humanity; while the name of Angouleme and the murderers of Riego would be handed down to posterity with execration. It had been said that Riego was guilty of cruelty, but that was not the fact. If it was, the French would not have been slow to publish it; nor would the Spanish government be remiss in selecting such instances as would place it beyond doubt; but the whole was a gross calumny, designed to misrepresent the character of a hero and a patriot. He hoped, that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning), instead of crediting such stories, or permitting his mind to be influenced by such impressions, would remember the character which this country ought to hold, and adopt means for placing her in that station which she had a right to assume among the governments of Europe. The object of that great confederacy could no longer be a secret; the house and the world must be aware, that it was to establish despotism in Europe, and check the civilization and improvement of mankind,—to establish a dominion over all States, and exercise that dominion to the injury and enslavement of the human species. He would now proceed to notice some points which, as they referred personally to himself, he could not approach without some feeling of anxiety. He had hitherto refrained from noticing the transactions of last year, in which he was himself concerned, not that he shrunk from the most open avowal of the conduct he had adopted; but because he was unwilling to force himself prematurely on the public attention. Even the public wrongs and private calamities which he suffered, became tolerable, under the conscious rectitude of his motives. But now that this question was regularly before the house, he owed it to his own feeling, and to the feelings of those in any way connected with him, to state how the matter stood. When an attempt was made to misrepresent and to defame him, he considered that he was bound, standing as he did in that house, upon a perfect equality with any other member, to repel the charge, to meet the calumny, and vindicate his honour. For this purpose it would be necessary that he should make a short statement of his proceedings, calling, in the first instance, upon every hon. member to put his hand upon his heart, and say whether he would not feel pride as well as regret, in resisting and exposing oppression, though he might regret the necessity of becoming the historian of his own achievements. The insignia which he had received from the different governments of Europe were conferred upon him, for services which they had repeatedly acknowledged. The first order with which he was presented was the Order of Maria Theresa. It was given him by the Emperor of Austria, as a reward for the part which he had taken in an enterprise, the brilliancy and success of which had perhaps never been excelled as a military achievement. On that occasion, the Emperor of Austria, having advanced with a small party, found himself with his little detachment in the presence of two divisions of the enemy, who cut him off from the main body. While in that situation advices came from General Otto, that all was in danger of being lost, if the Emperor was not rescued immediately. The cavalry, with whom he (Sir R. W.) was stationed, rushed forward to the charge, and the enemy's infantry, after a vain attempt at resistance, were overpowered. The great proof of the success of this operation was, that the Emperor was rescued.

rescued. The Emperor ordered a medal to be struck shortly afterwards, which he gave, together with the Order of Maria Theresa, to all the officers engaged, and he had the Emperor's letter in his possession which accompanied the medal and the Order. The letter requested that he would accept of both, as memorials of the approbation and lasting gratitude of his Majesty. The next order was that of St. George of Russia, which was conferred on him by the Emperor in the field. Upon the same occasion, the Emperor took off a Grand Cross which he wore, and invested him with that order with his own hand, Lord Stewart being on the field at the time. Subsequently, he had the good fortune to be the first person who mounted the parapet of a battery, in the presence of the Emperor of Austria. Whilst breasting the battery, he happened to lose the Order of Maria Theresa, and the Emperor having understood the circumstance gave him the Order again, accompanied with repeated assurances of his favour and gratitude. The next order he received was the Red Eagle of Prussia, and he was anxious to make an exception in favour of that Monarch, to the observations which he might feel himself called upon to offer against others. Again, at the battle of Leipsic, when on the second day the Prussian Army was separated from the Russian and Austrian, he was concerned in dispossessing the French of an advantageous post, and the Emperor was pleased to express his approbation again in the presence of Lord Aberdeen, the British Ambassador; and to follow up his favours by giving him an advance of rank. At Antwerp, too, the Emperor and the Grand Duke Constantine said something, which it was not necessary to repeat at present; but he would leave it to that house to say, whether he had done any thing to forfeit these distinctions in the estimation of any candid man. What was the amount of infamy of which he had been guilty, that could justify the proceedings adopted against him? Was it for connecting himself with the cause of freedom,—was it for wishing and endeavouring to defend the independence of nations,—for advising and promoting, as far as he was able, union and concord between all parties,—for saving many families, and acting not as a friend to anarchy and encroachment, but at the express invitation of the King himself to undertake the command of the army? Such were his crimes, and he would appeal with confidence to the House, the country, and the world, whether, though the Allied Sovereigns had taken the insignia from his breast, they had succeeded in stamping shame upon his brow. With respect to the Order conferred on him by the King of Portugal, it was in consequence of the cruel and ungenerous treatment he had received, that he determined to resign it himself. Accordingly he did so, but he was astonished to see it stated in an English paper, some time after, that he had been deprived of the Order, and the letter of the King of Portugal reclaiming it was referred to, the letter being antedated two days, for the purpose of depriving the act of its voluntary appearance. He might appeal to a Noble Lord to confirm this statement, but he would not do so; his own declaration was enough. It was far from his wish to adopt any severity of language towards the Sovereign of Portugal, whom he considered as a man "more sinned against than sinning;" but unhappily his Minister had persuaded him, in the case to which he alluded, to sign his name to a fallacy and a fraud. As to the seizure of his children by the mayor of Calais, he would submit to the house whether it was not natural that, as a father, he should feel the insult given to female children? France had done this, as a member of the confederacy, at the instant that the children were stepping on-board. He understood that the defence made by the French Government was, that they had received information of a design being set on foot to make the children the bearers of some secret correspondence. As the reason thus avowed implied that there was some secret correspondence going on, he thought it but right to assure them, that he was concerned in no correspondence which he was not willing to have published to the whole world. But the motive could not have been that which was stated. If it was merely to prevent the conveyance of papers, they might have done that by searching the children while they were in the hotel; but insult was the object; and, as a proof that it was, he could inform the house that a female attendant upon his daughters was expressly excepted from the search to which they were exposed. It was one of the most unjust, abject, unmanly, and base transactions that ever was countenanced by government. At the same time, if the French government had made the smallest apology for their conduct, he would be one of the last men in the country to allude to it in this public manner, and he thanked the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) for the spirit and conduct with which he had acted on the occasion.

BRAZIL.

We now proceed to give the conclusion of the free constitution of Brazil, of which the commencement appeared in our last.

TITLE 8.—*Of the general Regulations and Guarantees of the Civil and Political Rights of the Brazilian Citizens.*

Art. 178.—What is stated respecting the limits and respective jurisdictions of the political powers, and respecting the political

tical and civil rights of citizens, is alone constitutional. Every thing not constitutional may be altered by ordinary legislatures without the formalities referred to.

Art. 179.—The inviolability of the civil and political rights of the Brazilian citizens, which have for their basis, liberty, and the security of persons and property, is guaranteed by the constitution of the empire in the following manner:—1. No citizen can be compelled to do, or to refrain from doing any thing, except in virtue of the law. 2. No law shall be made except for public utility. 3. Its enactments shall never be retroactive. 4. All persons may communicate their thoughts by speech or writing, and publish them by the press, independent of censorship. Nevertheless, they must be responsible for the abuses which they may commit in the exercise of this right, in the cases, and according to the forms, which the law shall determine. 5. No one can be troubled on account of religion, so long as he respects the state, and gives no offence to public morals. 6. Every person may remain in, or depart from, the empire at pleasure, the police regulations being observed, and prejudice to third parties saved. 7. The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum: by night it cannot be entered except with the owner's consent, or to save it from fire or inundation: by day its entrance can alone be sanctioned in the cases, and according to the manner, which the law shall determine. 8. No person not indicted can be arrested, except in the cases declared by the law; and in those cases within twenty-four hours,—in cities or towns near the judge's residence, twenty-four hours, and within a reasonable period in places more remote—the judge shall, by a note signed by himself, make known to the prisoner the cause of his arrest, the names of his accusers, and of the witnesses against him. 9. Even after indictment no person already arrested shall be detained in prison, if he offer proper bail, in the cases in which bail is admitted by law; and, in general, in offences to which no greater penalty is attached than six months' imprisonment, or banishment forth of the district, the accused may be set at liberty on his own recognizance. 10. With the exception of persons taken in *flagrante delicto*, no person can be imprisoned without a written order from a lawful authority. If the order prove to be arbitrary, the judge who grants it shall be punished in the manner the law may direct. 11. No one shall be sentenced except by the competent authority, and in virtue of an anterior law. 12. The independence of the judicial power shall be maintained. No authority can assume jurisdiction over pending causes, stay them, or revive actions. 13. The law shall be equal to all, whether to protect or to punish, and shall reward every one according to his deserts. 14. Every citizen is admissible to public offices, civil, political, or military, without distinction, except as respects his talents and virtues. 15. No one shall be exempt from contributing to the expenses of the state in proportion to his means. 16. All privileges not essentially connected with offices of public utility are abolished. 17. With the exception of the causes which, from their nature, belong to particular jurisdictions in conformity with the law, there shall be no privileged court, nor special commissions, either in civil or criminal causes. 18. A civil and criminal code, founded on the solid basis of justice and equity, shall be drawn up as soon as possible. 19. From this time henceforth are for ever abolished, whipping, the torture, branding, and all the more cruel punishments. 20. No punishment shall extend beyond the person of the delinquent. Wherefore in no case shall property be confiscated, or infamy be transmitted to any of the relatives of the criminal. 21. The gaol shall be secure, clean, and well regulated, having divisions for the separation of the prisoners according to their circumstances, and the nature of their crimes. 22. The right of property is guaranteed in its fullest extent. If the public good, legally proved, require the use or the loan of property, the owner shall be previously indemnified for the value thereof. 23. The public debt is in like manner fully guaranteed. 24. No kind of labour, cultivation, industry, or commerce, can be prohibited if it be not opposed to public morals, or to the safety and health of the citizens. 25. All professional corporations are abolished. 26. Inventors shall have secured to them the property of their discoveries or productions. 27. The secrecy of letters is inviolable. The administration of the post-office is made rigorously responsible for every infraction of this article. 28. Rewards conferred for services done to the state, whether civil or military, remain guaranteed. 29. Public officers are responsible for abuses and omissions in the exercise of their functions, and for not exacting an effective responsibility from their subalterns. 30. Every citizen may present in writing to the Legislative Body, and to the Executive, remonstrances, complaints, or petitions, and may expose any infraction of the constitution, requiring from the competent authorities the effective responsibility of the infractors. 31. The constitution also guarantees public succours. 32. Primary and gratuitous instruction to all citizens. 33. Colleges and Universities, wherein shall be taught the elements of the sciences, literature, and the arts. 34. The constitutional authorities cannot suspend the constitution,

constitution, in what respects the rights of individuals, except in the cases and circumstances specified in the next section. 35. In cases of rebellion or of hostile invasion, and the safety of the state requiring that some of the forms which guarantee personal liberty should be dispensed with for a certain time, the same may be done by a special act of the legislature. If, however, the legislature should not at this time be assembled, the government may, the danger of the country being imminent, exercise this precaution as a provisional and indispensable measure, to be immediately suspended when the necessity which caused it ceases; in either case, there is to be presented to the Assembly on its meeting, a report on all the imprisonments and grounds of arrest, and other precautionary measures, which may have been taken. Whatever authorities may have ordered those measures, shall be held responsible for the abuses which may have taken place.

The affairs of Peru have been rendered critical, but Bolivar is now clothed with supreme power, and the establishment of a Republican government is confidently anticipated.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

FEB. 21.—Statue of the late Duke of Kent opened to the public at the top of Portland-place.

24.—Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lincoln, in an able speech, renewed his motion in the House of Commons for inquiring into the delays and expenses of the Court of Chancery. The motion was withdrawn, on the understanding that a Commission would be appointed by the crown for the purpose.

—.—News received that hostilities had commenced with Algiers.

26.—Extensive warehouses, belonging to Messrs. Pickford and Co. adjoining the Regent's Canal, City-road, with property to the amount of 30,000*l.* destroyed by fire.

—.—"Olive, princess of Cumberland," petitioned the House of Commons for investigation of her claims.

27.—Old Bailey sessions ended, when twenty-three prisoners were sentenced to death; one to transportation for life; one for fourteen, and thirty-seven for seven, years; fifty-nine others were sentenced to minor punishments.

March 2.—Violent winds did considerable injury in London, by blowing down chimneys, tiles, &c. Disastrous accounts received at Lloyd's of shipwrecks and loss of lives on the eastern coast.

—.—A meeting took place at the East India House, to take into consideration the meritorious services of the Marquis of Hastings. After considerable discussion, a motion was carried for the production of certain correspondence and documents, to enable the Court to judge of the propriety of making a further grant.

—.—The Society of Ancient Britons celebrated their 110th anniversary. Collections for the support of their schools were considerable.

4.—A public meeting of numerous and distinguished characters took place at the City-of-London Tavern; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. It was resolved to establish a national institution for the relief of persons suffering by shipwreck.

5.—The Court of Common Council resolved to petition the House of Commons to repeal the house and window duties.

—.—A numerously attended meeting held at Freemasons' Tavern,—Sir Joseph Yorke in the chair,—to aid the subscription for a monument to the memory of Charles Dibdin. Many of his celebrated songs were sung: 400*l.* were subscribed. Alas! poor Dibdin, who died in indigence, is now beyond the reach of these compliments and contributions. Gratitude thus exerted towards men in the tomb seems merely to be an indulgence of vanity on the part of those who exerted. Let us behold a great national society, whose object it shall be to protect living merit and genius from suffering and misery!

10.—The ninth anniversary of Covent-garden Theatrical Fund celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Duke of York in the chair. Upwards of 250 noblemen and gentlemen were present. The contributions amounted to 1450*l.* 10*s.*

12.—The inhabitants of the parish of St. Anne, Soho, petitioned the House of Commons for an abatement of taxation and abolition of the Sinking Fund. The petitioners complained that four millions were annually extorted from the industrious English people, not for the benefit of the people of Ireland, but to be wastefully expended in Irish places, pensions, patronage, and jobs. They therefore prayed, that these four millions and the Sinking Fund might be used in the remission of taxes.

15.—The first pile of the new London-bridge sunk, in the presence of a great number of spectators.

MARRIED.

At Wandsworth, Louis Kaan, esq. of Vienna, to Frieda, daughter of M. D. Getting, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth.

Mr. James Lane, of Old Burlington-street, to Miss Anne Masters, of Nethercote, Warwickshire.

T. C.

T. C. Nicholls, esq. of Wandsworth, to Eliza Hannah, daughter of F. Fenton, esq. of St. James'-street.

Mr. T. Bond, of Fleet-street, to Miss C. Lister, of Stanhope-street, May-fair.

At Crayford, H. Hayne, esq. commissary judge in Brazil, to Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Slack, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. J. Hill, of Spital-square, to Miss M. A. Mew, of Apton-hall, Essex.

Mr. G. White, of One-Swan yard, Bishopsgate-street, to Miss E. Groves, of Bishopsgate-street.

Mr. J. Groves, of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss S. White, of One-Swan yard, Bishopsgate-street.

F Janvrin, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square, to Miss Sarah Richard Pope, of Henley-upon-Thames.

Mr. T. G. Willes, of St. George's-in-the-East, to Miss A. Farmer, of Shadwell.

R. Smith, jun. esq. of Stoke Newington, to Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, of Canonbury-square, Islington.

G. Smith, esq. of Basinghall-street, to Sophia Mary, daughter of the late C. Foss, esq. of Portman-street, Portman-square.

T. R. Mitchison, esq. dep.-assistant commissary-general, to Miss H. Buckton, of Hornsey.

Robert Neilson, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Miss M. Harris, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

J. W. Hulme, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Eliza; and W. P. Isaacson, esq. of Newmarket, to Sarah, daughters of Joseph Chitty, esq. barrister-at-law.

At St. George's-church, Hanover-square, Mr. Burckhard, of Northumberland-street, to Mary, daughter of the late Foy Walward, esq.

The Rev. W. J. Broderick, to Lady Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the Earl of Cardigan.

Capt. Peel, of the Grenadier Guards, son of Sir Robert P. to Lady Alice Jane, daughter of the Earl of Cassillis.

T. B. Winter, esq. of Romsey, Hants, to Miss M. Newnham, of Farnham, Surrey.

C. Johnson, esq. of Kennington, to Miss Horton, daughter of the late Samuel H. esq. of Harleyford-place.

William Jenkins, esq. of Gower-street, North, to Mary Ann, daughter of Major-gen. Robinson.

R. G. Thomas, esq. of Tooting Lodge, to Miss C. Esdaile, of Clapham-common.

The Rev. Lord John Thynne, to Anne Constantia, daughter of the Rev. C. C. Beresford.

W. Delemain, esq. of Wood-place, to Susan, daughter of the late D. C. Bullock, esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Henry Sykes, esq. capt. Bengal army, to Eliza, daughter of William Hay, esq. of Russell-square.

W. H. Gregory, esq. of Wax-Chandlers' Hall, to Eliza, daughter of D. C. Bullock, esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

At Streatham, N. R. Smith, esq. to Emily Mary, daughter of the late John R. Ripley, esq. of Clapham-common.

Mr. J. Peck, of the firm of Messrs. Peck, Brothers, and Co. Coleman-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Masters, esq. of Finsbury-square.

DIED.

In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, *Hester*, daughter of the late B. Way, esq.

At Stamford-hill, *Mrs. Raffles*, mother of Sir Stamford R.

In Hill-street, *Lady Strachey*, widow of Sir Henry S. bart.

At Chelsea, *Lady Caroline Bruce*, sister to the Marquis of Aylesbury.

At Uxbridge, *Mrs. Horne*, widow of Dr. G. H. late Bishop of Norwich.

At Brompton, 53, *Sophia Susannah*, wife of F. Healsop, esq. of Pall Mall.

At Herne-hill, 82, *Mrs. A. Wooding.*

In Frederick's-place, 61, *G. Lavie, esq.* well known as an active and very thriving practitioner in the law.

At Wandsworth, 78, *Elizabeth*, widow of James Hume, esq. a commissioner of the Customs.

In New Broad-street, 80, *R. Christie, esq.*

At Horsleydown, 80, *Mrs. Benson.*

At Roehampton, 58, *W. Page, esq.*

In Frederick's-place, *Charlotte*, wife of W. Cumpson, esq.

In Quebec-street, 30, *Mrs. Thornton*, wife of Capt. T. Grenadier Guards.

At Kilburn, *Augusta*, daughter of the Hon. G. C. Stapylton.

In Chorlton-row, Bloomsbury, 52, *Mr. P. Trueman*, of the firm of Messrs. Trueman and Williams, Manchester.

In his 80th year, the *Rev. Dr. Ford*, late Ordinary of Newgate, a worthy, benevolent, and unpretending man, who performed for many years the onerous duties of his situation, and was much respected by all who knew him. He was displaced from his situation, a few years since, because he declined to act the part of a Pharisee, and gave evidence on subjects of fact like a practical, and not as a theoretical, man.

At Isleworth, *Mr. W. J. Speed*, of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

At Hammersmith, 72, *Harry Stoc, esq.* a public-spirited and useful man.

In Orange-row, Kennington, 78, *Mrs. E. Nainby.*

At Wimbledon, *Miss E. Coleman.*

At Chelsea, *R. Hall*, M.D. late surgeon to the forces.

In Dean-street, Soho, 73, *Sir Thomas Bell*, late sheriff of London, and treasurer of the Scotch Hospital; also a magistrate of Middlesex.

At

At Enfield, *J. F. Mesluras, esq.* partner in the late firm of Sir F. Baring and Co.

At Limehouse, 75, *Mrs. Rudge*, mother of the Rev. Dr. R.

In Bishopsgate-street, *Mr. T. Hall.*

In Dartmouth-row, Blackheath, 19, *Harriet Rebecca*, daughter of G. Joad, esq.

In London, 69, *Mr. Viotti*, celebrated for his superior performances on the violin, and justly esteemed in the musical world.

At Kennington, *S. Weddale, esq.*

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, *Luke White, esq.* M.P. for the county of Leitrim. Mr. White was originally a bookseller of Dublin, but, being a man of enlarged mind and speculative character, he contracted for lotteries and loans, acquired a large fortune, and became a man of influence in and out of Parliament, in which he has enjoyed a seat during many sessions.

In Clifford-street, *Lieut.-gen. Sir George Wood*, K.C.B. of the E. I. Co.'s service.

In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, 78, *Elizabeth*, widow of Dr. Charles Rose, of Graffham, Sussex.

At Poplar, 74, *Ralph Walker, esq.* celebrated as a civil engineer.

At Sneed-park, near Bristol, *George Webbe Hall, esq.* late secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and chairman to the committee of the Agricultural Associations of Great Britain, who assembled at Henderson's Hotel, during several of the late sessions of Parliament, to seek relief for the agricultural interest. Mr. Hall was a man of energetic and original character, and, on subjects of polity connected with agriculture, one of the best-informed men of his age. He wrote several public addresses in conformity to the interests of the body with which he was connected, but exhibiting doctrines at variance with other theories; he drew on himself in consequence the severe animadversion of many public writers. The fact is not duly considered—that war and taxes have deranged the proper social relations; consequently no practical plans, which endeavour to reconcile public interests with our actual condition, can be free from manifest objections.

In Queen-square, *R. C. Cresswell, esq.* of Doctors' Commons, proctor, and one of the registrars of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

At Clifton, near Bristol, at an advanced age, *Mrs. Sophia Lee.* Mrs. Lee was the daughter of Mr. John Lee, manager of the Bath Theatre: she was one of four sisters, who, at the death of their father, being left in unfavourable circumstances, opened a school at Bath. Their success was so considerable, that they were enabled to erect a spacious mansion, called Belvidere House, which became one of the most celebrated female academies. Mrs. Lee very early turned her attention to literary pursuits. Her first production was "the Chapter of Accidents," a comedy, which came out in 1780, and was received with general applause. She next published "the Recess," 3 vols. in 1782 and 1785; this continues to be a popular novel. In 1787 she produced "the Hermit's Tale," a poem; in 1796 followed "Almeyda, Queen of Granada," a tragedy; afterwards "the Life of a Lover, in a Series of Letters," 6 vols. 12mo.; and in 1810, "Ormond, or the Debauchee," a novel, 3 vols. In all the social relations, Mrs. Lee exhibited the kindest dispositions, and was universally esteemed; and her death has occasioned a vacuum of taste, good sense, and forbearance, which cannot easily be supplied.

At Chislehurst, 60, *Sir Thomas Reid, bart.* late chairman of the East India Directory, and chief of the firm of Reid, Irving, and Co.

In St. Martin's-lane, 59, *Mr. John Davy*, the musical composer, author of the "Bay of Biscay," and other popular songs; and a pupil of Jackson, of Exeter.

In St. James's-square, the *Marquis of Titchfield*, eldest son of the Duke of Portland. He was the independent member for King's Lynn, and took his seat on the lower "Opposition" benches. His occasional speeches displayed considerable talent and that rare quality, good sense. He honourably adhered to his principles; and when Mr. Canning, his uncle, came into power, the marquis wrote to his constituents, assuring them that, "though his uncle had come into power, he (the marquis) should not change his principles." He had an excellent character, and was much esteemed by all who knew him.

At the Grove, Herts, after a long indisposition, 70, *Thomas Villiers*, earl of Clarendon, baron Hyde, and a count of Prussia. He is succeeded in his titles by his brother, John Charles Villiers.

At Dunmow, Essex, 72, *Lord Viscount Maynard.* He was also Baron Maynard, and a baronet. He has left no issue.

Aged 27, *Edward Grainger, esq.* Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology. Mr. Grainger was the son of a respectable surgeon, resident at Birmingham, from whom, after he had completed a classical education, he received the first rudiments of medical science. He passed through the usual studies in London with unusual credit; and, having become a member of the College of Surgeons, commenced, in June 1819, at the early age of 22, a Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, in the Borough. His class increased in such unexampled numbers, that being compelled to quit a spacious apartment, fitted up for demonstrations, he erected, in 1821, a commodious Theatre near Guy's Hospital, with every convenience necessary

sary for the study of anatomy. His class still further increasing, he converted the first Theatre into a Museum, and built a much larger one, which he opened in October, 1823, surrounded by near 300 pupils, into whom he had infused an enthusiasm for the profession, which was only to be equalled by their respect for his abilities, and their esteem for his character. —The causes which led so rapidly to the high and deserved reputation of Mr. Edward Grainger were, first, his intimate knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body; 2dly, his surprising power of arranging and exhibiting that knowledge so distinctly, as to make what he taught plainly intelligible; and 3dly, the deep interest which he took in the welfare and improvement of his pupils, being at all times their sincere friend, and accessible preceptor.

[The late *Joseph Marryatt, esq.* whose death was noticed in our last, was descended from a highly respectable family at East Bergholt in Suffolk. His father was an eminent physician, who practised in Lothbury. Being intended for the general profession of a merchant, he was sent out, at an early age, to the Island of Grenada, where, notwithstanding some untoward circumstances, which would, ever afterwards, have damped the ardour of many minds, and deterred them from the prosecution of such a career as he had embarked in, he laid the foundation of that intimate local knowledge of the whole West Indian Archipelago, and of its comprehensive relations both with Europe and America, which not only led to his subsequent success in life, but which gave to all his opinions connected with the concerns of those important Colonies, that weight and that value which they afterwards acquired. From the West Indies he went, in the year 1788, for a short time to North America, and visited Boston, where he became acquainted with the family of the late Frederick Gear, esq. an American loyalist. He married Mr. Gear's third daughter, Charlotte, by whom, his surviving relict, he has left nine children to share the splendid earnings of his well-spent life. He returned to Grenada after his marriage, where he continued to reside about a twelvemonth; but on the birth of his eldest son, in 1789, he revisited England, which he never afterwards quitted, except to enjoy, with his family, a short excursion to France. His wealth, there is reason to believe, amounts to considerably more than six hundred thousand pounds. On all great questions connected with the colonial policy, or the shipping interests of the country, few men were more thoroughly conversant; and, with a very extensive correspondence to keep up with the most distant parts of the empire, he never seemed embarrassed by the number, the weight, or the variety, of his pursuits. Amidst the complicated points growing out of his profession as a merchant, which were constantly coming before him, and the conflicting variety of interests which they would sometimes involve, he had a clearness of intellect, a wonderful readiness of tact, to seize the true gist and merits of the case, which never forsook him. It was this happy faculty of disengaging from a mass of intricate matter that which was extraneous and not relevant to the purpose, that enabled him to despatch business with wonderful quickness, and to keep his mind unembarrassed where many others would have been perplexed with fearful obscurity. On the great question which recently agitated so much the minds of men, in the last session of Parliament, respecting the equalization of duties on East and West India sugars, Mr. Marryatt greatly distinguished himself both by his speeches and his writings; and it is not, perhaps, too much, mainly to attribute the failure of that important measure to the very able opposition it met with from him, in every stage of its progress. But the most lasting monument of its usefulness will, perhaps, be left at Lloyd's; and that respectable body, equally with the West India proprietors, will ever owe to him the deepest obligations. The admirable regulations he established for managing their extensive concerns, and the unceasing care with which he watched over every thing which could tend to the promotion of their interests, will not soon be forgotten. In the general style of his eloquence, whether in or out of Parliament, Mr. Marryatt was not an elegant speaker, but he was a powerful, energetic, argumentative, and persuasive one; he never committed himself but on topics, the real nature of which he had not calmly and dispassionately weighed and made himself perfectly acquainted with; so that when he did speak, his opinions carried the greater weight; having great command of words, and an easy yet emphatic mode of expressing his ideas, a mode which from the decided manner in which it was pronounced, gave to those who did not know him an *ex cathedra* kind of style, which, though ever commanding, yet was not always calculated to please or to captivate.]

In the notice of Sir H. B. Dudley, in our last, for *humbugs* read *horn-boys;* and for *rivals*, read *rival candidates.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. R. Thomas, to the perpetual curacy of Hemswell, Lincolnshire.

Rev. G. Greaves, to be chaplain to the British Factory at Archangel.

Rev. J. E. Jones, M.A. to be chaplain to the Baroness Dowager Lavington.

Rev. T. R. Smith, to the vicarage of Startforth, Yorkshire.

Rev.

Rev. J. Richardson, to the vicarage of Grambe, and chapelry of Hulton Ambo annexed, Yorkshire.

Rev. G. Pyke, to the vicarage of Wickhambrook, Suffolk.

Rev. C. Bridges, B.A. to the vicarage of Old Newton, Suffolk.

Rev. Sir R. Fleming, bart. M.A. to the rectory of Windermere.

Rev. T. Gibson, to be master of the school-house lately erected at Hamsterly.

Rev. W. G. Hughes, to be rural dean of Dewsland, diocese of St. David's.

Rev. George G. Beadon, to the rectory of Axbridge.

Rev. T. Melhuish, jun. M.A. to the rectory of Ashwater, Devon.

Rev. H. T. Tucker, M.A. to the rectory of Uplyme.

Rev. F. J. C. Trenow, to the rectory of Langton Herring, near Weymouth.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A NUMEROUS public meeting was held at Newcastle, on the 26th of February, Mr. George Stephenson in the chair, when it was unanimously resolved to establish a literary, scientific, and mechanical institution. The speeches did great credit to the artizans, or mechanics, who were present.

Married.] Mr. R. Walton, to Miss M. Lowes; Mr. James Campbell, to Miss M. Gould; Mr. R. Spottiswood, to Miss A. Rutter; Mr. James Galloway, to Miss E. Hall: all of Newcastle.—Mr. T. M. Richardson, of Newcastle, to Miss Burdon, of South Shore, near Gateshead.—Mr. W. W. Robson, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss M. Shield, of Newcastle.—Mr. H. Scott, of Sunderland, to Miss Hutchinson, of Durham.—Mr. M. Hann, to Miss Hartley, both of North Shields.—W. A. Mackey, esq. of the 65th regiment, to Miss Ann Bainbridge, of South Shields.—Mr. J. Newrick, to Miss M. Pallister, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. W. C. Newrick, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss M. Malcolm, of Hendon.—Mr. H. Dixon, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Cannon, of Brough.—Mr. Joseph Patterson, of Corbridge, to Mrs. J. Newbriggin, near Killingworth.—Mr. H. Clasper, to Miss J. Robinson, of Wheathope Burn.—Mr. J. Thompson, of Wylam, to Miss S. Linn, of Horsley.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Albion-street, Miss E. A. Wright.—Mrs. J. Eushaw.—44, Mr. J. Walker.—28, Mrs. D. Ridley.—In Westgate-street, 26, Mrs. M. Archbold.

At Gateshead, 31, Mrs. J. Hymers, much regretted.—72, Mr. W. Hutchinson, greatly respected.

At Durham, 36, Mrs. A. Bowlby.—Mr. Wilton.—Mr. W. Sherwood, much and deservedly lamented.

At North Shields, in Dockwray-square, Miss C. Donkin, much respected.—27, Mrs. D. Wann.—In Milburn-place, 72, Mrs. A. Landells.

At South Shields, 57, Mr. G. Nevens, deservedly respected.—70, Mr. R. Gordon.—97, Mrs. Hodgson.

At Sunderland, 56, Mr. J. Hobson, suddenly.—Mrs. Jobson, of Ferry Boat Landing.—26, Mrs. Morlee.—At an advanced age, Mr. G. Gouland, much respected.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. S. Gofton.

At Darlington, 63, Mr. James Hall.

At Hexham, Miss A. Kier.

At Ryton, 30, Mr. W. Veatch.—At Shotton Mill, 67, Mr. M. Dent.—At Cornforth, 38, Mrs. Walker.—At Easington, Mrs. Iseton.—At Coxhoe, Mrs. Lynn.—At Cellar Hill, Newbottle, 80, Anthony Rowe, esq.—At Denton Holme, 32, John Milburn Dixon, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

A petition to the House of Commons, numerously signed, was lately forwarded from Carlisle, praying that 500,000l. of the public money to build churches, might not be taken, but that endowments be put in abeyance to raise the money, if wanted.

Married.] Mr. G. Glendinning, of Carlisle, to Miss H. Anderson, of Laggan House.—Mr. W. Moore, to Miss S. Asbridge; Mr. J. Roper, to Miss M. Grey; Mr. J. Coiles, to Miss M. Mc Kinney: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Brown, to Miss J. Wilkinson, both of Maryport.—Mr. J. Huddart, to Miss M. Harrison; Mr. J. Hetherington, to Miss J. Monkhouse; Mr. J. Wilkinson, to Miss M. Airey: all of Kendal.—Thomas Carr, esq. of Cumpston Lodge, to Miss Dowling, of Ambleside.

Died.] At Carlisle, 29, Mrs. J. Addison.—74, Mr. J. Wales, respected.—In English-street, 34, Mr. T. Chandler.

At Whitehaven, 67, Mr. J. Crooks.—76, Mr. G. Hilton, much respected.—53, Mrs. M. Atkinson.

At Workington, 64, Mr. J. Brown.—86, Mrs. Sparks.

At Kendal, 74, Mr. G. Birkett.—65, Mr. T. Dixon.—40, Mr. A. Darwen.—52, Mr. R. Bownass.

At Cockermouth, 21, Mrs. M. Strickling.—Mr. M. Garnet.

At Wigton, 45, Mr. J. Sunderland.

At Portinscale, 20, Miss S. Rogers.—At Seaton, 86, Mrs. M. Hodgson.—At

Wath, 40, Mrs. H. Spedding.—At Hensingham, at an advanced age, Mr. James Nicholson, a Member of the Society of Friends.

YORKSHIRE.

The merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Leeds, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons against the exportation of British long wool.

A similar petition was agreed to at Halifax.

A public meeting was lately held at Huddersfield, to consider the state of the game laws. It was resolved to petition both houses of parliament, praying that game might be made private property, and to legalize its sale.

Married.] Mr. T. Newton, to Miss A. Cusworth; Mr. M. Dickenson, to Mrs. H. Musgrave; Mr. W. Walker, to Miss M. Longbottom; Mr. G. Gaunt, to Miss C. Brown; Mr. J. Farrish, to Miss M. A. Hughan; Mr. W. Burgess, to Miss A. Brumfit; Mr. T. Ledson, to Miss A. Beeston: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Holland, of Leeds, to Miss E. Howson, of Rothwell.—Mr. T. Marshall, of Hunslet, to Miss H. Hirst, of Leeds.—Mr. G. T. Marsh, to Miss E. Davies, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Stead, of Wakefield, to Mrs. Walker, of Birch House, near Barnsley.—Mr. C. Stansfield, of Halifax, to Miss C. Thorp, of Hull, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Reid, to Miss Green, both of Bradford.—Mr. W. Baraclough, of Bolton, near Bradford, to Miss Ward, of Eccleshill.—Mr. J. Greeson, to Miss A. Greenhow, both of Otley.—Mr. W. Wright, to Miss M. Crampton, both of Hunslet.—Mr. C. C. Abbotson, to Miss Waite, both of Skipton.—Mr. E. Whittam, to Miss R. Firth, both of Addingham.—Mr. Jon. Hirst, to Miss E. Nelson, both of Morley.

Died.] At York, Mrs. R. Carrall.—84, Mr. R. Birdsall, a deservedly esteemed minister among the Wesleyan Methodists.—In Little Blake-street, 82, Mr. G. Wilcockson.

At Leeds, Mrs. M'Gowen.—85, Mr. W. Wild.—56, Mr. J. Musgrave, regretted.—57, Mrs. H. Emmott.—22, Miss A. Ellingworth.

At Halifax, Miss E. A. Boothroyd.

At Wakefield, 57, Mr. T. Shillitoe.

At Huddersfield, 20, Miss E. Statham.—21, Mr. J. B. Houghton.

At Bingley, 38, Mrs. A. Farnell.—At Stillingfleet, Sarah, wife of the Rev. A. W. Eyre, vicar.—At High Greenwood, 74, William Mitchell, esq.—At Burlington, Mr. J. Woodcock, generally respected.—At Barnsley, 68, Mr. J. Batty.

LANCASHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Lancaster, Thomas Giles, esq. Mayor, in the chair, for receiving under public patronage and control, a mechanics' and apprentices' library, which had been successfully commenced by a few individuals in the town. Resolutions were entered into, and a committee of managers appointed.

The ladies of Manchester are about to establish a Bazaar, for the benefit of the schools in Ireland.

A new line of Packets has been lately established in Philadelphia, to sail from Liverpool for that port on the 20th day of every month throughout the year.

Married.] Mr. J. Leadbeater, to Miss E. Nixon; Mr. I. T. Clayton, to Miss Clayton; Mr. James Worth, to Mrs. M. Widdows; Mr. P. T. Candelet, to Miss S. Sutcliffe; Mr. James Henson, to Miss M. A. Smith: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Lavender, of Salford, to Miss S. Coe, of Manchester.—Mr. G. Hairsine, of Salford, to Mrs. S. Davenport, of Market-street, Manchester.—Mr. T. Jenkinson, of Manchester, to Miss M. Jackson, of Salford.—Mr. T. T. Lowe, to Miss Entwistle, both of Salford.—Mr. J. Phillips, to Miss S. Chambers; Mr. Reynolds, to Mrs. Brideson; Mr. J. Parry, to Miss H. Glover; Mr. S. Tomlinson, of Soho-street, to Miss A. Rives, of Mount Pleasant: all of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Hampson, of Bolton, to Miss M. Cowherd, of Manchester.—Mr. W. Daniels, of Bolton, to Mrs. M. Dean, of Marple Bridge.—Mr. J. Hewitt, of Prescott, to Miss A. E. Hesketh, of Knowsley.

Died.] At Manchester, 40, Mr. R. Collier, of the late firm of Barton and Collier, deservedly regretted.—47, Mrs. F. Walch, greatly lamented.—Mr. C. Birch.—32, Mrs. E. Hulse.

At Salford, 47, Mrs. E. Moss, deservedly regretted.—29, Mr. H. Hull.—52, Mr. J. Thorp.

At Liverpool, 54, Mr. W. Veitch.—In Great Cross-hall-street, 55, Mrs. C. Phillips.—In Bold-place, 58, Mrs. Everard.—44, Mr. W. Harrison.—In Chesterfield-street, 29, Mrs. E. Pickard.—Mrs. Graham, widow of the Rev. L. G.—In Clarence-street, 81, Mr. J. Johnson.

At Warrington, 49, Mr. James Goodier, of the firm of Messrs. Massey and Goodier.

At Hulme, 62, Mr. W. Thorley, deservedly regretted.—At Newton, 76, Mr. R. Richmond, late of Manchester.—At Wallshaw Cottage, 46, Miss Lees.—At Barton-house, near Eccles, 67, Mrs. Sigley.—At Allerton-hall, James Willacey, esq.—At Sudley, 56, Elizabeth, wife of N. Robinson, esq. esteemed and lamented.

CHESHIRE.

The county magistrates at a late numerous meeting in Chester, voted 1200*l.* for making a new street and a church, besides giving up a plot of land valued at 750*l.*

A public meeting was lately held at Chester, Robert Morris, esq. mayor, in the chair, to consider the propriety of petitioning

tioning Parliament to improve the line of road between that city and Bangor, by way of Conway. A petition was unanimously agreed to.

The Silk Factory of Messrs. Henry Barlow and company, of Macclesfield, was lately burnt down. Five hundred hands have been thrown out of employment.

Married.] Mr. Grindley, of Chester, to Miss C. Dutton, of Thornton, in the Moors. — Mr. J. Moss, to Miss H. Smallwood, both of Macclesfield.—Mr. C. Baker, of Stockport, to Miss H. Higson, of Dodge-hill.—Mr. E. Lockett, to Miss A. Chesworth, both of Sandbach.—Mr. W. W. Jackson, of Runcorn, to Miss S. Gorst, of Woodhouses.

Died.] At Chester, in Union Walk, 63, Mr. J. Venables. — 59, Ann, wife of William Ward, esq. dep.-registrar of Chester. — In Foregate-street, Miss S. Johnson; Mr. T. Hall.—Mr. Ducker.—Mr. Millington.

At Macclesfield, 43, Mr. M. Gosling, suddenly.

At Runcorn, 62, Mr. Dawson, late of Chester.—At Swanlow-lane, near Over, Mrs. W. Wood.—At Over, 105, Mrs. M. Hindle.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. T. Hill, of Clareborough, to Miss H. Brawett, of Chesterfield. —Mr. J. Osborne, of Chesterfield, to Miss A. Beardmore, late of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Murgatroyd, to Miss S. Cook, both of Ockbrook.

Died.] At Derby, 58, Mrs. M. Bamford, deservedly regretted.

At Chesterfield, 81, Mrs. M. Lucas.

At Belper, 43, Mrs. Lee.—77, Mrs. Palmer.—27, Mr. T. Mather.—64, Mrs. A. Marsh.

At Wirksworth, 24, Mr. J. Bamford.

At Mapperley-head House, 67, Mrs. Fletcher.—At Sedsall, 52, Mr. Smith, generally respected.—At Great Rocks, at an advanced age, Miss M. Goodwin.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Nottingham lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for the abolition of negro slavery.

Married.] Mr. W. Lees, to Miss M. Parr; Mr. J. Mitchell, to Miss A. Tomlin; Mr. J. Russell, to Miss M. A. Hutchinson; Mr. W. Jackson, to Miss S. Mason; Mr. J. Barrett, to Miss M. Smith: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Stanison, to Miss L. Hart, both of Mansfield.—Mr. R. Handley, to Miss M. Wain, both of Oxton.—Mr. J. Dean, of East Retford, to Miss J. Burton, of Spittal-hill, Clareborough.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Bridlesmith-gate, 63, Mr. C. Lewis.—In Fletcher-gate, Miss S. Hudson.—In Mansfield-road, 74, Mr. S. Simpson.

At Newark, 77, Mrs. J. Bostock.—56, Mrs. S. Grooby.—42, Mr. T. Westland.

At Mansfield, 36, Mr. G. Vickers.

At Bagthorpe, 23, Mrs. Slocock.—At Worksop, 78, Mr. R. Johnson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A petition was lately forwarded from Boston to the House of Commons, praying for a repeal of the duties on coals.

Married.] Mr. J. Greenfield, to Miss M. Singleton, both of Lincoln.—Mr. W. Barnett, of Gainsborough, to Miss A. Robinson, of Swine, in Holderness.—Mr. Wilson, to Miss Roper, both of Louth.—The Rev. J. Mountford, to Miss C. Marshall, both of Grimsby.

Died.] At Lincoln, 67, Mrs. A. Moore. —80, Mrs. Blundel.—27, Mr. Gibson.

At Louth, Mr. J. Hinds.—35, Edward Clarke, esq.

At Spalding, 84, Mrs. Smith.

At Sleaford, 65, Benjamin Cheales, esq. —At Bourn, 74, Mr. J. Dove.—At Little Hall, Robert Parke, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The manufacturers of Leicester lately agreed to petition the House of Commons against the exportation of long wool.

Married.] Mr. J. Knowles, to Miss M. Cook, of Humberstone-gate; Mr. J. B. Hopkins, to Miss E. Cartwright, of the Friars: all of Leicester.—Mr. F. Bankart, of Leicester, to Miss E. Fowler, of Aldermills, near Tamworth.—Mr. T. Reynolds, of Leicester, to Miss S. Nutt, of Hinckley.—Mr. J. B. Baker, of Loughborough, to Miss E. Adderley, of Mountsorrel.

Died.] At Leicester, in the Haymarket, 22, Mr. J. M. Hilditch.—Mr. Rigley.—23, Mrs. A. Littlewood.—Mr. S. Hill.

At Loughborough, 50, the Rev. T. Blanchard, late book steward to the Methodist connexion.—In Leather-lane, Mrs. Fisher.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mrs. Clay.

At Hinckley, Mrs. J. Tomlinson.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The public-spirited inhabitants of Wolverhampton are about to erect assembly and other rooms, for intellectual and general recreation.

Married.] Mr. E. Sparrow, of Wolverhampton, to Miss E. Adams, of Walsall.—At Uttoxeter, Mr. Flint, solicitor, to Miss Mary Godwin, of Abbott's Bromley.—J. H. Clive, esq. of Newfield-house, to Elizabeth, widow of J. Roylance, esq. late of Manor-hall.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mr. T. Webb.

At Hanley, Margaret, wife of Thomas Taylor, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A Welsh charity-school, for educating, clothing, and maintaining, poor children born of Welsh parents, has recently been established at Birmingham.

Married.] Mr. J. Sinister, to Miss M. Simmons; Mr. T. Jackson, to Miss A. Probin; Mr. W. Edwards, of Bull-street, to Miss Akers, of Navigation-street: all of Birmingham.—The Rev. J. Garbett, M.A.

M.A. of Birmingham, to Miss S. Powell, of Hales Owen.—The Rev. J. Yates, of Birmingham, to Miss D. Crompton, of Edgbaston.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Easy-row, 51, Mr. J. Potts.—In Livery-street, 39, Mr. T. George.—In Bristol-street, 47, Miss A. Richards.—Mr. T. Heape.

At Camp-hill, Mr. J. Richards.—At Besley, 23, Mrs. H. Cutler, of Suffolk-street, Birmingham.—At Ashted, 64, Mr. J. Price.—At Hall-green, Miss P. Swinburn.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Hilditch, of Pride-hill, Shrewsbury, to Miss J. Chidley, of the Hermitage.—At Shrewsbury, William Williams, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary Louisa, widow of Major-gen. Leighton, of the E. I. Co.'s service.—Mr. S. Roden, to Miss M. Moore, both of Wellington.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Wilks.

At Ludlow, 46, Mr. E. Jones.

At Bridgnorth, 82, Mr. J. Harley.

At English Frankton, 65, Mrs. Burlton.—At the Iron-bridge, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hudson.—At Hatton, 78, Mr. J. Eyke.—At Broseley, 45, Mrs. Boden.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Considerable alarm was lately created among the glovers of Worcester, in consequence of the proposal of government to admit the importation of French gloves. Numerously attended meetings of masters and journeymen took place; when it was agreed to send a deputation to confer with the chancellor of the exchequer on the subject.

Married.] The Rev. A. Paterson, of Stourbridge, to Miss L. M. Sweet.—Mr. F. Bagnall, of the Moors, to Miss Langley, of Bromsgrove.—Mr. T. Nicholls, to Mrs. Twinberrow, both of Powick.

Died.] At Worcester, in the Foregate-street, 59, Dr. Woodyatt, an eminent physician.—68, Henry Cameron, esq.

At Redditch, 56, Mr. B. Holyoake.—At Breach-house, John Tristram, esq.—At Crofton, the Rev. William Paris.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Whittaker, to Miss C. Beard, of Great Malvern.—Mr. T. Hughes, jun. of Trebandy, to Miss S. Rollings, of the Grove.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. M. Tully.—Mrs. N. Lauric.—Miss M. A. Bannister.—82, Thomas Berrington, esq. of Winsley.

At Leominster, 68, Mr. James Barnes.—At Ross, 55, Rd. Barston Rideout, esq.

At Brampton, Spencer Compton, esq.—At Kingstone, 92, Mrs. Merrick.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A recent petition to the king from the merchants, planters and others, connected with the West India colonies, resident in Bristol, was numerously signed. It prayed that he would not ratify Acts that would tend to lessen the value of property there, "unless a fund should be previously provided for fair and sufficient compensation."

Married.] Mr. W. Jelf, of Ashelworth, to Miss N. Boughton, of Gloucester.—Mr. H. Tovey, to Miss M. Maby.—Mr. J. Jones, to Miss S. Skinner; Mr. B. Perry, to Miss E. Mogg: all of Bristol.—Mr. Fryer, of Chepstow, to Miss M. C. Cunningham, of Newnham.—Mr. T. Stevens, to Miss S. Stevens, both of Cirencester.—The Rev. W. Southwood, of Sodbury, to Miss C. Markby, of Ipswich.—Thomas Turner, esq. of Hilfield, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Foy.

Died.] At Gloucester, 77, Mr. James Cooke, much and deservedly respected.

At Bristol, Mrs. Eliz. Pyer.—On St. Michael's-hill, 63, Capt. Jas. Fitzpatrick, R.N.—Mr. W. R. Lyne, late of Failand.—Miss S. Barrett.—In Unity-street, Butler Claxton, esq. of Nevis.

At Monmouth, in Monnow-street, Mr. P. Powell.—In St. Mary-street, Mrs. Mitchell.—Mr. Lambert.

At the Edge, Painswick, 91, Mr. W. Hazeldine.—At Wotton, 74, Mr. W. Spring.—At Willersey, 84, the Rev. Geo. Williams.—At Chipping Sodbury, 58, Mr. G. Roberts, deservedly regretted.—At Raysfield-farm, near Sodbury, Mrs. Mayell.—At Athelworth, 51, Mr. Joseph Wadley.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A public meeting lately took place at Oxford, the mayor in the chair, to consider the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons for a repeal of the window-tax. A petition was unanimously resolved upon.

Married.] Mr. B. Costar, to Miss Saunders; Mr. J. Holt, to Miss Taylor: all of Oxford.—Mr. W. Parsons, of Oxford, to Miss Pen. Parsons, of King's Sutton.—Mr. C. Rowell, to Miss E. Jarvis; Mr. T. Hill, to Miss Dyer: all of Banbury.—Mr. James Collier, of Witney, to Miss Druce, of Handborough.—Mr. Mellett, to Miss Rickford, both of Henley-on-Thames.

Died.] At Oxford, in George-lane, Mr. Haines.—55, Mrs. M. Norris.—In the High-street, Mrs. Greene.—In New-Inn-Hall-lane, Mary, widow of the Rev. T. P. Matthews, vicar of Ambrosden.—75, Mrs. Rowe, of Wallingford, generally and justly esteemed and lamented.

At Witney, Mrs. S. Early, much lamented.

At Henley, 20, Miss J. A. Towsey.

At Chipping Norton, 25, Miss A. Biggerstaff.—At Kidlington, Mr. T. Rouse.—At Lower Caversham, 68, Robt. Deane, esq.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

We mention, to the honour of the respectable inhabitants of the small town of Chesham, Bucks. that they have lately entered into subscriptions to educate no less

less than three hundred children. This is true patriotism!

Married.] Mr. J. B. Bulley, of Reading, to Miss M. J. Briscoe, of Laytonstone.—Mr. Boorne, of the London-road, Reading, to Miss M. Williams, of Cheltenham.

Died.] At Buckingham, Miss Julia Ellis, late of Henley.

At Aylesbury, 21, Mr. W. Bull.—52, Mrs. E. Wheeler.—59, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Morley, vicar, generally and justly esteemed.

At Reading, 85, Ellen, widow of W. Palairet, esq.; and, 58, John G. Walter Palairet, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Donnington-priory, 70, Admiral Sir A. Bertie, bart. K.C.B.—Jas. Rumsey, M.D. an eminent physician, generally and justly esteemed.

At Marlow, 36, Sarah, wife of Mr. B. Baines.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the late Hertford assizes, the principal indictment was against Mr. Conolly, his servant, Moran, and Mrs. Brown, Amelia Morgan, and Edward Trayers, for the wilful murder of James Grainge, a constable, at Shenley-Hill, on the 31st of December. The Grand Jury returned a bill of manslaughter only, against Conolly and Moran, and ignored those against the others. The two prisoners were tried, found guilty, and sentenced—Conolly to be transported for life, and Moran imprisoned for six months. It is however expected that these unusually severe sentences will be commuted by the crown, their report having excited an extraordinary sympathy in the public mind in behalf of the sufferers.

Married.] The Rev. W. Pepper, of Melbourne, to Miss E. Scrubb, of Meldreth.

Died.] At Woburn, Mr. Thomas Day.

At Pishobury, Rose, wife of Rowland Alston, esq.—At Watford, Mr. J. W. Reeve.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Walker, of Northampton, to Miss J. Chapman, of Orton Lodge.—Mr. T. Cuffley, late of Northampton, to Miss Hancock, of Stanton-by-Dale.—Mr. J. Elkins, of Elkington, to Miss E. Wood, of Welford.—Mr. G. Nippin, to Miss Rigby, both of Weston Favell.

Died.] At Northampton, in the London-road, Mrs. Leader.

At Peterborough, 47, Mr. W. Johnson.—In his 100th year, *Mr. Shelston Shelston.*—56, Mrs. E. Edwards.

At Floore, 32, Mr. W. Hawthorn.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Wood, of Cambridge, to Mrs. Gowing, of Westhorpe-Lodge.—Mr. H. Pigott, of Ely, to Miss Carrington, of Wichford.—Mr. J. Custance, jun. of Sutton, to Miss Shaw, of Ely.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. George Humphrey.

At Newmarket, 66, Mrs. E. M. Thorpe.

At Ely, 38, Miss Fysh, generally esteemed and regretted.

At Little Eversden, 25, Mr. W. Looker.—At Bassingbourn, 76, Mr. James Cole.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. Pigott, to Mrs. R. Cullington; Mr. J. Walker, to Mrs. Norton, both of All-Saints; Mr. Bell, to Miss Bossley, of St. Clement's; Mr. W. Bennett, to Miss M. Ferrow: all of Norwich.—Mr. Thompson, of Norwich, to Miss A. Tatham, of Aylsham.—Mr. M. Blyth, of Lyng, to Miss H. Jay, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Clement's, 43, Mrs. Lovick.—In St. Paul's, 63, Mr. J. Goodwin.—In Crook's-place, 57, Mrs. Cattermoul.—Mr. J. Lowter.—In Chapelfield, 70, J. Clayton Hindes, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Yarmouth, 56, Mr. George Story.

At Thornham, 94, Mrs. E. Bell.—At Downham-Market, at an advanced age, Mr. John Weston, sen.—At Haywood-hall, near Diss, Mr. W. Biddett.

SUFFOLK.

A numerous meeting lately took place at Ipswich, Sir William Middleton, bart. in the chair, for forming a branch committee in aid of the Greeks. Resolutions were entered into, and a committee formed.

Married.] Mr. R. Hayward, to Miss E. Caston; Mr. T. Read, to Miss M. A. Read: all of Ipswich.—Mr. J. O. Francis, of Ipswich, to Miss H. Kershaw, of Halifax.—Mr. T. Kent, of Beccles, to Miss Chambers, of Henstead.—M. J. Laws, of Beccles, to Miss Nixon, of Gottingham.

Died.] At Ipswich, 80, Mrs. Heathfield.

At Woodbridge, 65, Mr. A. Ide.—63, Mr. Step. Studd, suddenly.

At Lowestoft, 97, Mr. Sim. Woods, much respected.

At Westerfield, the Rev. Jas. Hitch.—At Wrentham, Mrs. Howlett.—At Long Melford, 34, Mr. J. Roper.—At Creeting, 22, Mr. J. Craske.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. W. Ketcher, of Southminster, to Miss C. Rogers, of Maldon.—G. A. Clark, esq. of Rollestons, Writtle, to Miss J. Moore, of Wanstead.—Mr. A. Daking, to Miss Watkinson, of Abbertonhall.

Died.] At Romford, 31, Mr. W. Mosebury.

At Weeley, 78, Mrs. Jefferson, widow of the Rev. John J. rector of King's Langley.—At Felsted, 25, the Rev. W. Wilkinson, curate of Black Chapel.—At Coptford, 63, Mr. Cobb.

KENT.

It is in contemplation with the members of the Historical Society, of Canterbury, to erect a commodious lecture-room, and to form a public library and museum of natural history.

Married.]

Married.] Mr. J. Dunn, of Faversham, to Miss A. Keys, of Dover.—Mr. R. Marsh, to Miss M. Elgar; Mr. W. Moss, to Miss C. Mackney: all of Deal.—Mr. Bennett, to Miss H. Grover; Mr. J. Bateman, to Miss E. Taylor: all of Chatham.—Mr. G. English, to Miss E. Maddocks, of Sheerness.—Mr. W. Gurr, to Miss Cornes, of Smarden.—Mr. C. Fairman, esq. of Lynsted, to Miss E. Beckett, of Barnsley.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Wincheap-street, 66, Mr. R. Hayward.—Mrs. Hicks, —82, Sarah, widow of Mr. Alderman Robert Staines.—Mrs. Hearnden.—Mrs. Wood.

At Chatham, 56, Mr. Charles Rockliffe. —73, Mr. J. Thompson.—57, Mr. Gibbon. —Mrs. Green.—24, Mr. H. Woodladn.

At Deal, Mrs. Court.—Mr. Taylor, suddenly.—88, Mr. Watson.—67, Mr. E. Sympson, deservedly respected.

At Maidstone, 72, Mrs. Ransley, much respected.

At Cockering Farm, 84, Mrs. C. Vincent, late of Canterbury.

At Eastling, Mrs. C. Leese, suddenly.—At Milton, 26, Mrs. Prest.—At Brinchley, 89, Mr. Jeffery.—At Bridge, 76, Mr. T. Collard.

SUSSEX.

An action, Hopkins v. Cripps, was lately brought in the King's Bench, to recover damages for an injury sustained, in consequence of the overturning of the Brighton stage, of which the defendants were owners. The coach was overturned in St. George's-fields, when the plaintiff, Miss Hopkins, an outside passenger, sustained shocking injury.

Married.] Lieut. Boyce, R.N. of Chichester, to Mrs. Smart, of Poling.—Mr. G. Vallance, of Brighton, to Maria, daughter of the late Thomas Elam, esq.—Robert Crawford, esq. of Saint Hill, East Grinstead, to Miss P. Stutter, of Higham Hall.

Died.] At Chichester, in the East-street, Mrs. Cotterell.—Miss Wright.—In Westgate, Mrs. Barrell.—Mr. Powell, suddenly.—In North-street, 76, Mrs. Matthews, deservedly respected.—Miss Emma Gruggen.—Miss Longham.

At Brighton, in Upper Russell-street, at an advanced age, Mr. Poune.

At Eastbourne, Mrs. Bracebridge.—J. Stubbington, esq. suddenly.—At Arundel, Mr. H. Overington.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Isle of White Philosophical Society lately held their meeting at the Isle of White Institution. The Curator of the Museum presented to the Society, on the part of Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, and other gentlemen, a fine specimen of the syngnathus hippocampus—a beautiful vase of ancient pottery; an alligator, nicely preserved, and some valuable apparatus. He read a paper, detailing the particulars of a discovery made during the past month, of the fossil bones and teeth of the elephant, and other smaller animals, in a diluvial sandy gravel bed, in the neighbourhood of Newport. A paper of Dr. Lempriere's was also read, describing a similar discovery of the remains of the elephant near London. At the close of the meeting, Dr. Lempriere delivered his second lecture on animal poisons.

Married.] Mr. J. Smith, Above Bar, to Miss J. King, of Southampton.—Mr. J. Coles, of Botleyhill-farm, to Miss S. Lowman, of Southampton.—Mr. C. Smith, of Twyford, to Miss M. Budd, of Winchester.—Mr. R. Tucker, of Newport, to Miss E. Attrill, of Noads-farm.—Mr. F. Meager, of Newport, to Miss Hayden, of Buccombe.—Olive Aldridge, esq. to Mrs. Etheridge, both of Christ-church.

Died.] At Southampton, 90, Mrs. A. Webber.—Mr. Geo. Cole.—76, the Rev. Hugh Hill, D.D. vicar of Holy Rhood's, and rector of Church Oakley.

At Winchester, in Kingsgate-street, 94, Mrs. S. Oades.—Mrs. Palmer.—In St. Clement's-street, 60, Mrs. Whale.—74, Miss M. Miller.

At Portsmouth, in the High-street, 25, Mrs. M. A. Laing.—63, Mrs. Hayward.—In St. Mary-street, Mr. T. Bacchus.—Mr. N. Perfett.

At Lymington, 28, Mr. H. Jarvis.—Mr. J. Oake.—76, Mrs. M. Newell.

At Hazeley-farm, Mr. W. Cordery.—At Fareham, Mr. G. James, late of Lymington.—At an advanced age, Mr. Pottle.—At Bury, 70, Mrs. Blee.—At Botley, 57, H. Dunper, esq.—At Newport, Mr. Harris, of the firm of Messrs. Russell and Harris.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] William Brown, esq. of Horton, to Miss A. Neate, of Auburne.—Mr. J. Amor, of Avebury, to Miss E. King, of Coster-house.—Mr. C. Bevan, to Miss A. Fox, both of Melksham Forest.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. R. Wilks.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Hayward.

At Westbury, 79, Mr. R. Batchelor, an alderman of that borough, and much respected.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A petition from this county to the House of Commons, was within the month presented, praying for a repeal of the assessed taxes.

The parish of St. James, Bath, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for removal of the house and window taxes,—a measure which ought to be universally imitated and insisted upon.

Married.] Mr. T. Monday, to Miss J. Locock, both of Bath.—Mr. J. Snellgrove, of Wokey Hole, to Miss M. Palmer,

Palmer, of Wells.—Mr. H. Blake, of Taunton, to A. Stone, of Sidmouth.—John Lintorn Simmons, esq. of Keynsham, to Miss Elean. Hill, of Paulton.—Lieut. Col. Wilson, of the Royal Scots, to Miss A. B. Houlton, of Farley-castle.—Mr. G. Evans, of Bath, to Miss Reeves, of Glastonbury.—James Robinson Maude, esq. to Miss Martha Maude, of Lansdown-crescent, Bath.

Died.] At Bath, in Johnstone-st. Catharine Charlotte, daughter of A. M. Meertens, esq.—At an advanced age, Anne, widow of the Rev. Thomas Cookes, of Barbourne.—In Pulteney-street, Colonel L'Estrange, governor of King's county, and colonel of the militia.—39, Mr. J. Cole.

At Frome, at an advanced age, Mr. Robert Butcher.—47, Mr. R. Candy, suddenly.—80, Mr. S. Payne.

At Bridgwater, Mr. W. Yeo.

At Ansford, Mrs. T. B. Brock, wife of Lieut. B.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. King, of Poole, to Miss R. Foster, of Lychett.—At Shaftesbury, Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Compton, to Miss Harnam, of Gillingham, both of the Society of Friends.

Died.] At Weymouth, Anne, wife of Capt. Newcombe, C. B. of the ship Pyramus.

At Poole, 28, the Rev. S. Clark.—John Slade, esq. an eminent merchant.

At Sherborne, Mr. James Martin.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and others, interested in the export trade of woollens in this and the adjoining counties, was lately held at Exeter, when a series of resolutions was passed and a petition to Parliament adopted, against the exportation of British wool.

An arduous struggle took place within the month for the representation of Barnstaple in Parliament, between Mr. Nolan, (the late member, who had been appointed a Welch judge), Mr. Alderman Atkins, and the friends of Mr. Hodgson. At the close of the poll the numbers were:—Hodgson, 131.—Nolan, 153,—Atkins, 115.

A new line of road from Bideford to Torrington is to be commenced immediately.

Married.] Mr. A. E. Abraham, of High-street, to Miss S. Levy, both of Exeter.—Mr. W. Scott, to Miss S. Bennet, of Hampton Buildings, Plymouth.—The Rev. F. H. Hutton, of Bideford, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Rev. T. Pemberton, rector of Taughboyne, Ireland.—Mr. W. Maunder, to Miss E. Maunder, of Morchard Bishop.—Capt. T. E. Cole, R.N. to Miss R. Evans, of Saltash.—G. Lockey, esq. of Sheldon, to Miss F. Beard, of Leonard Stanley.

Died.] At Exeter, 22, Mr. J. White.—Mr. J. Reed.—In Bedford-street, 89, Mrs. J. Carson, late of Charleston, America, deservedly lamented.

At Devenport, in Southside-street, Mrs. Walling.—In Broad-street, 80, Mr. Alex. Chotto.—In Navy-row, 41, Mrs. Petrie.—In Paradise-row, 87, Mrs. Davey.—In Drake-street, Mr. Luke.

At Topsham, 74, Mr. F. Trobridge.

At Tavistock, Miss C. Croker.—At Norton, Newton St. Cyres, 29, Miss E. Langworthy.—At Axminster, 50, Mrs. Small, wife of the Rev. J. S.—At Silverton, 63, J. P. Spry, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Moir, to Miss Pomeroy, both of Falmouth.—Mr. Higgs, of Holsworthy, to Miss Treleaven, of Launceston.—At Duloe, Col. Elphinstone, of the Guards, to Miss Buller, of Trennaunt-park.—Mr. T. Johns, of Talland, to Miss Foote, of Lansallos.

Died.] At Falmouth, Lieut. Tickell, R. N.—Mrs. Waters.

At Penzance, George Hitchens, esq.—60, Mrs. Cundy.—53, Capt. W. Couch, of Fowey, esq.

At Launceston, 70, Mr. H. Nicholls, much and deservedly lamented.

At Treleaven, 85, the Rev. Philip Lyne, LL.D. fifty-two years vicar of that parish. He was a man of extensive erudition, of easy and gentlemanly manners, and acknowledged for his friendly hospitality. Until within a few days of his decease, he uniformly rose at a very early hour, and retired to his study, where he usually remained the greater part of the day. To his abstemiousness, and rigid adherence to rule, may be attributed, in a great measure, his protracted term of life.

At Helston, Mrs. Rowe, widow of John R. esq.—At Morval, Mr. M. Hicks.

WALES.

A meeting of the freeholders of Carmarthenshire lately took place, to petition parliament against the repeal of the Usury Laws, a measure, the requisition stated, "calculated to ruin the landed proprietors, and other important interests of the kingdom."

Married.] William Hughes, of Swansea, to Elizabeth Bush Rees, of Pontypool, both of the Society of Friends.—George Harris, esq. of Narberth, to Miss Llewellyn, of Haythog, Pembrokeshire.—Mr. J. Acton, of Brocastle, Glamorganshire, to Alphea, daughter of Mark Bydawell, esq. of Herefordshire.—Mr. Edmond, of Low Mead, Carmarthenshire, to Miss H. John, of Woodland Cottage, near Milford.

Died.] At Swansea, 24, Mr. D. Evans.—Mrs. Hammett.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. T. Morris.

At Carmarthen, 65, Mrs. Anna Maria Shewen.—Mrs. M'Intire, of Tenby.

At Cardiff, 40, Mr. E. Davies, generally respected.

Near Haverfordwest, 62, J. Mawrice, esq. many years an eminent surgeon in Bristol.—At Trewen, Cardiganshire, the Rev. W. Williams.—At Troserch, Carmarthenshire, 82, William Hopkin, esq. generally esteemed and lamented.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] Mr. James Smith, to Mrs. Tennant, both of Edinburgh.—The Rev. S. T. Roberts, to Sarah, daughter of the late Sir W. Forbes, bart. of Craigievor, Aberdeenshire.—Hugh Hathern, esq. of Castlewigg, to Catherine, daughter of Sir W. Maxwell, bart.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Duncan Robertson, esq. of Carron Vale, Jamaica.—72, Mr. James Donaldson, the much and deservedly esteemed minister of the Berean congregation.—Capt. E. Hibbert, R.N.

At Dumfries, Mr. R. Paul, writer.

At Senwick house, Lady Gordon, wife of Sir John G. bart. of Earlstoun.

IRELAND.

An Aggregate Meeting of the Irish Catholics was lately held at Dublin, Sir Thomas Esmonde, bart. in the chair; when resolutions were unanimously agreed to, condemning the injustice of the penal code, as it affected the Catholic body, in all its branches. A petition to parliament, on the general state of Ireland, was then read; it enumerated a variety of abuses in church and state; complained of the magistracy, and on the mode of administering justice in the inferior courts; and praying a radical remedy—it entreated parliament to call on the established church to lessen their incomes one-fifth—to disable the Orangemen of Ireland from holding places under government—and to grant emancipation to the Roman Catholics.

Married.] Henry Pennefather, esq. of Marlow, to Mary, daughter of the late Daniel Manirgh, esq. of Cashel.—Edward Howley, jun. esq. of Ellagh, county Mayo, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Atkinson, esq. of Cooleran.

Died.] At Dublin, in Eustace-street, Robert Dunn, esq. generally respected.—In Harcourt-street, 27, Joseph William Hone, esq. justly regretted.—In Great Ship-street, 26, Lieut. John Carroll.—Michael Wogan Browne, esq. of the county of Kildare, lieut.-gen. in the Saxon service.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Bushire, in Persia, of the fever of the country, 32, Mr. Edmund Sturmy, jun. of Walworth.

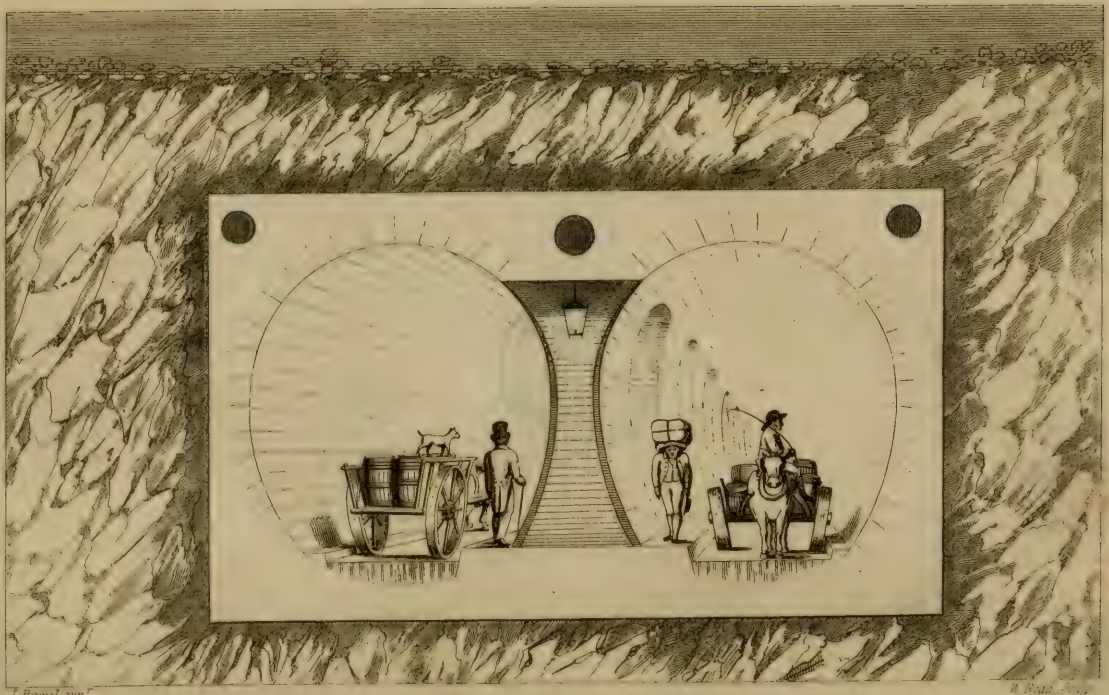
At St. Petersburgh, Count Schuwalow, adjutant-general of the armies of Russia. He concluded the truce with Caulincourt in 1813, and afterwards accompanied Bonaparte, as Russian commissioner, to Elba.

At Munich, Eugene Beauharnois, Prince of Eichstadt and duke of Leuchtenberg, the step-son of Napoleon, and late viceroy of Italy. A history of his life would be nearly a history of Imperial France and of Northern Italy under French dominion. Raised by Bonaparte to the viceroyalty of that kingdom, his administration was so conciliating and beneficent, that its memory is still cherished by the inhabitants of the Milanese and Venetian territories, with a sentiment of gratitude and affection which the harsh and uncongenial government of their new masters has only deepened and confirmed. In the Russian campaign, he commanded the Italian portion of the great army, and, by his skilful conduct, gained that place in Bonaparte's confidence which Murat had forfeited by his deficiency of military talent, or the imprudent precipitation of his temper. The fall of the imperial throne in France, in 1814, terminated his power, but, by his marriage into the house of Bavaria, he secured himself an asylum which was denied to some of the other branches of the Bonaparte family. The influence of this connexion, probably, more than his own inclination, kept him from joining the emperor on his return from Elba. It is said that, to the last, he commanded general respect. His various commands and opportunities had put him in possession of considerable wealth, and a life of ease rendered him corpulent; and, latterly, fond of indulgence. The friends of Napoleon never felt that they had occasion to compliment either his liberality or his sympathy for his illustrious patron: and it is believed that his ambition, latterly, was directed rather to his own personal aggrandisement than to the restoration of Napoleon. His answers to applications on these subjects is known to have been made in the following terms:—"If the French people want me, I am at their service, whenever suitably called upon."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

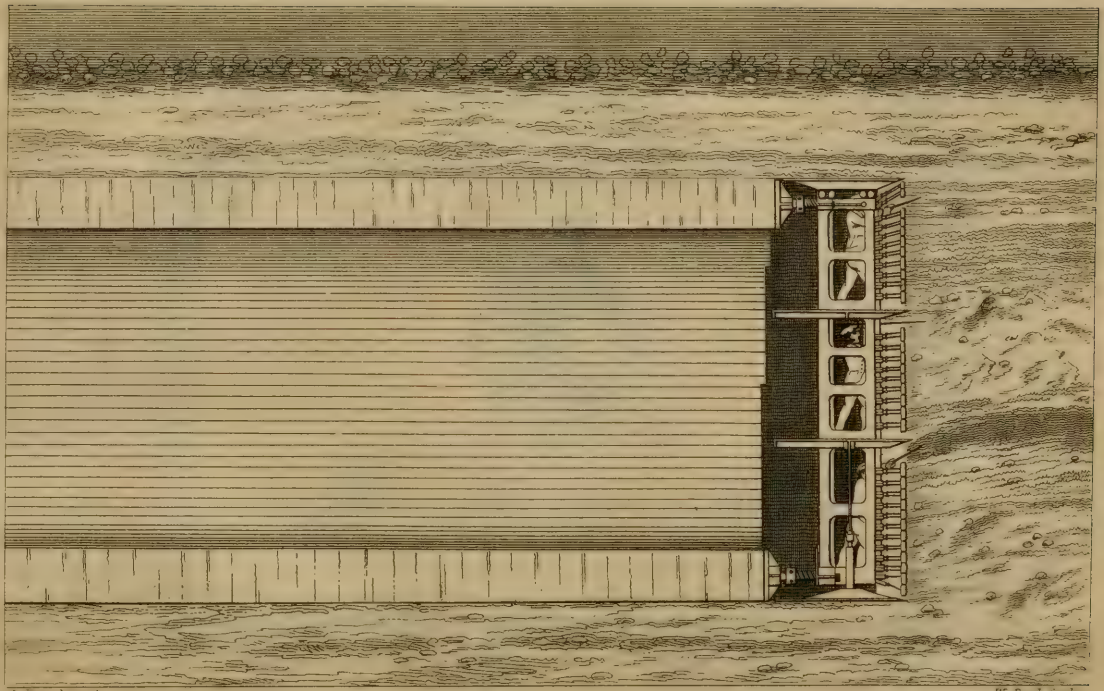
We are glad to see that public attention begins to be aroused to the great and vital question of the proposed Repeal of the Usury Laws, discussed at some length in our previous pages; and we are sorry that Mr. MAUGHAM'S, *and an anonymous Pamphlet, did not reach us in time for due notice in the Critical Proëmium.—In our next will appear a full account of Mr. Brunel's proposed Tunnel under the Thames, accompanied by illustrative engravings.—Correct information from Greece and South America is again solicited; and our readers, in those parts of the world, are hereby apprized of the intense, but unsatisfied curiosity which those countries excite.*

BRITISH MUSEUM
NATURAL HISTORY



Transverse Section of the body of the Tunnel; shewing the double Archway.

BRITISH MUSEUM
NATURAL HISTORY



Longitudinal Section of the Tunnel.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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*** *The two Engravings given in this Number will, it is presumed, be received as a substitute for the usual View.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

FURTHER DETAILS *of* MR. BRUNEL'S *proposed* TUNNEL *under the* THAMES, *accompanied by two Engravings.*

A COMPANY has been formed and the capital subscribed, for carrying the projected tunnel into effect, of which we gave a full account in our Number of Dec. 1, last. As there is no opposition to the measure, the Bill will, most probably, soon be passed, so as to enable the company to carry their plan into execution. Notwithstanding the failure of two attempts, high expectations are entertained of the success of the present plan: and it must be allowed, that, as we advance rapidly in improvements of almost every description, our means may now enable us to do what could not have been done fifteen or twenty-five years ago. We may therefore confidently look to the attainment of the great desideratum, which is that of opening convenient communications across the Thames, east of London Bridge.

The ground under the bed of the river, at the depth of about 34 feet below high-water, consists of substantial clay to a considerable depth; 39 bores have been taken in three lines across the river, near the place where the tunnel is to be made, and no difference was observed in the nature of the strata; other bores are now in progress on the Surrey side, which correspond with the former. Much water is met on shore, to penetrate through the first stratum down to about 34 feet, where the clay begins; but the clay is of such a nature, that it may be worked through with perfect security.

This tunnel is denominated the Thames Tunnel. Such confidence was placed in the projector, and the plan itself appeared so practicable, that the shares to the amount of £200,000 were filled in a very few days; indeed, there is little doubt of its becoming a very productive concern, when we consider the immense increase of trade in the port of London. The tunnel is to be near Rotherhithe Church; its distance from the London Bridge is greater than that of the London Bridge with the Westminster Bridge on the Surry side. It will form a more direct communication between four counties, and will open a very short way between the West India and East India Docks in particular, with Tooley Street, and that part of the Borough where a very considerable portion of the coasting trade is carried on. It is not unreasonable therefore to anticipate that a very large traffic will eventually take that direction: and, if the Waterloo Bridge, inconsiderable as its traffic is, clears upwards of £13,000 a year, there is good ground to calculate upon the double of that sum as the clear revenue of a thoroughfare that has no competition.

The ANNEXED PLATES represent the body of the tunnel, formed of a double archway or gallery. Each gallery is to be 13ft. 6in. wide, and 15 feet high in the clear. The structure is to be entirely of brick and Roman cement; the external dimensions are 35ft. in width, and 20ft. in height. The opening through the ground must therefore be 700 feet of sectional area.

In order to effect so considerable an excavation, the author of the present plan proposes to have the body of the tunnel preceded by an assemblage of very strong iron frames, by means of which, no more earth is to be removed than is to be replaced by the body of brick-work, retaining thereby the surrounding ground in its natural state of density and solidity. The body of the tunnel, which is of brick-work, is intended to be

fitted close to the ground; and, in proportion as the framing is moved forward, so the brick-work is to be made to keep pace with it; this framing corresponds, in some degree, with the steening commonly used for making a well, with this difference, that in a well the steening descends of itself or with little aid, whereas in the tunnel the framings must be forced on forward. But, as this assemblage of frames would not be forced forward all in one body, on account of the resistance of its external sides against the surrounding and incumbent earth, it is composed of twelve perpendicular frames, which admit of being moved singly and independently of each other, in proportion as the excavation is carried on in front of the work.

These several frames are provided with such mechanism as may be necessary to move them forward, as well as to secure them against the brick-work when they are stationary. It is to be observed, that six alternate frames are stationary, while the six intermediate ones are left free for the purpose of being moved forward, when required; these, in their turn, are made stationary for relieving the six alternate ones, and so on. Thus the progressive movement of the framing can be effected.

In order that a sufficient number of hands may be employed together with effect and security, each frame is divided into three small distinct apartments, which may properly be denominated cells. By this disposition, the twelve frames form thirty-six cells, in which the men are to operate for excavating the ground. It is to be observed that the ground in front of each cell is kept from falling in, by means of a powerful shield, consisting of small boards, strongly secured by frames. It is from within these cells that each workman is to cut out the ground, just in the way that he would do if he were to cut out a recess into a wall for the purpose of fitting a closet into it; but, with this precaution, that he is to remove each board, one after the other, and replace each in succession as he cuts the portion of the ground corresponding with it. When he has thus gained from three to six inches over the whole surface, (an operation which it is expected may be made in all the cells nearly in the same time,) the frames are moved forward, and so much of the brick-work added to the body of the Tunnel. Thus intrenched and secure, thirty-six men may be made to carry on an excavation which is 700 feet superficial area, in regular order and uniform quantities, with as much facility and safety as if one drift only of nineteen feet square was to be opened by one man.

The declivity of the roadway of the Tunnel under the river will not exceed three feet per hundred feet; and that of the approaches, whether they are circular or straight, is not intended to exceed four feet per hundred feet. The whole is to be well lighted up all the way.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the SPIRIT *of* MODERN IMPROVEMENT, *and* POLICY *in the* LEGISLATURE.

I MOST sincerely accord with your valuable correspondent, Common Sense, in his observations on the Bill for repealing the Usury Laws, and rejoice in the virtual rejection of a measure, which can only operate in favour of those who are rich enough to practise the arts of extortion. As to the Bills introduced into Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and still depending, I cannot but deem them, however well intended, unnecessary, uncalled for, and of a very hazardous tendency. What species of commercial distress are they calculated to relieve? What positive good to effect? Or which bears any proportion to the sacrifice which must confessedly be made?

By the abolition of the odious tax on windows, or, in other words, on light and air, the whole community would be sensibly benefited, and a strong feeling of public gratitude excited. No tax ever was, or could be, devised more unjust in its principle, as well as obnoxious in its operation; for it bears no proportion to the value of the object. Many houses in the country, particularly in small towns and villages, bearing a rent of 10*l.*, 20*l.*, or 30*l.* per annum, pay as much to this oppressive tax, as houses in the metropolis, and other great cities, for dwellings of ten times that amount.

The House-tax is also felt as a heavy grievance; and, indeed, all the assessed taxes are universally odious and unpopular, while those included in the cost of a commodity are paid insensibly,

insensibly, and without a murmur. It was a well-known object of Sir Robert Walpole, to have extinguished the former.

The Land-tax Redemption Act of Mr. Pitt, was undoubtedly laudable in the end proposed, but miserably deficient in the means of accomplishment. For it might easily be foreseen, that the low assessments only would be purchased; and, these being now *bought up*, the Act remains a mere dead letter. The inducements now held out, are not sufficient to render it operative, which is a defect much to be regretted.

In the present state of the national finances, the primary and indispensable object, if Ministers are not wholly devoid of energy and foresight, —and certainly no comparison can be made between the present leaders of the House of Commons, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Robinson, and their predecessors, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Vansittart—the primary object, must be to enable this country to engage in another war without making any addition to the present enormous debt. War is, indeed, a monster to be abhorred and deprecated; but by a nation so great and powerful as Britain, it ought not, and need not, to be the subject of fear. Nor can we hope that, in the progress of human affairs, this country should be exempt from the dire necessity of engaging in it. To be well prepared for war is, indeed, the most effectual means of avoiding it.

Had Mr. Pitt adopted the plan of War-taxes, at the commencement of hostilities with France, in 1793, the eventual accumulation of debt to an amount so terrific would have been precluded. But, if we are true to ourselves, the salvation of the country—such are still its wonderful resources—is far from being impracticable! The advantage taken by the Government in the late reduction of the 5 and 4 per Cent. Stocks, is unquestionably fair and equitable; but it is attended with one disadvantage, not perhaps generally adverted to, viz. that the reduction of interest materially impedes the operation of the Sinking Fund. For, supposing the debt to bear 5 per cent. interest, a sinking fund of five millions would, in less than fifteen years, discharge one hundred millions, and consequently double its annual amount; while on a debt bearing 3 per cent. interest only, such liquidation would take seven years longer. Suppose then, a debt of eight hundred millions, at 5 per cent.; at the end of forty-five years, seven hundred millions would be discharged; but, at 3 per cent., five hundred millions only would be paid off within the same term.

It is true, that an immediate and important benefit accrues to the nation from the reduction of interest, by the remission of taxes; but, on either plan, the actual appropriation of five millions, as a sinking fund, is highly requisite, and indispensable, unless it be openly avowed, that the present debt is destined to be eternal; and the momentous question then remains, by what means a future war, *just and necessary of course*, is to be supported? It is scarcely, however, within the limits of possibility, that it should be again necessary to bribe foreign nations to fight their own battles; again necessary to maintain vast armies on the continent, and, at the same time, to subsidize half the Monarchs of Europe though it cannot be doubted that Great Britain will never be backward to contribute her just quota to maintain the balance of power in Europe, against the encroachments of any continental despot, other states cordially co-operating. But, in the common course of things, a maritime war is all we have to look to; and, in such a war, England may stand against the world!

To invigorate her efforts in a future naval contest, which is the only war that can be considered as truly national, it were extremely to be wished, that our present civil and military establishments should be materially reduced; in which case, the whole of the assessed taxes might, in all probability, after no long interval, be altogether abolished during the continuance of peace; but to be revived as *war-taxes*, in case of the renewal of hostilities. Other war-taxes, including the income or property-tax, discontinued at the last peace, might be re-established to the amount of fourteen or fifteen millions; and to these might be added, *during war*, the entire produce of the sinking fund, constituting, on the whole, a grand aggregate of at least twenty-five millions; a sum certainly adequate to the expense,

pense, super-added to the present revenue, of any maritime contest. It is true, that the sinking fund would operate more efficaciously from its very nature in war than in peace: but from past experience, it is too evident, that no bounds can be set to the rapacity of a Minister, or the complaisance of a Parliament, yielding at once to the influence of the Ruling Powers, and the natural and anxious desire of immediate relief. It would, therefore, be best and wisest, voluntarily to give up what would hereafter certainly be seized upon by political violence; and to suspend the operation of the fund altogether till the return of peace; satisfied with preventing any actual increase of the debt during war.

In justice to the grand designs now in contemplation of the government, it is gratifying to acknowlege, that the large sums voted by Parliament, for the purposes of national utility, or magnificence, are far from being a waste of public money. They employ great numbers of persons, and cause a salutary circulation of wealth. Had the present Sovereign acceded to the Crown early in life, his reign apparently would have been the reign of magnificence; but then the magnificence of the monarch ought to be, what Voltaire truly affirms of Louis XIV., the magnificence of the nation; whereas, upon the present plan, the public are excluded as far as possible from the enjoyment of what is purchased by the public money. Even the beautiful river-terrace of Somerset-house, is suffered rather to be overgrown with grass, than to be opened as a Sunday promenade; and the Thames front of that noble edifice still remains unfinished. Certainly these things "are ordered better in France."

Unfortunately, a person is now placed at the head of all plans and projects of public improvement, whom the general voice, confirmed even by that of Parliament, has pronounced totally unqualified for a department in which taste, judgment, and happiness of invention, are indispensably requisite. But, in viewing the Pavillion at Brighton, the Palace, as it is called, of Carlton House, and all the deformities of Regent Street, and Mary-le-bone Park, who can forbear to exclaim, "What sums are thrown away!" In no age is there a failure of human genius, but it depends on the discernment of those in power, whether it shall be called into action. Charles I., however, could do justice to the talents of Inigo Jones; and Charles II to those of Sir Christopher Wren; but who would think of adding the name of N ***, to complete the architectural triumvirate?

M. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM informed that the pretended Review of my "Treatise on Naval Dry Rot," &c. which appears in "The Quarterly Review," was written by a man in Office. However, my supplementary edition, styled "Britannia's Protest against the Destruction of the British Navy," which was printed and published before the Quarterly Review, contains a stronger answer than a million of arguments, but a most melancholy fact, viz. that all the Navy has been consumed since the Peace, except seventy-one ships; alias, that nine hundred and sixty-nine vessels have been broken up, sold, condemned, &c. between 1814 and 1820.

Yet it is roundly asserted, by Authority, that there is scarcely a symptom of Dry Rot in our Docks or Ports; wherefore it is incumbent on Navy Boards to explain the occasion of this apparently intentional destruction of the Navy; for, if official reports be true, as to the extinction of Dry Rot, why have they voluntarily destroyed our ships, or jumped from one fire into another, which multiplies the loss, &c.?

The facts are too simple to admit of any controversy, without the grossest perversion; and this perversion, I undertake to prove, will assume a most criminal shape, if woefully persisted in any longer. The act of James I. was either wise or foolish: if wise, why is it broken? if foolish, why is it not repealed?

It is absurd to say it is repealed; for, if it was, there are many sensible land-owners, who would return to the ancient practice of hewing oaks for ship-builders in winter; and many commercial ship-builders, of common sense, who would be glad to purchase it, which landsmen are prevented from doing, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the trees, or double the value

value in money, except for the King's ships.

The Quarterly Reviewer, i. e. Mr. K., says, I have stumbled over this Act of Parliament, but that it has long since been repealed; but, as he does not state when, so I cannot tell where. It is great nonsense to talk of an Act permitting a thing to be done under such penalties,—the forfeiture of the oak, or double the value.

Again, I am charged with self-contradiction, by asserting, that I say "Tannin is a strong Preservative for Timber;" now I never meant, and never have said or written, any such ridiculous stuff; but I repeat that "Sap is Tannin, and Tannin is a strong preservative."

The gentlemen at Lloyd's will prove that their colliers do not endure fifty years, as they used to do; and the dock officers will prove that dry rot is not yet quietly dead and buried; but the Quarterly Review asserts both, and labours hard to impose its Naval Fables for truth, upon its innocent readers, who I am sure will have no cause to repent, if they vote for calling such Naval Governors to give a strict account.

Mr. Bowden's is a very sensible Treatise on the Dry Rot, with two exceptions; one of which is erroneous in experiments, as to the weight; and the other fallacious, as to the quality of oak, when barked in spring and felled in winter, which is little or no better than if hewn at bark-harvest.

I am charged with private speculation or private views; and yet I do not see what a man can do more than publish his researches.

Legislatures, I am told, are generally fifty years' march behind popular knowledge or examples; but this cannot apply to the British Parliament, respecting the Dry Rot, after the successive experience of many ages; though I admit, that many hungry, idle, and some ingenious, projectors have struggled hard, but none more than Naval Ministers, to mislead and deceive; for it is avowed that water-soaking hurts timber, but cures the Dry Rot.

The last Reports of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, not printed, contain, I suspect, many important details respecting naval dry rot, &c. which have not created any alteration in our naval system, except a violation of the standing rule of the navy-boards, to advertise for tenders for all the articles required for the service, as, since those celebrated Reports, Messrs. Morrice have been employed as the agents of the Navy Boards, to supply all English oak, to the exclusion of the usual competition, and nobody can tell at what price, although the Navy Boards condescend to favour the new and sole contractors with Imprests to execute the same.

I declare that I have no interest, whatever, in the tanning trade, which is the main spring of Dry Rot, and it was solely with a view to prevent Dry Rot, that I was necessitated to examine the leather trade.

I cannot see why my name is to be coupled with projectors, who had patents for various schemes. I have no patent to prevent Naval Dry Rot, and I certainly never intend to tan any more leather, for the reasons detailed in my little book.

I challenge fair enquiry, and I repeat the fact, that the usual allowances were made at Portsmouth for winter oak, with the bark on, till 1789 or 1790, and that no allowances whatever have been made since 1792; consequently that no timber, hewn according to law, has, for thirty-four years past, been received in dock yards.

The decline of British Ship-builders is monstrously alarming. In the year 1818, there were 1059 ships built, of 104,366 tons register; and in the year 1822, only 723 ships were built, of 62,534 tons register; or not much above one-half the tonnage that was actually built four years before; yet it is singular, that the number of merchantmen, and tonnage, remains much the same, on average, now as then; consequently these deficiencies must be supplied from colonial ship-builders, who may follow America's example.

JOHN BURRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the uniform and enlightened advocate of humanity to the brute creation, I trust no apology is necessary for requesting you to insert in your valuable miscellany the following short detail of a wanton act of barbarity, which occurred in the vicinity of New Bridge Street, on Monday last.

The scenes, indeed, that are sometimes acted in Smithfield and the neighbourhood,

neighbourhood, would, I am convinced, disgrace even nations which, in the pride of civilization, we brand with the epithet of barbarous.

In the present case, one of a parcel of sheep, driven by two men, and accompanied by a person, in what I believe is termed a *chay cart*, having the appearance of an opulent master-butcher, was accidently ridden over by a hackney coach. One of the legs of the poor animal was dreadfully crushed and lacerated, notwithstanding which, the master with the utmost *sang froid* ordered one of the drivers to proceed with the flock, and the other to follow as fast he could with the wounded animal; and the harmless creature, evidently suffering the most excruciating torture, was accordingly goaded and urged forward on three legs, with the blood streaming from the wounded limb.

Amidst the crowd collected on the occasion, I found it impossible to learn the name of the butcher; but I was happy to observe, that he drove off followed by the hooting and execration of the multitude, who evinced an universal feeling of horror at his brutality.

Whether it be owing to the evident supineness of the police on such occasions, or the reluctance of some magistrates to convict on Mr. Martin's Bill, or from whatever other cause I know not, but it seems to me that instances of wanton cruelty towards animals in the streets and neighbourhood of the metropolis, have of late greatly increased. For example, it is no uncommon occurrence for a group of idle lads to be seen lounging about the door of some public-house, having with them one or two bull terriers, trained to fighting, which they set upon the dogs of passengers.

April 16, 1824. A. C. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT will be recollected, that previous to Lord Bexley (then Mr. Vansittart) retiring from the office of chancellor of the exchequer, he pompously announced from his place in parliament, an intention of publishing all documents and works belonging to the public, in a form that should render them much more accessible than they are at present. This intention, so worthy of an enlightened government, was hailed with satisfaction and gratitude by all, and more especially by those, like myself, whose ability to purchase is but little commensurate with their wishes. I am not aware, however, that in any single instance has the design ever been carried into effect.

It has always appeared to me, Sir, that the people of this country are entitled to have all documents and books, of a public nature, at a price as little as possible exceeding the actual cost of publication; and for this plain and simple reason that all such documents and books are, and must necessarily have been, already paid for out of the national purse. I do not see, for example, why a certain number of all Acts of Parliament might not be thrown off in a cheap form, for such of the public as have a mind to purchase; this would seem to be essential to the purposes of good government, that the people may become acquainted with the laws under which they live. On the contrary, Acts of Parliament are in the hands of very few; and, were it not for the information contained in such abstracts as that given in your useful miscellany, many would remain ignorant of even the titles of our new laws. At any rate, voyages of discovery, public surveys, and enterprises of every kind, undertaken by order of government, ought to be published for the benefit of the people, and nothing charged beyond the cost of the materials, printing, agency, &c. The admiralty, and all other public boards, are paid for framing the instructions; the officers and men are paid for executing them; it is part and parce lof their duty: whatever notes or journals are kept, ought to be reckoned the property of the country; and that they are so regarded is evident, from the circumstance that, on the return home from expeditions, officers are compelled, on reaching a certain latitude, to deliver to the captain every document in their possession. The people at large, therefore, have a right to expect that the information contained in these documents should be communicated to them on the most moderate terms, and in the most authentic shape. Instead of this, what happens? The commanders' journals, for which the people have paid their money, and

paid

paid liberally too, are committed, through a species of undue and injurious favouritism, to booksellers who vamp them in a style so extravagant, as to put them out of the reach of all but persons of large fortune, or public libraries. The great mass of the people are wholly deprived of all chance of obtaining that which is theirs, as having been paid for out of the taxes levied upon them. While those individuals who can and do purchase them, have reason to complain that they are made, in some measure, to pay for them, at least twice over.

Observe, Sir, I would be the last man to make the smallest deduction from any advantages that the meritorious officers may derive from the present mode of publication. I would give them all, and more than any dealer in books could afford to give them for their interest. But, in being kind and liberal to the officers, I would be just to the public; and according to that view, I see no reason why the public should pay a premium to Mr. Murray, or to any one, for letting them have at an enormous, and for the most part an unattainable, price, *that which is their own!*—I say then, Sir, that the great body of the people are unfairly dealt with, inasmuch as to furnish a job for a bookseller; they are shut out from all rightful participation in those benefits, which, if they have any meaning or object at all, must have been designed for their behoof. I do not insist here on the injury sustained by the community, (a point, by the bye, well deserving the attention of any government,) in being cut off from sources of information of the most useful kind, possessing all the essential characters of truth, and calculated to promote the acquisition of sound knowledge, and consequently to generate correct habits of thinking and acting.

In pursuing these views, I am led to the mention of a circumstance which is, by this time, familiar to all your readers.—A work, of our glorious Milton, has been lately rescued from oblivion; its subject *(de Dei Cultu,)* is worthy of the author, and is deeply interesting to all. The manuscript has come into the possession of his majesty, and the home secretary has signified the intention (worthy of a king) that it should be immediately published. Now, it cannot, I should imagine, be here alleged that any party has a pecuniary interest, or ought to have a profit in such a publication. Let it then be, in one respect, a gift from the king to the people; that is, let it be published in such a form, and in such a manner, that the public pay no more for it than the bare amount of necessary charges for printing and publishing. Let no book-manufacturing bookseller be permitted to step in and levy an exorbitant *per centage* on that which, at all events, is the property of his majesty, and, if he graciously waive his claim, becomes the property of the people. Or, if it should be determined that a moderate additional price be charged, let the surplus thence arising be appropriated to the representatives, if they wish or require it, of the illustrious dead. This will, indeed, be to consecrate the boon! It is such acts as these, Mr. Editor, and not the trappings and trumperies of ceremonials, that, in my humble judgment, constitute the true glories of regality.

April, 1824. JUSTUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, E. S. who dates his letter from "*the Banks of the Darent*," in the Monthly Magazine for January last, is mistaken in his idea that rooks have an aversion from building their nests in chesnut-trees; as there is at Lower Wallop, in this county, a very fine avenue of chesnut-trees entirely covered with the nests of these birds, notwithstanding there are many elm-trees, of large dimensions, in the immediate neighbourhood, perfectly unoccupied. Neither should I think they prefer building their nests in elm-trees to any other, as a rookery has this year been established in a meadow in this parish, and the birds have indiscriminately taken possession of the ash-trees as well as the elm.

Broughton, Hants. M. S.
April 14, 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY attention having been directed by an article in your valuable Magazine, to some of the purposes to which a Mr. Austin had applied that important discovery, the Roman Stone; may I be permitted, through the

the same channel, to ask you, or your correspondent, if it can be used with success as a representative of stone for fountains; for useful and ornamental vases, in pleasure grounds; and in conservatories; for busts or statues, or indeed for any ornamental embellishments, suiting the rural retreats of a man of taste? If those objects formed of the Roman stone, and constantly exposed to the wet and frost, are injured by the changes of weather; and for a rough estimate of the price, in comparison with the same in stone? From one residing the greater part of the year in a remote part of the country, and whose first knowledge of inventions and improvements in science is usually derived from the Monthly Magazine, perhaps no apology will be needful for the intrusion of a desire for an extension of information. W. H. GRAYSTOKE.

Haverford West, April 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A WORK is in some degree of forwardness, though at present in manuscript, on the Catholic religion, entitled, "Sketch of the History and Nature of the Catholic Faith; showing the tendency of every heretical deviation from that faith to atheism, and the atomic philosophy, particularly the heresies of Socinianism, Quakerism, Arianism, Kirk-of-Scotland-ism, Free-thinking-Christian-ism, Deism, and the Schismatical Somatopsyctonoology of the Chirurgical Theologians of Leicester-fields. By an humble labourer in the Vineyard." In this work it will be shown, that Christianity is totally misunderstood by heretics and halfway-house-men. That faith implies the subjugation of the will and the reason to an authority supported on a specific kind of evidence. That a succession of miraculous proofs (vulgarly called Catholic miracles) are necessary to the continuation of Christianity. That the Catholic religion is the only one perfectly consistent, and that its proofs rest on the same foundation as the Newtonian philosophy. In order to make the reader clearly understand this novel comparison, it will be explained, that the whole of this boasted philosophy depends on the apparent sufficiency of an assumption purely hypothetical, (namely, attraction and repulsion,) to solve a vast series of observed phenomena in natural philosophy. Now, the Catholic religion mainly depends (though this is only a part of its proof) on the sufficiency of its doctrines to explain and account for the whole of the phenomena of history, both in religion and morals, to which it is the real key. Now, even were it only an hypothesis, unsupported by miracles, it would stand on the same basis as the Newtonian philosophy. For it has never been denied, that, if the data of the Catholic faith were granted, the superstructure would follow. Now, if it can be shown that the Catholic faith and the Newtonian philosophy are supported on the same grounds, viz. the sufficiency of their respective hypotheses to solve existing phenomena, then it must follow that the Catholic faith is the best proved of the two, because Catholics have the positive testimony of miracles, in addition to the natural probability of the hypothesis. To put this on a point of view familiar to the algebraists, let $C F =$ the Catholic faith; $N P$ the Newtonian philosophy; $C M$ Catholic miracles; and let X stand for their number, being unknown. Let P' stand for probability; then we may say, $P' C F = P' N P + C M \cdot X$. Now Catholics are every year increasing this variable quantity $C M X$, by adding to the number of Catholic miracles; whereas the Protestants, admitting only the miracles of Jesus Christ, are every year diminishing the positive proofs of the hypothesis of Christianity, because the probability of every event varies inversely as the distance of time and place. Let $P M$ be the value of the Protestant miracles at the time of J. C. and let $Y =$ the number of years since that time, and $P F$ the Protestant Faith; then we shall get $P' C F : P' P F :: C M \cdot X : \frac{P M}{Y}$. Now $C M X$ is an *increasing* and $\frac{P M}{Y}$ a *decreasing* quantity, therefore the greater probability of the Catholic faith increases every year, while the Protestant diminishes. The work will be full of anecdotes of the persecutions sustained by Catholics from Protestants; and a catalogue of the astronomical discoveries of the Jesuits, in order to refute the idea that the Catholic religion was hostile to natural philosophy and history. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *of* RUSSIA, *by an* ENGLISH MERCHANT, *written during* SIXTEEN YEARS' RESIDENCE.

NO people have treated government, as a subject, with a freedom equal to our own. Though few are more worthy to employ attention, in many countries men dare not speak their minds concerning it. It is a proof that we enjoy some little portion of political liberty; and it would be happy for the world, if the right of venting their reflections were adopted in all states, as applicable at all times. Many of the regulations which our writers have introduced and proposed, on various important points, have been reduced to practice. Our authors, indeed, occasionally give an account of other governments, characterising the manner of each, and, in short, are bold to say what would not be given, or would not appear, elsewhere.

The plans of government in Russia hinge, almost universally, on the temper of its governors, and those invested with authority. They may, therefore, be justly deemed tyrannical, in a variety of instances. We have a very striking representation of this in the wretchedness of those over whom the Emperor Paul domineered. Catharine II. had cherished illiberal and unjust prejudices against her son, so as to keep him in a state of separation from the court, and in total ignorance of state affairs. In fact he was severed, not only from the being who gave him birth, but from all the common felicities of life. Peril was in his attachment, and to have a friend was furnishing a victim. Catharine so pressed and pierced the delicate mind of her son, that she subverted it.

Not long after his accession, Paul began to display fearful symptoms of distraction; but, when his reason was restored, he would often repair the ruin he had occasioned. The public measures, however, which he resorted to sunk the empire into a deteriorated and dreadful condition. Previous to his approaching fate, the disorders of the state were constantly increasing, and the English merchants could not escape from the evils in which he was involving the commonwealth. In its application to that trading interest, the ensuing particulars are partly adapted; and will also introduce varied views of the internal police of Russia.

In August 1800, the Emperor Paul laid on his first embargo. The master of police then waited on the English houses, requesting that one person from each would attend the military governor, General Swetchin, at six in the morning. When met in the hall, Mr. J. Cayley explained to the others, that the Empress Catharine had convened a similar meeting, on occasion of some misunderstanding with the British government; but no interruption was given to business, on an assurance that the resident English would not interfere in politics. At nine o'clock the governor appeared, in full uniform, ribbons, stars, sword, &c. and enquired if there was a representative from every house. Being answered in the affirmative, "Gentlemen, (said he,) the Emperor Paul last night issued an order to lay an embargo on all English ships at Cronstadt. I am also directed to seal up your counting-houses and warehouses, and to have from each of you, in writing, an account of your capital and property." Each looked at the other, and at first no one replied; at length Mr. Woguelin broke silence, and said, "General, the house I belong to has been established in this country since the year 1740. From the length of time, and extent of our transactions, it is impossible to remember and write down what you desire; but, if you will allow us twenty-four hours, and not seal up our counting-houses, we will bring you a tolerably correct statement. We are in debt to several hundred Russian merchants, and there are as many in debt to us." The general then said, "My respect for your character is such, that though a soldier, and bound to obey orders, I will take it on myself, at all hazards, to grant you the time required. You must, however, pledge your honour, that nothing shall be taken away from your counting and warehouses." Mr. Warre spoke, in the name of the rest, agreeing to the general's demand; and so we were dismissed. This embargo lasted eight days; at the end of which our statements were restored: it was in consequence of our taking possession of Malta. A number of ships, and a vast deal of property, had been thus temporarily sequestrated.

In about two months more, a second embargo was laid on our ships at Cronstadt; and the military governor, Vanderpalin, sealed up our counting-houses, &c. in the night. The captains and crews were conducted as prisoners up the country. Betwixt the two embargoes, the English merchants had been called on to contribute certain sums, as an indemnification for some Russian vessels that had been seized, conveying

military stores to Holland. A second time they were ordered to subscribe for a similar purpose; when Mr. Warre, having invited them all to supper, procured eighteen roubles per man; and, finding he could get no more, sent the sum in to the governor. Previous to the last embargo, the English had managed to get away almost all their ships and property, and to be indebted for the cargoes; so but little property was left. It was the same at Alexander's embargo: on these occasions a Liquidation Office was appointed to receive and pay in all debts.

In Paul's time we were obliged to wear cocked hats, coats and waistcoats with one row of buttons, knee-buckles and shoe-buckles, high military boots, and to appear military, after the old Prussian fashion. Many individuals were abused and flogged, for not having their wearing apparel regulated according to order. Mr. J. Barnes was driving past the parade, at a considerable distance from it; and, not making a stop, the emperor sent a hussar after him, when himself, the driver, and horses, were taken to the Guard-house. They remained one night in confinement; but the officer of the guard, with whom Mr. B. was acquainted, assuring the emperor, that Mr. B. was short-sighted, and driving the sledge himself, the driver standing behind him, an order was given for his liberation. It was accompanied with a charge, never, at his peril, to be out of his house again without his spectacles.

Paul's horse stumbling, in winter, opposite the house of M. Ustcoff, he was sent for, and the emperor said, "Should my horse ever stumble here again, you shall be buried alive on the spot." Hereupon the road was soon levelled and smoothed. A Russian nobleman had his tongue cut out for writing and repeating some verses reflecting on three of the Czars, including the then reigning Emperor. Two English riders were knouted, and sent to Siberia, for speaking politics at a French coffee-house, in Million-street. Two officers of the guards were inclosed in a box, and sent to Siberia, for being civil, at a court ball, to the Princess Gagarin. General Strandman, governor of Tobolsk, found that one of them had been dead some weeks, and stank. There were two small holes in the box, by which they were fed, and enabled to ease the calls of nature.

All the advantages enjoyed amongst men under the protection of religion and the laws, were here snatched away by the licentious conduct of the highest class. A round of opprobrium will ever encircle the name of Constantine, and a reader would fatigue himself to find an excess of despicable barbarism parallel to that *ne plus ultra* of debauchery which I could here record. Constantine ordered a whole company of guards to violate a female, who refused to be his concubine, in his presence. When taken to the door of her own house, she went into the kitchen, lay down, and died. Dr. Wylie, on viewing the body, said he had never witnessed so horrid a spectacle. An officer on the parade, being struck by Constantine, took out his pistol, and shot himself dead on the spot.

Paul once passing me at a distance, I did not see him, though I saw others take off their cocked-hats; Releoff, police-master, rode up to me, vociferating, "Take off your hat immediately, or I will take it off with the skin and hair." Many were taken up, and flogged, for trifling things; such as having strings instead of knee-buckles. Sailors who had round hats had them cut into triangles, or sewed up as cocked hats.

There were other atrocious deeds, which could hardly be credited were they not notorious. The following incident will not render Alexander abject in the eyes of the intelligent and worthy, though some may deem it making an improper use of his power. The gardener at the Palace of Sarsko had neglected doing something which he had twice been told to do: Alexander ordered him to be taken up by a field yager, in a close carriage, and driven about for some hours. The poor fellow thought he was on the road to Siberia; but, when set down, he was merely cautioned to mind better, another time, what was said to him. A second case, in regard to the public, is on the side of reason, and falls within its empire. Mr. Blush, head gardener at Sarska, had been desired by Alexander to keep clean a certain private walk; but, failing so to do, he pleaded in excuse his want of money. Alexander sent him several thousand roubles; but, the order being still neglected, M. B. was turned out, and it was not till after some years that he was re-instated.

In the following act, which our laws would brand with infamy, though custom has banished it from Russian society, Alexander appears to have disgraced

graced himself. Mr. T. Barnes, and another young man, Mr. Reins, from Yorkshire, had visited Slecelburg Castle; and while going round it, and making enquiries, had seen and spoken with the governor, but without taking off their hats. The governor afterwards appeared in uniform, and, asking some questions, to which they returned answers not so polite as was expected, Alexander declared they should see the inside as well as outside of the place. They were accordingly confined, in separate cells, for a week, and then liberated.

Paul had ordered Philip Cassoff, an indigo-merchant, to be shaved; but he refused, pleading his religion. He would sooner, he said, lose his life than his beard. For this he was flogged, shaved, and imprisoned in the castle. The Razealnicks were persecuted for making the sign of the cross with two fingers instead of three. The Deists, for refusing to cross themselves, were either sent to the mines, turned into nightmen, or made Kaleshnicks, with chains on their legs, and so dispersed over the empire. A sect of Eunuchs, (voluntarily, from wrong notions of religion,) of which were many of the goldsmiths and silversmiths of Petersburgh, including a number of others that differed from the Greek church, were persecuted. The Jews paid double Poll Tax; and their property was, at times, seized on and purloined. The German clergyman, of Dorpst, who kept a circulating library, wherein were certain prohibited books, was, by Paul's order, brought to Petersburgh, and knouted. Of this infliction, the author was an eye witness.

In some of his proceedings, Paul might, truly, be taxed with buffoonery; while, in others, by wantonly insulting religion, and making a jest of justice, he showed himself madder than any confined madman. The state of abjection into which native subjects were plunged, was extreme. But all the advantages of protection, public or private, were not always forfeited by foreigners residing amongst them. The cruel and barbarous influence of this government found restraint under Alexander, as in the following instance. Its minute detail, if descriptive of general character, will appertain to the comprehensive history of manners, in that country, at that epoch.

At the German theatre, after the play was over, and they had begun to put out the candles, Mr. A. Grant went into a side box, the second from where a gentleman, in a *shearief*, or officer's cloak, sat, with two ladies; he was looking for a person in the pit. The officer ordered him to take off his hat. Mr. G. asked him who he was. 'I am the Emperor Alexander's adjutant, Baron ——,' 'If you were of the imperial family, I certainly would, but I know of no order—;' here Mr. G. was interrupted, 'Who are you, sir?' 'An English merchant.' The officer, who prided himself on his superiority, and would make good his claim to this token of it, regarded Mr. G. with an eye of contempt, and began to treat him with worse language than the lowest rapscallion in an army would use. Mr. G. then leaned over the box, towards him, and said, in a low tone, that the ladies might not hear: 'Let us have no noise in the theatre; if I have done you any injury, I am willing to give you any satisfaction an officer or a gentleman can desire, but I will not put up with abuse.' The police-officer, who was not gone, was then desired to take Mr. G. into custody; but, knowing each other, this was deferred till the morning. Soon after, Mr. G. was informed, by the Master of Police, that the emperor desired he should ask the adjutant's pardon. On this, Mr. G. wrote a letter to the emperor, stating the matter exactly as it had happened. Herein he pleaded that he was not the aggressor, or in fault, and refused to comply with the order, though, as he added, it should be at the hazard of his life. Any mutual apologies he did not decline, but his honour was his own. He sent a copy of this to the British ambassador, claiming his protection, &c. who thereupon transmitted it to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Grant was, soon after, released from confinement, and the adjutant was reprimanded, by Alexander, and shortly after desired to ask for his dismission from the service. Mr. G. had a brother, also, a merchant, who had distinguished himself in the defence of Porto Ferrajo against the French.

Through an unaccountable inconsistency, Paul would act, occasionally, with a propriety truly worthy of his elevation. He was once driving along the Fontalka; when, making a sharp turn, the guard were not out in time. A heyduc was then sent to demand the sword of the captain on duty, which he refused. On this, the emperor jumped out of his sledge, and went on to ask the officer the reason. 'Sir,' said he, 'there

'there is a law in our military Stave, forbidding an officer to give up his sword on pain of death; it was made by yourself.' Paul ordered the guard to be changed, and put the captain under arrest. But on due enquiry, and further consideration, he sent for the officer, and gave him an extra rank as a reward for his fidelity.

Among other captives, Tiran, though adjutant to Alexander, was sent to Siberia, for uttering some expressions derogatory to the French government. This officer had been ciceroni to the Duke of Gloucester, when in Russia. Whatever pleased the duke, or took his fancy, was ordered for him, on the spot, so that he loaded a small barge with the presents he received.

On Mr. Yeames being made consul for the Black Sea, and Mr. R. Forrester agent for the British government, they made an arrangement with Mr. Eaton for supplying wood to the English fleet in the Mediterranean. They purchased a tract of land, were put in possession of it, and the contract was confirmed by the senate. Against this, Salihoop petitioned the emperor, falsely pretending, that the wood was worth much more. 'And, besides,' said he, 'if this timber gets into the hands of foreigners, where is our fleet in the Black Sea to be supplied?' Alexander ordered the sale to be annulled, and the estate to be taken out of the hands of its new proprietors, who got back their money, but it was in about seven years. Salihoop's wife was sister to Madam Narishkin, Alexander's favourite. She had a pecuniary concern in the transaction. Dergavin, the minister, said such a thing was never known in Russia; the sale was good, by law, &c. This Salihoop burnt a small desk, containing the promissory notes of a Frenchman, who had long served the family, during his absence. A German, who had brought him a coach, was desired, by Salihoop, to step into an apartment, and he would fetch him the money; but, ordering his own horses to be put to the coach, he drove off with it and sold it. The German could never get, either his coach again, or his money.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAN, NEW *and* ORIGINAL, *for* PREVENTING *the* DESTRUCTION *of* TURNIPS *by the* FLY *or* BEETLE; *by* W. COWDRY.

MANY are the nostrums put forth to destroy the turnip fly or beetle, none of them have answered expectation; the following plan (without any additional expense or trouble,) will be found on trial to ensure a good crop of turnips, or any of the brassica tribe, provided the season is any ways congenial.

For rightly understanding what follows, it must be mentioned, that the ovum, or egg, of the fly, is deposited in the ground, and remains there during the winter. As the sun increases in heat, they are brought to maturity, according to the nature and situation of the land,—in some earlier than others, as it is more or less capable of receiving and retaining the solar heat.

By the land being ploughed and harrowed, the ova, or eggs, of the insect, are brought to or near the surface of the earth; and, being placed so as to receive the heat of the sun, they soon arrive to the pupa state, afterwards to the imago, or perfect form, just in time to destroy the crop of young turnips.

The only rational and natural method to counteract the mischievous effects of these voracious insects, is by close attention to the state of the insect in the land, and adopting the following precautions.

The land being dunged and ploughed, but not harrowed, after a few days, or a week, according to the warmth of the weather, examine the land, and see if there are any of the pupa or chrysalis of the insect coming to maturity; this will not require much time, as they will be found in great numbers, near to or within an inch of the surface. As soon as it is seen they are arriving at their perfect state, and before they are likely to emerge from the skin they are enveloped in, plough the land again, so as to throw what was before the upper surface, under the furrow, and as deep as possible, whereby the pupæ will be checked, and numbers of them perish for want of sufficient sun and heat to bring them to maturity. Then harrow the land, and sow the seed, and dress it in; but, in harrowing and dressing the land, it must be done in as careful and light a manner as possible, not to bring up any of the under part of the land, where the pupa or chrysalis of the insect is.

By doing this, the turnip-plant will have time to grow into the rough leaf, and be out of danger from the fly, if any should arrive at their perfect state, and make their egress out of the earth.

The seed should be steeped at least twenty-four hours in water to accelerate its vegetation.

The

The whole success of the plan will depend on particularly observing the pupæ of the insect, and burying them under the furrow.

Land ploughed or raftered before the winter sets in, and thereby bringing the ovum or egg near to the surface, will stand a chance of having many of the insects destroyed if the frost be severe; but, from the glutinous nature of the eggs, it appears they are capable of resisting, in a great degree, the effect of frost.

Many farmers, without knowing the real cause, raise a good crop of turnips, by giving their land, as they call it, one more ploughing than necessary; and, if they chance to do this when the pupa of the fly is coming to maturity, and burying them under the earth, they succeed; but it is by mere chance, and without their being aware of the real cause. A farmer, near to the one who by chance succeeds, pursues the same plan, and fails, owing to his ploughing the land again too late or too early.

It must be observed, that, after all the care taken in regard to destroying the fly, or preventing its arriving to maturity, a propitious season and kindly showers are essentially necessary to the production of a good crop of turnips.

This method being altogether novel, and different from any other held out, it is hoped, as the practicability of it is easy, that the agriculturists will embrace the opportunity of trying it during the ensuing season, as there is every reason to believe, from the number of ova or eggs of the fly observed in the earth, that they will this year be unusually numerous.

This method can be carried into effect without any additional expense or trouble; and, should its results give satisfaction, of which there is no doubt, and being now made public for the general good, the discover will leave it to the generosity of the agriculturists for any remuneration they may think him entitled to.

February 12, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* JOURNEY ACROSS *the* ISLAND *of* NEWFOUNDLAND, *by* W. E. CORMACK, ESQ. *in a* LETTER ADDRESSED *to* EARL BATHURST, *and* PRINTED *in* BREWSTER'S JOURNAL.

IN the beginning of September 1822, I left Smith's Sound, at Random Island, accompanied only by one Micmac Indian; and, attended by two of that tribe, reached St. George's Harbour in the beginning of November. I encountered more impediments in accomplishing the undertaking than were contemplated at setting out. These chiefly arose from having to walk round numerous lakes, which, in the eastern division of the island, are generally surrounded with wood; and from the ground being covered with snow, to a considerable depth, after the 15th of October.

The first rocks we met with were granite and porphyry. These were succeeded by alternations of granite and mica-slate, which, in their turn, were replaced by granite. Granite, sienite, porphyry, mica-slate, clay-slate, and quartz-rock, occur in the district occupied by Melville Lake. In the same district there are several kinds of secondary sandstone, belonging, probably, to the coal and red sandstone formations. The primitive rocks extend onwards to Gower's Lake. The shores of this lake bear a strong resemblance to the shores of Fresh-water Bay near St. John's. This lake has also a dry stony bar, or bank, about its middle, running nearly across from its north-west side; the other has a bar extending across, and separating the fresh water from the salt.

From Gower's Lake, by Jenette's Lake, Emma's Lake, Christian's Lake, Stewart's Lake, Richardson's Lake, the country is almost entirely of old rocks, apparently of the primitive class; the only indications of secondary rocks being the agates near Gower's Lake, the basalt at Emma's Lake and Jenette's Lake, and the indication of coal and iron near Stewart's Lake. The serpentine deposite is succeeded by a great tract of granite, gneiss, and quartz, which extends from Jameson's Lake, by Bathurst's Lake, Wallace's Lake, Wilson's Lake, King George the Fourth's Lake, to St. George's Harbour, in the Bay of St. George, on the west coast of the island.

About the centre of the island are several ridges of serpentine. Here this rock is seen in all its beautiful and numerous varieties; and this occurs particularly on the shores of Serpentine Lake. The Serpentine Mountain and Jameson's Mountain also abound in this interesting mineral.

The west coast is by far the richest in minerals. There is coal of a good quality in St. George's Bay, about eight miles

miles from the sea-coast, up the South Barrasway River. There are several salt springs: one about two miles from the sea-coast, up another Barrasway River, some miles north of that where the coal is found; another, a few miles still farther north, up what is called Rattling Brook; and a third at Port-a-Port. There is a strong sulphurous spring, close to the sea-shore, about a mile north of the Barrasway River where the salt-spring first mentioned is found, (apparently what is called the Second River by the chart). Gypsum and red ochre abound between these rivers and Flat Bay, at the sea-shore; and the former is also found some miles within the country. There is a dark grey-coloured marble found at Bay of Islands; but, from report, in no great quantity near the coast. The soil of St. George's Bay is good, and not so rocky as in most parts of the island.

There does not appear to be any good soil in the interior. It is almost invariable peat-marsh, more or less wet according to situation, the more elevated parts being rocky. The stunted woods almost invariably indicate its poverty. The short summer does not allow the sun sufficient time to draw out, even from the more elevated sloping districts in their natural state, the wet of the preceding winter. The best soil in the island is near the sea-coasts, particularly the banks next to the mouths of some of the large rivers.

The eastern half of the interior is a low picturesque woody country, traversed northerly and southerly by successive ridges of low hills. The western half is mountainous, often rugged, barren, and nearly destitute of wood; but the mountains here do not lie in ridges, nor in any particular direction, and the lakes and rivers are much larger than to the eastward.

The most extensive lake in Newfoundland is called the Bay of Islands Lake, said by the Indians to be sixty miles long. The second is called the Lake of the Red Indians. The largest river is Exploit River. The river of East Bay, in the Bay of Despair, admits of the Micmac Indians taking up their birch-bark canoes from the sea-coast to Serpentine Lake. After that, they go on their hunting excursions, from lake to lake, in skin canoes, by means of the rivers, and, occasionally, by portages. From St. George's Bay there is a portage of upwards of twenty miles to George the Fourth's Lake, before the Indians enter upon the great lakes of the interior.

In a botanical point of view, the interior does not appear to be particularly interesting, after having examined the country near the sea-coast. The island altogether, however, affords a wide field for research to the botanist, particularly as to shrubs. The naked parts of the country, in general, including the marshes, exhibit appearances of having been once wooded. Roots and trunks of trees are generally found under the surface. Many are of larger dimensions than any now growing in their vicinity. They have evidently been destroyed by fire; and from the poor soil in this cold region several centuries seem necessary to produce a forest of any magnitude. A thin wiry grass, with lichens and mosses, cover the marshes; and these, with whortleberry bushes, and several diminutive shrubs, predominate on the higher unwooded districts. Spruces, larch, and birches, compose the woods. The pine is seldom seen, and is commonly so stunted or shrubby, as to be of little value for timber. The mountain-ash is sometimes met with. The only good timber in Newfoundland grows near the sea-coasts, and particularly on the banks of the large rivers, where the best soil is found.*

The western division, being nearly destitute of wood, affords pasture to numerous herds of deer (the *Caribou*). Of these animals there are here many thousands; indeed, the country seems covered with them. They migrate eastward to the woody districts in winter, and return westward very early in spring. Their flesh forms almost the sole subsistence of the Indians.

Beavers have, in former times, abounded in all the woody districts; and, in some places, considerable numbers of them are still found, particularly north of the Bay of Despair and Fortune Bay, and in the vicinity of White Bay.

The other wild animals of the country are not numerous, except foxes, near the sea-coast.

Geese, ducks, and gulls, with some other aquatic birds of passage, breed in considerable numbers in the interior. They collect in flocks, and leave it for the coast, as soon as the ponds are frozen over.

The Micmac Indians visit the interior chiefly

* The centre of the island is in 48½° N. lat.

chiefly in pursuit of beavers. They generally allow the different districts where these animals are found, a periodical respite of three years, visiting them alternately in the autumn, in small hunting parties. On these occasions the Indians generally take their families with them. The canoes used on the lakes are partly from necessity, and partly for the sake of convenience, made of basket-work, covered over outside with deer-skins; the latter requiring to be renewed commonly once in six weeks. In construction, these canoes resemble those of the ancient Britons.

The whole number of this tribe in Newfoundland does not, in as far as I could learn, much exceed 100. They are generally divided into three bands; one at Flat Bay in St. George's Bay, one at Great Cod Bay river, and one at Bay of Despair, near Weasel Island. Part of them occasionally resort to two or three favourite places on the coast.

The attention of government has several times been turned towards endeavouring to open an intercourse with the Red Indians. All attempts hitherto to accomplish this object have been unsuccessful. The failure may, on very good grounds, be attributed to the interference of the Micmacs. The latter are jealous, lest, if any intercourse were established with the English, the others should share in the fur-trade. To prevent this, they take most effectual methods of impressing these timid creatures with a dread of their fire-arms, and of leading them to entertain the same fears from the fire-arms of the English.

The Red Indians are not numerous. Judging from the extent of country which they inhabit, their number cannot exceed a few hundreds. They do not appear to go now farther south into the interior than the vicinity of the Great Lake, the shores of which they inhabit, and which bears their name. They communicate with the sea from this lake by Exploit River.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *of* RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

(Continued from vol. 56, p. 506.)

AT the beginning of the fourth epoch, the famous Hildebrand ascended the pontifical throne, under the name of Gregory VII. In the exercise of his authority over Christian princes, he indulged in such horrid excesses and barbarous practices as are scarcely credible. The Emperor Henry III. who had been denounced as an heretic by the revolted Saxons, not appearing to his citation, was excommunicated and deposed by this pope, and another sovereign chosen by his appointment.

Here it may be necessary to remark, that, from the division of the two empires (Roman and Constantinopolitan,) to the eleventh century, the Western Church had constantly enjoyed a profound peace; or, if it was ever slightly interrupted, it was not by heretics or heresies. But, when the union which had existed between the popes and emperors was infringed, there was nothing to prevent or prohibit the most impassioned and tumultuous dissensions. The popes and their numerous partisans were for extending the authority of the church beyond all reasonable limits; the emperors were for fixing bounds to it. These contests gave rise to the heresies (so miscalled) of the Arnaudists, Vaudois, and Albigeois or Albigenses, far more formidable than any that had preceded them, which were confined to certain mysteries of the faith; but the sectaries of the twelfth century boldly attacked the Romish church in its most vulnerable parts,—its morals, discipline, and, more especially, the authority which it had assumed.

The Crusades, in every thing that related to the morals of their institution, tended to check all free, open, unreserved discussion, by dogmatically proscribing the Mahomedan religion. The Roman pontiffs extended the principle to the heretics of Christian states; and under Alexander III. his legate, the Abbot de Clairvaux, was seen at the head of an army of fanatics, carrying fire and sword into some of the finest provinces of France.

Pope Lucius II. not finding the success that was expected from this crusading expedition, with a view to exterminate the Leonists *(les pauvres de Lyons,)* and other heretics of Narbonese Gaul, assembled a great council at Verona in 1184, wherein the Emperor Frederic I. would assist. This council adopted very rigorous measures: a decree passed, that the counts, barons, and other lords, under the obligation of an oath, should use every means to discover and to punish heretics; in failure of this, to be excommunicated, and to lose their lands and employments. An oath was also imposed on the inhabitants, generally, to denounce to the bishop, or his delegates, all suspected

persons, or such as held assemblies in secret. The bishops were to visit in person all the towns and villages of their dioceses twice a-year: heretics declared such by the bishops, or who would not confess their crime, were to be delivered over to the secular arm; and the favourers of heresy were to be declared infamous for ever, and deprived of their employments.

As a consequence of these resolutions, and instigated by the legate of the Holy See in Spain, Alphonso II. king of Arragon, banished all heretics, without distinction of sects, from his dominions, and forbad his subjects to afford them an asylum; any failing herein were to have their goods confiscated, as guilty of *lese majesty*, a species of treason. These ordinances were renewed, three years after, by his son Peter II. who moreover allowed all sorts of ill-treatment to be inflicted on the persons of heretics, except mutilation and death.

The prosecution of heretics was yet in the hands of the bishops; it remained to establish an ecclesiastical corps, distinct from the episcopal, and immediately dependent on the popes. To this authority, kings and other sovereigns were obliged to submit, under pain of excommunication, and being deprived of their dignities. This was not carried into effect till the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The accession of Innocent III. to the pontificate, in 1198, forms a memorable epoch for the history of the Inquisition. This pontiff was not only capable of supporting the pretensions of his predecessors, but of extending and fixing them on a more stable basis. Dissatisfied with the conduct of the bishops, he dispatched commissaries to search and make enquiries, and found means to render in a manner null the episcopal authority, though at first communicating counsels and designs with the bishops. Lest he should meet with hindrances, the pope would not directly institute a permanent and perpetual corps, but created temporary powers, in hopes that time would consolidate and complete his work.

In 1203 this pontiff appointed Pierre de Castelnau and Raoul, both monks of Citeaux, in Narbonese Gaul, to preach against the heresies of the Albigenses, which they did with some success. Soon after, the pope, conceiving the times favourable, began to introduce into the Catholic church, inquisitors, independent of the bishops, and who were to assume the power of prosecuting heretics. For this purpose he nominated, as his apostolical legates, the Abbot de Citeaux, and the monks Pierre and Raoul: all who refused submission, after excommunication, were to have their goods confiscated, and their persons proscribed.

About the same time, the pope wrote to Philip II. king of France, and to his eldest son Louis; also to the counts, viscounts, and barons, of the kingdom, to prosecute heretics, and to take possession of the goods of such as favoured heresy. To stimulate them, plenary indulgences were promised, similar to those granted for combating infidels in the Holy Land.

Philip II. received this invitation with cool indifference, and would have no concern in the carrying it into effect. As to the Counts de Toulouse, de Foix, de Beziers, de Carcassonne, and de Comminge, finding the Albigeois prodigiously on the increase, they refused to banish quiet and submissive subjects, lest the population and prosperity of their states should suffer damage. But a still greater obstacle to the efforts of the pope's legates arose from the bishops, who could not but be exceedingly averse to such a mission; and the monks of Citeaux had very little success. Not at all discouraged, however, they soon, in conjunction with twelve other monks of their order, and two zealous Spaniards, that afterwards became famous, one under the name of Diego Acebes, bishop of Osma, and the other under that of St. Dominic de Guzman, renewed their prosecution of the heretics.

As the lords of Provence and Narbonese Gaul were very backward in executing the sanguinary orders of the Holy See, and as the most powerful among them, Raymond VI. count of Toulouse, seemed to be ever eluding them, Pierre de Castelnau threatened him with excommunication; but he had not time to put his threat into execution, being himself assassinated by the Albigeois. This furnished the pope with a pretext for organizing a second crusade against the heretics, and to be directed especially against the Count de Toulouse. Simon, count de Montfort, was to command the crusaders.

It was in France, in the year 1208, during the reign of Philip II. and under the pontificate of Innocent III. that the Inquisition may be said to have been first established. This antichristian institution soon after traversed the Alps

Alps and Pyrenees, exercising every where an authority without bounds, and becoming formidable to kings, as well as to their people.

It is not easy to calculate the numbers of the Albigeois condemned to the flames, or immolated on the altars of a religion which breathes only mildness and mercy,—characters impressed on it by its divine founder.

In 1215, Innocent III. convened another General Council, which took the name of the Fourth of the Lateran. This pope had decrees enacted here against heretics, much more extensive and severe than those of the Council of Verona. The delegated inquisitors were formally authorised to act, either in concert with the bishops or without them, as had been already done: the death, however, of the pope intervened; and it was reserved for his successors to raise a more permanent superstructure on the foundations which he had laid.

Some months prior to the death of Innocent, St. Dominic had repaired to Rome; and, his zeal rendering him agreeable, he procured from the pope a license to found an order, that was professedly to preach against heretics. Hereupon Dominic de Guzman proceeded to organize the fraternity known by the name of Dominicans, imposing on them the rules of St. Augustine. It was this Dominic who set on foot an armed body, sometimes called the soldiers of Christ, whose successors afterwards made themselves terrible under the name of Familiars of the Inquisition.

The Dominicans were to live in solitude and retreat; to make vows of poverty in their clothing and monasteries, as also of mendicity and humility; they were to renounce all the ties of relationship and old acquaintance, so as to have no consideration for any. Their family-names were to be dropped. All circumstances combined to render them hard, inflexible, and pitiless; for it was meant to form a tribunal more rigorous than any ever yet heard of. The crabbed austerity of their rules, as exemplified on their own persons, must tend to warp them from any feelings of compassion towards their neighbours.

Honorius III. successor to Innocent, was so well satisfied with the conduct of St. Dominic and his companions, that he sanctioned the propagation of the order in all the states of Christendom; and the Dominicans soon had establishments in Spain and Italy. The Inquisition was not introduced into Spain at the same time with the Dominican friars, as many authors have reported: it was not established there till about the year 1232. But already, about the year 1221, symptoms of heresy appearing in the capital of the states of the church, Honorius had issued a decree against heretics in Italy, and procured the sanction of a civil law to it from the Emperor Frederic II. Three years after, the Inquisition was in full force throughout all parts of Italy, except the republic of Venice and the kingdom of Naples and Sicily.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *in reference to* THEATRES, *their* PERFORMERS *and* PERFORMANCES.

THE question, whether the stage is or is not good in its tendency to society? has been discussed at debating-rooms, and in many periodical prints: some have decided in favour of, and others against, dramatic amusements. Those who have defended the stage, all allow that their defence rests upon propriety of management in every department of the theatre. Thus, sir, I ground my remarks upon a like necessity, that if the stage is useful in forming a standard of taste,—if useful in holding the mirror of fashion to mankind,—if useful by delineating passions, and showing the consequent relations to which their influence is susceptible,—then its crude redundancies and superfluous emanations must of necessity require examination, to be according to its original object, and which ought, therefore, to be submitted to the closest and most rigid scrutiny to be worthy of public patronage. The office of the Lord Chamberlain is to be censor of the stage, he acting in his Majesty's behalf, that nothing improper shall appear in any theatre. To prove that he is this censor, it would only require that political pieces should be submitted to his inspection. But are not national politics incompatible with national morals? The Chamberlain should examine a play as to its moral influence: if this were favourable, no harm could possibly arise to injure its political impression towards king or people. But, by the immoral sentiments which are scattered upon the stage, it is to be presumed that the Chamberlain either is unacquainted with the duties of his censorship, or inattentive

inattentive to the real happiness of society. The use of the stage hence becomes abused, and vice assumes the seat of virtue. He who says, "Stage performances *are* cultivated to a right object," has never studied human nature, nor is he fit to be an advocate in its behalf. But they are *not* cultivated to a right object. The playwright might, in the vicious qualifications of his heart, compose a dramatic piece; but, unless he were to guide his pen and thoughts into a pure channel of pleasantry and improvement, his efforts should be rejected. Let him *print;* the press would condemn his prurient wit, and destroy his demoralizing attempts. Thou, Lord Chamberlain, who art vested with a "little brief authority," and who receivest a handsome salary for the proper examination of plays committed to thy trust;—thou, who oughtest to be the conservator of the people's theatrical recreations, and to whom they appeal for the sacred obligations of lasting joy in the temples of the Muses;—my lord! exercise thy power, exert it for the public: without being fastidious, thou canst be manly,—without being sinister, thou canst be just.

The death of the late Mr. Larpent has occasioned Mr. Colman, so well known as a dramatic author and satirist, to be the Lord Chamberlain's deputy. That Mr. Colman is duly qualified, no person would deny: the question is whether, after he has been so familiar with modern writers, he will accept or reject a production which shall have the requisites to "please the many-headed town," and improve the grade of dramatic classification. Mr. Shee, the artist, has already fallen within Mr. Colman's jurisdiction; and, by a publication of the tragedy, proves his disapprobation also. A burlesque trifle, written by Mr. Walker, the author of "Wallace," which has been performed at Drury-Lane, was obliged to be altered in its title; so that, if Mr. Colman really wish to reform the stage without infringing upon the merits of genius, I do hope, sir, that much good will arise from his power, if skilfully applied in respect of new pieces. Next, with regard to revivals: I need not say that the language of many of our best old plays is not current in the nineteenth century. Thus, if that language be pruned, the wit is effaced, and nothing modern can be judiciously substituted. Then certainly the public ought not to have the manes of libraries disturbed for representation, which is equal to conveying immorality by the press. Who that has seen "King John" represented this season at Covent Garden can approve the words and gestures of Mr. Charles Kemble in *Faulconbridge?* No modest female can sit comfortably to hear a man glory in his vices, and challenge his mother in the way *Faulconbridge* challenges *Lady Faulconbridge.* The revival of costume, in which decorum is duly observed, is praiseworthy; but if delicacy, either in words or actions, be infringed upon, nothing which a Chamberlain can do ought to be left undone, to scourge the impudent efforts of those who regard the treasury of a theatre more than the treasury of a human heart.

It is also to be feared, that very little independence is elicited from the criticisms of the newspapers. So that the editors receive the usual favours of admission to the places of public resort, they do not give themselves the trouble to lash the indecorous exuberance of folly, and afterwards vice. Thus, when a mutual understanding is established between editors and managers, the public are sufferers. Why, then, should the public, who rest their veracity upon what is said of new pieces, be misled? Those persons who do not much frequent theatres, of course, are told that virtue flourishes in a theatrical soil, and that it is fruitful in all good deeds. It has been proved that those public reporters, which have literally paid for their admissions, have told more truth, and opened their readers' understanding. I would not be thought to advocate puritanism, and lay an embargo upon national recreation; but I maintain it, that theatres in their present state are not the best schools of morality. Had I room, I would also raise an objection to that of *females* being *male* attired. Who is there amongst us that would like to see their wives or daughters "fret and strut their hour upon the stage" as heroes of the sock and buskin? Cannot a woman sing as sweetly as a heroine? Ought she not to support the feminine character, rather than assume the harder features of an Amazon? What shame can she feel? Where is her modesty? What example does she afford? Where is her taste? What opinion does she give to others? Where is her influence felt? Why is it permitted? Let the Lord Chamberlain decide. He who could

could see so many flaws in the conduct of a late queen might surely discover those of an inferior cast, in the operations of actresses, who un-*man* themselves boldly. J. R. PRIOR.

March 5, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of* MUNICH, *by a recent* TOURIST.

MUNICH is indebted to Count Rumford for the delightful English gardens by which its environs are embellished. What is still more important, however, is the establishment for the poor planned by him. Six hundred indigent persons are there gratuitously fed daily. Within the building is a secret passage, by which the bashful poor *(pauvres honteux,)* pass without being seen. They reach a wicket, which having opened, they place, on a board within, a small piece of money, and a basin; this is filled with soup of a good quality, and they receive, besides, a ration of excellent bread. Many respectable individuals, whose resources have in a great measure failed them, are thus fed at a very trifling expense. In this house economical stoves are fixed, to save fuel. The apartments are also warmed in the least expensive manner; and in each of them means are provided to sweeten and renew the air. In establishments of this nature, these means ought to be generally adopted. Wood being dear at Munich, small supplies of this necessary article are dealt out to the poor at a low price.

The hospital for men is directed with great ability by the friars of the order of Compassion. In addition to the means employed to purify the air in the poor-house, a machine invented by M. Hubert, counsellor of state and physician, has been introduced into this one destined for the sick, to disinfect the air of the wards. On their presenting themselves, the patients are received without any formality, and are supplied gratuitously with clothing, and whatever is necessary to their support. A similar establishment for women is confided to the nuns of St. Elizabeth, who are under the immediate protection of the Elector.

The establishment for the insane of both sexes is very superiorly administered. In it are to be seen the terrible and striking effects of the baneful influence of a monastic life, and of the forced celibacy which results from it. The inspector, M. Auer, is well qualified for this difficult and painful office; and, in his treatment of these unfortunate beings, displays the necessary discernment and sensibility. He is firm, but friendly and kind to them; and is, besides, a profound observer. As he is deeply skilled in medicine, his observations on the cases of insanity under his care are extremely interesting. He keeps a diary of each individual; searches into the cause of his alienation of mind; and afterwards draws up a short biography of his patient, accompanied by remarks as just as they are profound. He is convinced that the primary causes of mental derangement are, for the greater part, pride in men, love in women, and in both sexes erroneous ideas respecting religion. I had constantly entertained an idea that the phases of the moon have a decided influence on the insane; and I was confirmed in my opinion, when I learned from M. Auer that the paroxysms of madness are manifested in these pitiable objects most violently at the full moon.

There is also at Munich an establishment, in which poor children are instructed gratuitously in the tenets of the Christian religion, on Sundays and festivals. Thus the days laid aside for divine worship are spent by them in an appropriate manner, while they are engaged at other times in occupations adapted to their taste and intelligence. One of the tasks in which these needy but industrious scholars are occupied, is the manufacture of mechanical instruments, several of which are excellent of their kind.

In this city, the regulations in cases of fire are brought to the highest perfection; and are so organized, that in an instant every thing is ready, and in motion, to afford the requisite aid.

Children found begging, whether in the city or in the country, are withdrawn from this degrading and dangerous state, and assembled in a house, where they are brought up at the expense of the government, in such a way as to be afterwards enabled to gain their subsistence: they are thus snatched from misery, and from the vices attendant on it. A drawing is made of each of these little unfortunates, such as he is at the moment he is found; and beneath are inscribed his name, his age, and the place of his birth, as far as these can be collected. These drawings are preserved in the establishment founded by Count Rumford. When his education is completed, and the youth is of an age to be put out apprentice, his portrait, as

it

it was sketched at his entrance, is shown to him, and he is admonished as to his future conduct in life. The Elector visits these children annually on the day of his festival, and converses with them, enquiring into their capacity and progress: this visit is to them a subject of great emulation and rejoicing.

For four centuries past, the inhabitants of Munich have been actuated by a zeal truly philosophical, and to them this city is indebted for the greater part of the benevolent foundations by which it is distinguished. The most ancient of these is an hospital (l'Hôpital du Saint Esprit), in which the aged and infirm of both sexes, destitute of every other resource, are provided for. Not any kind of indigence exists which the citizens of Munich, without any co-operation on the part of the government, or of the nobility, have not sought to remedy, and which they have not relieved. Accordingly, not only fewer beggars and less misery are to be found there than elsewhere, but also a general expression of happiness and serenity. Joy is much more real, as well as more serene, when a good work has been performed. To administer, in the first place, to the wants of our suffering fellow-creatures, and then to seek the moderate enjoyments within our reach, is to act in conformity to the spirit of the Christian religion; from which all that we see at Munich seems to have emanated.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GREAT outcry is made against the window-duty, as being one of the most obnoxious and unjust taxes which ever were charged. Some say it is almost blasphemy; because it is taxing the very light of heaven, which, above all things, ought to be as free to enjoy as the air we breathe. No doubt but it may appear a great grievance, if we only take this one-sided view of it. But, were we to see it in all its bearings, it would not then appear half so objectionable. What is it, in reality, more than a tax on the house, portioned out or regulated by the quantity of windows? As we must have taxes, I do not see why this is not equally as fair as any other, and much more so than that of "house by the rent."

The most unjustifiable system of taxation is that which does not equally bear on all who have equal means, and where there is no scale made out, for every one to see that he does not pay more than his neighbour. But in the window-tax there is less room to complain of unfairness than in many taxes which are collected. In this case there is a regular scale laid down, that every one can refer to. No one need be imposed on: so many windows, so much money. If it be a small house, there are few windows, and the charge small. If it be a large one, there are more windows, and, very justly, more taxes. It is not the light which is taxed; it is the house, and the windows are selected as the best mode of judging of the value of such property. Not only that, but, by levying it on the windows, no house can be exempt from the tax.

One window is sufficient for a moderate-sized room, and that is big enough for a moderate person. A window more than is sufficient to light a room is a luxury or ornament, which is not absolutely necessary; and those who have it ought not to grumble to pay.

Taxes we must have, to support government; therefore it is of little consequence what is taxed, so long as that which is cannot be wholly disused by any one. For instance, if only bricked buildings were taxed, we should have very few more built; or, if chimneys were, some persons would contrive to do without them: but tax windows, and every one must pay.

The window-tax is no more oppressive on the tenant than the landlord: rents are regulated by the demand for houses. If the window and house tax had never been charged, but the same amount collected on some other article of general use, there is every probability that house-rent would still have been at the same price as it now is. There is no direct tax on wheat, yet we see it rises and falls in the same proportion as other things.

Let people prattle, and bluster, and grumble, as much as they choose, they cannot make the window-duty appear to be any thing else in effect but that of a property-tax on houses; and that upon as fair a principle as almost every other kind of tax.

That part of the assessed taxes, called "house by the rent," is one of the most objectionable and unjust taxes which we have. It is one which comes so direct and so close under the cognizance of every one, that every defect in the collection of it is easily and almost at all times seen. It is one which the present

sent system of management cannot regulate with equal justice to all parties. One person in every district is appointed to be the assessor, or to fix the rate. In one district we find that the maximum is the full rental of the house; in another only three-fourths; and in a third, perhaps only half. The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees the injustice of this, and suggests, as a remedy, that every assessor shall in his district rate all up to their full rental of the house and premises. Let it be attempted, and there will be then just as much dissatisfaction as there is at the present moment. In the first place I would ask, is it reasonable to suppose that any man, who is now employed as an assessor in any district, can ascertain the exact rental or value of every house in his district? In the second place, is it probable that he will make a distinct and minute survey of every house, inside and out? And thirdly, if he do not, is it likely there will be any thing like equal justice?

It may be said, that in this case the value of a place may be known by the rental; for the worth of a thing is what it will fetch, or what it lets for. Here there are still greater difficulties to encounter. How is he to know in all cases what it will fetch? Not by what is paid; because circumstances may induce one man to let ten or twenty pounds a-year lower to one person than to another, owing to a long-standing acquaintance, or the certainty of rent, or a premium being given. Another person may occupy his own house; in this case, who is to be the judge? for it requires great discrimination, and a good knowledge of the value of buildings. A comparison with a house of the same size, or similar one in outward appearance, will not always do; for the internal fittings, conveniences, and the situation, must be taken into account. Then there is the possibility of the assessor being partial to his friends, and a self-interest, perhaps, in being moderate in his assessment on some persons; and, on the contrary, enmity or revenge against others may cause him to be exorbitant. Besides, an increase of business, and an established trade in any line of profession, may cause an increase of rent above the ordinary value of the premises: in such a case, if the rental be the standard, it would be laying a tax on the trade of those only who are the most industrious.

But suppose all these objections are only imaginary,—nothing of the kind happen,—all shall be rated fairly up to the time; the very next week it would be rated unfairly. For there is every day some one person or other adding and improving his property; therefore how is it possible for the assessor to know all the alterations and improvements which may take place? He must depend, and be guided, in a great measure, by the information of the tax-collector. You find, in almost every district, the collector is in some trade or profession. If you deal with him, perhaps he will not see your improvements; if not, probably he may endeavour to raise you higher than what you ought to be. After all, comes the day of appeal: then, if you have a friend in court, it may be well for you; those who have not, may be worse treated. If you possess a good deal of self-confidence, oratory, or a good long purse, you may then succeed much better than those who are comparatively poor, humble, and unassuming. All and every one of these things should be considered.

Every body knows that it is impossible to ascertain the fair rental of all houses and premises on the principle which has hitherto been pursued. Knowing this, and at the same time seeing the impracticability of collecting this tax with equal justice to all parties, it would be wise to take it off; and, if the amount of money cannot be spared, lay an additional charge on the windows. I have never yet heard a rational objection brought against the window-tax, which would not equally apply to every other kind of tax.

Mile-End; THOMAS SINGLE.
March 11, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RECENT DISCOVERIES *made in the* ANCIENT CITY *of* POMPEII.

THE excavations at Pompeii are proceeding slowly; there being but twenty workmen employed, and five waggons. Unfortunately, the ashes which fell in last October have overwhelmed parts that had been cleared; so that it is difficult to walk in the streets of the ancient city. The paintings, and certain other objects of art, are found to be impaired by their exposure to the open air; and it will be necessary to remove them to the Museum, or otherwise lodge them under shelter. Those in the Amphitheatre have, in a great measure, disappeared. A large edifice has been discovered, which the antiquarians

antiquarians call a Pantheon. It forms an oblong square, one of its narrowest sides serving for an entrance. On the ground-plot are three small chambers: the middle one contains niches, wherein have been placed the statues of Tiberius and Livia, dug out of the soil. The arms are wanting; the drapery is beautiful, and the execution elaborate; traces are visible of a red colour on the vestments of Tiberius. His statue appears to have held a lance.

The principal wall is decorated with a painting, in pretty good preservation; it evidently refers to the history of Romulus and Remus, to whom the shepherdess Lupa gave suck; the shepherd, standing by her, is contemplating the children with complacency, while a young she-wolf is couchant by them. In a kind of corridor, leading to the Pantheon, a little wall makes a separation, which appears to have been a vestry, wherein were suspended garments, close to marble tablets, with ciphers marked in the following manner and order: — IIX.IX.X.XL.IIIV.IV.V.VI.III.II.I. Above each tablet is a round hole, wherein are vestiges of hooks or nails of oxydated iron. All the tablets of the building are ornamented with paintings; they are mostly insulated figures, on a ground of dark red, and separated by landscapes, flowers, or other ornaments. One of the small chambers represents hunting-scenes, marine monsters, and various animals.

In front of the building is a court, surrounded by the portico; the bases of the columns are of white marble. They seem to have been just laid down; the columns, however, have not been discovered. In the middle of the court there still remain eight pedestals, which must have supported a small rotunda, as in the Temple of Serapis, at Puzzoli. Close to the entrance, the workmen have discovered a little casket, garnished with bronze, and containing 347 copper medals, 47 of silver, and 1 of gold; as also a silver ring; but the wood of the casket was completely reduced to a coal.

In another house, laid open by the excavations of 1823, a considerable number of wine-vessels (*amphoræ*) have been found; one of which had inscriptions on it, in small characters. A house adjoining had been a soap-manufactory; or, at least, all the articles necessary for the fabrication were found there; as also a heap of chalk, of peculiar whiteness and lustre. And, lastly, a well has been found, a hundred palms in depth, with fresh water, somewhat stimulant, but which has not been yet analysed. X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to my promise, I now send you the conclusion of a poem, entitled "the Imperfection of Human Enjoyments," by the late Rev. T. Moss. JAMES SCOTT.

Feb. 10, 1824.

Thus are the choicest blessings of the world
Imperfect, 'till we rise above the stars;
Where instantaneous all the gall of life
Is chang'd into unmix'd immortal sweets;
Where pleasure is from feculence refin'd,
And sublimated in the heaven of heavens.
Would we then have a foretaste of these joys?
Let us withdraw our thoughts from the poor streams
Of earthly bliss, and fix them upon God,
The fountain of true happiness and peace.
Let virtue be her guide, and let her light
Be as a Shechinah, or eastern star,
To lead us safe through all the labyrinths
That puzzle and perplex us on our road.
Then, whether plac'd on Lybia's parched sands,
Or near inhospitable Caucasus,
A thousand mingled charms, the antepast
Of still more glorious fruits in brighter skies,
Will greet our senses, and refresh our souls;
For innocence is Paradise below,
Where heaven displays a sunshine without clouds,
And Pleasure scatters roses without thorns.
Would we have health, exempt from the rude shocks
And dire erosions of a mind deprav'd?
'Tis the grand gift of Him whose powerful arm
Can bring us to the grave, and raise us up;
Gift of transcendent value! far beyond
Imagination's sums, not to be gain'd
By temperance and exercise alone,
Nor to be purchas'd by Golconda's gems;
But chiefly earn'd by rectitude of soul.
A soul in health feels vigor in old age,
And, like the evergreen, with aspect calm
Mocks at the outrage of assailing snows;
For virtue is a nobler pectoral
Than physic, with its highest claims, can boast;
It will support us when our strength shall fail,
And other comforts lend their aid in vain;
It will dispel the horrors of despair,
Lift us above affliction's angry waves,
And, when arrested by Death's freezing hand,
Will be our only armour of defence,
Our rock of safety, and our tree of life.
Would

Would we have converse that gives no disgust?
Let us, regardless of tumultuous life,
Speak oft to Him whose listening ear receives
The silent language of the pensive heart,
And the mute eloquence of every sigh.

Would we have honour, brighter than the arc
Of gaudy-colour'd Iris, or the sun
Blazing at mid-day? Let it flow from Him
Who in a moment can becloud their charms;
And, when their short-liv'd splendors are extinct,
Can shine on virtue with superior beams.
Would we have riches? Let it be our care
To dig for those that will create no pain,
That wax not old, and suffer not decay;
An interest in the everlasting God;
The deep unfathomable mine! replete
With endless wealth, and blessings infinite;
Portion of him, who long has sought to find
This hidden treasure of his heart's desire,
By actions uniformly great and good.

Would we have friends? Let us seek Him whose smiles
Are truth itself,—whose love is without bounds;
Who if he promise will not disappoint;
Whose wisdom can direct our devious steps;
Whose fulness can supply our deepest wants;
Whose power can shield us from ten thousand ills;
Who can give happiness when other friends
Shall frown, and all creation is our foe.

Would we lay hold on the immortal palm,
And reign victorious o'er a hostile world,
Let us be virtuous, and the prize is gain'd.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of a* JOURNEY *through* NUBIA *and* NORTH ETHIOPIA; *from the* JOURNAL *of* JOSEPH SSENKOWSKY, *a* RUSSIAN TRAVELLER.

ON the 3d of April, 1821, we sailed from Philoë. Splendid moles, majestic colonnades, a great number of temples, the obelisk, relieved by the green palms interspersed among these ancient fabrics, form the most variegated groups on this island, and a panoramic view, contrasted with the black rocks of granite, rising from the Nile behind, which received a beautiful tint from the yellowish buildings of the island. This is the most picturesque place in all Egypt and Nubia, and is peculiar in its kind. But, in proceeding farther on the Nile, the rocks of granite, and hills of sandstone, draw so near the river, that agriculture is confined to its immediate banks. A narrow stripe of land, ornamented by small groups of palm-trees, runs parallel with it, although the trees are neither so high nor so stately as in Egypt. In some places, the banks are entirely covered with blocks of granite; and nothing but the few palm-trees scattered among them, indicates the presence of man. The huts are concealed between the rocks; and, being small, (about five feet high and nine feet wide,) and built of fragments of rock of the same colour as the hills, they are not easily distinguished, even when close by them. The villages have no particular names; but the country consists of a succession of valleys, *(wadi,)* each of which bears its own designation. Steep hills rise from them on both sides, and form fields along the river. The chain on the right bank is called the Arabian, and that on the left the Lybian. Behind them are immense deserts of sand. Sometimes the wind will carry the sand over the hills which border the Nile, cover the cultivated fields, and change them into dreary wastes. In *Wadi Shellial*, and *Wadi Debod*, as far as *Dechmit*, a language is spoken, entirely differing from the Arabic; it begins near *Djebel Silsili*, beyond the cataracts, and is spoken at *Essuan*, and on the islands of *Elephantina* and *Philoë*. The cataracts of *Syene* are called, in the language of the people, *Shellial;* the language itself, *Shelliali;* and the people speaking it, *Shellialee*. The language spoken beyond *Dechmit*, to the other cataracts, and even to the borders of *Darfour* and *Dongola*, is called *Nuba*, and the inhabitants *Berberi* or *Barbara*, which denomination is used by the *Shelleli* as a nick-name. The Nuba language is pleasing to the ear; it has no harsh or guttural sounds; but, on the other hand, it has many that are nasal, peculiar to the African dialects. Most of their words end in *ongo* and *ingo*. In both the *Nuba* and *Shelliali* languages many Arabic words are found.

The *Shellialies*, although very dark, are not entirely black. They are very lean, although of a strong make, malicious, boisterous, lively and quick in their conversation, resembling, in some measure, their noisy cataracts. In *Wadi Debod* is a small temple, only seventy-five feet in length, in very good preservation. In front of it are three *moles*, in one line, which formerly served as entrances through as many walls, which seem to have surrounded the temple. Now the remains of the second wall

wall only are visible. This temple contains, besides the vestibule, seven chambers, of which the central one alone is sculptured. It seems to have been dedicated to Iris; and, its vicinity to *Philoë* convinces me, that it is on the scite of ancient *Parembole*, which was only 16,000 paces from *Syene*. In *Wadi Dechmit*, and *Kartasa*, nine leagues from *Philoë*, the hills on both sides of the Nile become flat and low, and habitations are as scarce and wretched as the vegetable productions. In *Wadi Tapha*, (the ancient *Taphis*), the mountains become again higher; and, after having gradually withdrawn from the banks, they suddenly turn back to the Nile, appearing in the shape of a crescent to the very bed of the river. On this space the ancient city was built, of which two temples alone are left. Here is the first Nubian village, consisting of about twenty huts. For about three leagues, the Nile is so hemmed in by the rocks on both sides, that its breadth does not exceed thirty paces. The bed of the river is covered with granite rocks, some of which rise above the surface. One of the largest of these is called *Darmus*. It contains the ruins of an ancient village, or small fort, built of unburnt tiles, and having walls of some height and thickness. Nubia contains many similar ruins, which are called by the natives *Ebniet-el-Kufera*, (buildings of the infidels.) On the Eastern shore, opposite *Darmus*, other ruins are seen. The appearance of the scenery is wild and picturesque, resembling the cataracts of Syene, with the difference, that vessels may conveniently navigate between the cliffs. This pass is called *Bab-el-Keliawshi*, that is, Gate of the Valley of Keliawshi, which begins here. Beyond it the banks reassume their usual appearance; and stripes of land, from ten to twenty paces wide, appear covered with barley, (some of which had already been cut,) a species of wheat, called *dur;* wolf's beans, and Turkish beans, grew against the steep banks. In *Wadi Keliawshi* is a splendid temple, before which stand two very large *moles*, leading into a spacious yard surrounded by a colonnade, at the end of which is a beautiful sanctuary, surrounded by twelve large columns. The temple contains nine large rooms, ornamented with sculptures. *Keliawshi* (the ancient *Talmis*) is considered one of the most picturesque ruins in Egypt, and is the only one which will allow a comparison with the grand ruins of Thebes. Enormous heaps of stones from the fallen vault, overthrown pillars, capitals of remarkable workmanship, impede the progress through the first yard in grand disorder. Some of the pillars, which have remained, remind the traveller of the six large columns of *Baalbek*. On beholding the immense masses of stone with which this temple was built, we are inclined to believe that it fell through its own weight. The paintings in the sanctuary, though injured in some parts, possess yet all the freshness of their colours; the faces of the gods are blue, those of the priests red, and those of the women yellow. In the first ages of Christianity, this temple being transformed into a church, all the sculptures were covered over with plaster, and painted with the figures of saints. Even to this day the head of a St. John is visible, on the last wall rising in the middle of the temple. A great number of Greek inscriptions, by pious travellers, in the time of Nero and Hadrian, assure us that this temple, probably built during the time of the Ptolemys, had been dedicated to the Sun; which, in some inscriptions, is *Manduli*; in others, *Serapis*. One long inscription is of one *Silko*, who calls himself King of all Æthiopia. He enumerates his campaigns, and tells the Æthiopians, that, if they should revolt again, he will destroy their temples and habitations, cut off the men, and lead the women and children into a severe captivity. Another temple is found in *Keliawshi*, cut in the rock, and divided into two parts. In the space leading to the doors of the temple, which was once adorned by a colonnade, is a piece of sculpture, representing, on a triumphal car, a warrior of extraordinary size storming a fortress. The people appear much smaller, and shepherds are seen flying into the woods, or climbing on rocks. In another part are prisoners with their hands tied behind their backs, who are being beheaded; sacrifices, and other religious rites, are visible at a distance.

Beyond *Wadi Keliawshi* the river again contracts, and is here called *Bab-abuchor*, Gate of the Valley of *Abuchor*, where we spent one night under the open sky. We see here a stone wharf, which seems to indicate the scite of a temple, or some other large place. Now it contains a considerable village, built on the sand which has rendered this spot an unfruitful waste. The flat

Lybian

Lybian hills stretch about a quarter of a league from the shore. In the midst of this sandy valley are a few stripes of land covered with vegetation, and irrigated by the Persian wheel from the Nile. Similar cases are found near many of the Nubian villages; for the greatest part of the country, down to the Nile, is covered with sand. A little above *Abuchor*, the cultivated declivities of the hills along the Nile form the whole of Nubia; the hills approach the river very closely, and form steeps of about sixty feet in height; they are all equally high and flattened down, and have but very few recesses or caves. Trees are scarce; they are confined to a few liburnums, and small groups of palm-trees.

In *Wadi Dandur* we saw a small temple in tolerable preservation; and, at about eight leagues from *Keliawshi*, we came to the village of *Girge*, (probably ancient *Tutzis*), inhabited by *Berbers*. According to the *Itener. Antonini*, the Lybian chain is in this spot about a league from the shore, and contains one of the largest temples in all Egypt and Nubia. The portico, which was likewise cut out of the rock, was formerly adorned by a colonnade of sandstone. Eight gigantic statues, twelve feet high, lean against the rock; but the place is so dilapidated, that only two of the figures can be distinguished. Large entrances lead into the first hall, which is ornamented with a double row of pillars on each side, against which six colossal statues, with the emblems of *Osiris* in their hands, are leaning. They are placed on lofty pedestals, and are twenty-one feet high; but they rather resemble giant-dwarfs than giants. The walls are provided with cavities, each of which contains three idols holding each other's hands. There are seven other apartments, the last of which contains four statues, of ordinary size, in a sitting posture. In the centre of the cavity is the altar. This enormous temple is much injured in all its parts; nevertheless, it contains more statues than any other. The bas-reliefs in it are much worse in their construction than those in any other cavernous temple; the stone, too, in which it is cut, consists of a soft calcareous mass, which is probably the cause of the piercing cold that reigns in its interior. On the other side of the river, opposite *Girge*, are immense ruins of brickwork on the side of the hill, evidently the walls of some large city, probably *Tutzis*, to which this temple formerly belonged. These ruins are called by the natives *Semagura*. Owing to the unskilfulness of our sailors, we lost a mast, and our sail was torn, so that we were obliged to land near *Koshtambe*, where we spent the rest of the day in repairing our damage. Here is a small building, with a door consisting of three stones, of which those of the sides are five feet high; the centre-piece bears the usual emblem of eternity, a winged globe. Numerous ruins, covered with sand, testify the flourishing condition of this place in former times. The Lybian chain is here at a considerable distance from the bank, but all the surface of the interval is encumbered with sand. Only one small spot of cultivated ground is seen at a distance; which, with some hundred palm-trees, supports the inhabitants of this village. This must have been a populous place formerly; in Nubia, the scite of towns cannot be altered; wherever the rocks drew farthest from the Nile, were also the most considerable towns,—which opinion is confirmed by the ruins and traces of temples.

Koshtambe contains 120 inhabitants. The Nubian huts are so low, as to allow of a sitting posture only in them. Both men and women (who, in general, are very handsome,) spend the whole day in the open air, under the weak shade of their trees, pulling wool, or cleaning *dur* or barley, and only at night withdraw to their houses. Their dwellings are surrounded by small circular clay huts, in which they keep their fowls, pigeons, and small stock of corn. Their whole property usually consists of two or three cows, and a pair of oxen; some goats or sheep, which sometimes occupy the same apartment with their master. Those that are rich have sometimes an ass or a camel. The nights are, comparatively, very cold; although, at this period, the barometer never stood below 10°; whilst at noon, in the sun, and without wind, it stood at 42° Reaum. and, with a north-wind, at 35°. The wealthy Nubians wear, in the morning, white, or light blue shirts, which they purchase at *Essuan;* and a shawl thrown over the shoulders, finishes their dress. The boys remain naked till they are twelve years old, a circumstance which is also observable in the ancient Egyptian paintings. The whole dress of the girls consists of a thick leather fringe, five inches wide, called, in Arabic, *racha*, or *cherras;* in Nubian,

bian, *beive;* but, under the age of five or six, they do not even tolerate this encumbrance. Daughters of rich parents have their fringes ornamented with bells and small shells, which are obtained from the Bedouins (*Besharje*), who wander between the Red Sea and the Nile, for dates. The men, in general, wear nothing but a white linen apron, tied on the back. Sometimes their slender bodies are adorned by a woollen shawl, artificially thrown over the shoulders, and forming a fine contrast with their black skins. The features of the Nubians are rather regular; they are very different from the negroes, although many of them have the appearance of monkeys. These people show, unintentionally, in every motion and attitude of the body, a natural nobleness and pride, almost unattainable even by our best artists. A white linen cap, called in Egypt *takee*, covers their head; however, they in general wear their long hair curled, in the shape of a broad frizzled periwig, plaiting it in the centre of the head in thin tresses, which hang down on both sides. They employ for this purpose a very glutinous kind of pomatum, made of a fat species of clay mixed with oil. When melted by the sun, this pomatum diffuses a heavy smell. The tresses are longer with women, hanging down on both sides of the face like fringes. Married women dress like those of Egypt. The cloth they use is generally of a dark brown colour. Poverty clothed in this style, in rags, has a more hideous appearance than usual. All the Nubians, but especially the women, wear under the left shoulder leather purses containing amulets. The objects of luxury are very scanty with both sexes. The women wear bracelets of blue beads round their wrists, and sometimes round their ancles; a copper ring, with some bits of glass, through their nose, and a bead necklace. If one of them can afford two additional rings through the nose, and two large copper ear-drops, she considers herself peculiarly favoured. A woman so richly adorned, going in the morning with a vessel on her head to the Nile, would excite the bitterest envy among her companions. The men wear a smooth copper ring in the left ear. Small pipes, filled with green tobacco, grown by themselves, form their *life*, or the highest sum of happiness known to the indolent nations of the East. Sometimes a cup, and an old coffee-pot, may be met with at the houses of the *Sheich-el-beled*, (mayor of a village,) in which their wives prepare their coffee, which is sometimes given to them by travellers. On such grand occasions the *Kaim-mekama*, (that is, the soldier commanding the village in the name of the pacha,) together with the most intimate friends, are invited, who, dressed out in their shirts, show, in their proud demeanour, the value of such a distinction.

Two leagues beyond *Koshtambe* is the beautiful temple of the ancient town of *Pselcis*, *Pselcha*, or *Pselche*, now called *Dacke*. This truly fine edifice was dedicated to *Taut*, the Mercury of ancient Egypt, which may be traced from the numerous inscriptions on the moles. The bas-reliefs are equally beautiful with those of *Dendera*; though we may trace three epochs in the architecture of this temple, as well as in its ornaments. It may be supposed that the sanctuary was built first, and that the other parts were added subsequently. Two high moles, yet rough in the inside, contain a great number of small apartments, which were probably inhabited by the priests. They formed, subsequently, a refuge for monks, who sought consolation in their sufferings from the sign of the holy cross, which they engraved in them. The temple must have served as a Christian church, which may be supposed from the plaster with which the mythological figures are covered. A wall, four feet high, surrounds the whole edifice.

On the right banks of the Nile, beyond *Dacke*, are seen the ruins of an ancient city, whose walls of unburnt tiles are tolerably thick and high. This place is called *Kubban*, probably the ancient *Metacompso*, situated on the borders of Egypt and Æthiopia. A small Nubian village, with low huts, lies close to these ruins. The Nile, which, from the cataracts of Syene to *Koshtambe*, lies nearly along the meridian, bends here considerably to the south-west. *Wadi-Kosti* has preserved its ancient name of *Koste*, as well as the ruins of the temple which once adorned this city. Another temple, small and uncovered, is found in *Wadi-Muchaarrage*; and, according to the inscription, had been dedicated to *Serapis*.

The walls within are surrounded by a colonnade, but the pillars are without capitals, the building having never been finished; but every thing indicates, that it was an edifice raised by Greeks. They

They understood how to give a charm to the melancholy heaviness of Egyptian architecture, whose principal beauty consists in solidity and size. The southern wall of this temple is fallen down, which imparts to it a picturesque appearance, especially in the dreary waste in which it is situated, and where all vegetation is confined to a crooked palm-tree. Near the bank of the river are the ruins of another edifice. Probably this was the scite of ancient *Hierasycaminos*, or *Sycaminos*. A little farther is the small village of *Bishbe*.

In *Wadi-Medin*, and *Sebua*, and a little farther, the banks assume a different appearance. On the east, the hills of black sand-stone rise close from the shore in pyramidical shapes; whilst, to the west, the rocks are flat, and covered with yellow sand almost to the edge of the river. The vegetation is confined to a narrow green stripe of land, from two to three paces wide, on both sides of the river, and consists of a few liburnum-trees, and shrubs of wolf's-bane habitations there are none. *Sebua* contains the ruins of a temple, which is rather majestic than beautiful. Two rows of sphynxes, before whom are two statues of priests, of nearly the usual size, lead to spacious moles, to which the large doors were fixed leading to the interior of the fabric. Two statues, twelve feet high, which stood near the gate, are overthrown. The wall is ornamented by a row of pilasters, against which colossal statues are leaning. The temple is almost entirely choked up with sand; and, in taking the plan of it, I could only measure the outside of which, tracing the remainder by the rules of symmetry, which, however, was not strictly observed by the Egyptians. Next begins *Wadi-el-Arab*. The banks change again: to the west the hills become more elevated, whilst, in the east, the rocky shore becomes nearly flat; but at a little distance low hills may be seen, covered by the sand of the desert; which, by the prevailing north-west wind, is driven on the opposite chain. This sand, flying over the low hills, falls against the steep eastern shore, where it forms a fine contrast with the dark hills behind. A little farther the country becomes more pleasant; the steep western bank is bordered by a row of liburnum-trees; the eastern bank bears some small palm-trees, and here and there one sees small huts formed of plaited reeds or of mud. There is animation on all sides; the population is numerous, the water-wheels continue their rumbling noise through the whole night, and the number of crocodiles is less.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS *of the* BROTHERS BACHEVILLE *in various* COUNTRIES, *before and after the* UNHAPPY RESTORATION *of the* BOURBONS.

I AM now drawing near the epoch of my proscription. I shall say nothing of the abdication of Napoleon, or the possibility of dislodging the foreign troops from Paris; but something remains to be said of that terrible army which allowed itself to be disbanded without resistance, exhibiting an example of submission to the laws of the country.

This army, which had retired on the other side of the Loire, was nearly 90,000 strong, men of all arms. A great number of the moveable National Guards were as yet under arms; we were capable of making a stout resistance on our own ground for some time; at the end of which, throwing our *materiel* into the mountains of Auvergne and the Cevennes, we might have acted on the offensive. The presence of foreigners would not fail to exasperate the most timid. We were not ignorant of all this, and often regretted that authentic information, respecting matters of fact so important, was not communicated to those in power; or otherwise, that, whatever might be their sentiments, they were disposed to remain in ignorant apathy. We submitted, as public-spirited men disposed to resign our advantages,—not to involve the country in an opposition, disapproved of by the recognised authority. It was disarming and putting ourselves at the discretion of our enemies,—sacrificing our own opinions, and a legitimate desire of vengeance. The sacrifice was great, but it was demanded of us in the name of duty, and we offered it without hesitation.

The separation of these old warriors was properly a political work, but actual observation only could present a just idea of the bitter tears flowing from those by whom we may well think and know it could not be relished. The disbanding would have been no easy task,—foreigners then being masters of France; but the honourable toils of our illustrious band were terminated by the mild eloquence of saying, "This point gained,

gained, will be a great advantage to the country."

I then joined my brother, who had served in this short campaign with his usual courage and ability; and, content to forget the sounding names of glory, the trappings, the glittering grandeur of military costume, the ambition of associating with the great, the mighty of the earth, like self-governed men, we retired to the peaceful state of a quiet life, in our own hearths or fire-sides, which we re-entered Nov. 11, 1815.

On the left bank of the Saone, a few leagues before we arrive at Lyons, on the back of a hill covered with vine-yards, a little town rises like an amphi-theatre, commanding one of the finest prospects that France exhibits. I know persons who have daily enjoyed it for twenty years, with all the genuine emotions of high curiosity, and yet their minute criticism has certainly not re-nounced this opinion, and I suppose it is what will not quickly be done. As to the town, it is ill planned, very indifferently built in general, and the pave-ment consists of sharp-pointed flints, that cannot but be injurious to the feet.

Hence we survey the Saone, covered with a crowd of boats; some conveying southward the wheats of Burgundy, and the timber of La Bresse; others taking northward the olives, soaps, brandies, of Provence, and the cottons of the Levant. Its banks present to view one of the most delightful and picturesque scenes. In its course, it runs through a long range of vast meadows, enriched by a multiplicity of diversified hills and mountains of the fertile Beaujolais, at a certain distance.

In this town, so agreeably situated, Trevoux, the ancient capital of *Les Dombes*, I passed my early youth with my brother, whom I am now doomed to see no more. There, in 1815, after depositing our arms on the altar of our country, we expected after our return to enjoy some repose, till the public service should again call us forth to duty.

I never imagined that I had any resentments to look for on the score of politics. I had, indeed, accompanied Napoleon to the Isle of Elba, and had re-entered France with him; but the Generals Druot and Cambronne had been tried and solemnly acquitted, and I only executed their orders. The idea of persecution never once suggested itself; and, in retiring to my native country, I meant to settle or fix my abode in it for a long time.

My brother felt himself in the same circumstances as when, previous to the 20th of March, to be employed in time of peace was not an object of desire. Both of us had been so long employed in distant warfare, acting our parts in the field or in high-raised battlements, and the laboured mound, that a sort of revolution had rendered our tempers and pursuits dissimilar to what they were. A change in our minds made us particularly to pant for rest,—earnestly, enthusiastically, to desire a little rest,—content with the *modicum* of our half-pay. We had no other cause of regret than what was common to every true-hearted Frenchman,—the presence of foreigners on our natal soil.

Amidst the groupe of relations and friends, to whom our rights and interests were as dear as their own, our situation was far from being disagreeable; when, by an ill starred accident, though an innocent victim, I fell a sacrifice to political spleen of a most despicable kind, and degrading, indeed, to human nature; such, however, as is evinced by persons, who very often, under the pretence of governing, unworthily direct and administer public affairs so as to prove ruinous to the best houses and families, and a calamity to the country at large.

A ministerial ordonnance, counter-signed Feltre, deprived me, in the month of November, not only of my half-pay, but of rights acquired by my preceding services, for having taken part with Napoleon. How odious does such a minister make his character appear on the stage of public opinion! When will the time come when all the people, collectively, in the middle and lower ranks of life, will rise up, as it were by one general impulse, to correct the faults, vices, and crimes, exhibited by certain persons in high life? Is it right for such degraded beings to derogate from the merits of men, who, in an honourable profession, have so exerted themselves as to vindicate the reputation and glory of their country? That with a single stroke of their pen, in a jocose way, they should direct the keenest strokes of malignity against those who, for twenty years successively, have been bravely and fortunately acquiring certain privileges, in a manner, at the sword's point. Is an officer, then, to be dismissed, like a *valet de chambre*, under these circumstances, and from situations which he has well deserved to fill? I well know the censures which those unwise

unwise politicians, the English ministers, have incurred, and might have escaped, had they not used so dishonourably that respectable officer, Sir Robert Wilson. I am giving a just statement of the opinions of all that I have taken the pains to consult; and can record it with truth, that his dismissal was considered an infringement on the privileges of military society; and that in that transaction more attention was paid to the true spite of a party spirit, merely political, than to the authority of the laws, which alone should have given it birth; and, farther, that it was trampling down the very essence of justice,—that it was attacking the English constitution in front,—striking at the foundations,—attempting to turn the operation of principles fixed in the centre of it against itself. What was it but to all mankind marking, branding, or distinguishing, the military genius and character as adapted to a race of men the most abject in the eyes of virtuous citizens,—that of vile mercenaries?

I submitted in silence to the loss of my military rank and property; and malevolence itself, however unsufferably strained, could find no fault with my conduct. I frequently was accustomed to go to Villefranche, where my mother was born, and where I possessed the moiety of a house that I wished to dispose of; to supply, by some means of industry, the loss of my half-pay. It was easy, however, to throw me into the Provost's Court, under some pretext of caballing; and a determination was taken to arrest me, not at Trevoux, but at Villefranche.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS *of the* EMPRESS CATHERINE II. *between the* YEARS 1763 *and* 1768.

THESE letters, the greater part of which are from the pen of this celebrated woman, were addressed to Count Rumjanzow, during the most eventful period of her reign. They display, more than any other document that has come to our knowledge, her real policy and designs. Like Queen Elizabeth, she knew how to select the ablest men for the execution of her great purposes: and like her,—perhaps in a still greater degree,—she understood the secret of captivating their minds and hearts, in order to make them as pliable as she could wish.

Rumjanzow began his military career during the seven-years' war; and possessed the confidence of the successive sovereigns of Russia, Elizabeth Petrowna and Peter III. On the accession of Catherine, however, Rumjanzow, who had been destined to the command of the army against the Danes, was removed for a time; and, imagining that he had fallen into disgrace, he requested permission to retire from the army. But Catherine could not afford losing so valuable an officer, whose merit her quick eye had already taught her to appreciate. She therefore on this occasion wrote the following letter to him:—

Mr. General Rumjanzow; I have received your letter, in which you request your dismissal. I have considered that I must necessarily come to an understanding with you, and open to you my thoughts, of which you seem to be entirely ignorant. You judge of me by the old practice, by which personality ever superseded the qualities and the merit of every individual; and imagine that your preceding favours will now be a reproach to you, and a means for your enemies to strengthen themselves against you. But permit me to tell you, that you know me but little. Come here, if your health permits it; you will be received with all the distinction due to your rank and the services you have rendered to your country. But do not imagine that I wish to keep you, by this letter, in the service against your inclination: I am far from having such a thought. Not only every general of long service, but every Russian nobleman, may dispose at his pleasure of his service and retirement; and, far from wishing to curtail this prerogative, I shall take every opportunity to strengthen it. But this I write only that we may understand each other, and you may clearly see my intention. When, at the time that another was sent in your place, circumstances seemed in confusion, (and indeed were so,) which perhaps induced you to suspect that I entertained mistrust towards you, it must be ascribed to those circumstances, which are now past, and of which not a trace has remained in my mind. Therefore, in expectation of another letter from you, in which you will tell us, whether you wish to fulfil the ardent desire of your whole family to see you, or whether you adhere to the subject of your former letter, I shall remain, in either case, unchangeably your well-affected CATHERINE.

Moscow; Jan. 13, 1763.

Autograph.

Mr. General R.—From your letter of the 31st of January, I see that you hope soon to return here. Seeing your intention

tion from this, I have, in order that you may not think yourself forgotten during your absence from here, this day appointed you to the division of Esthonia; and hope, at the same time, to have the pleasure of seeing you soon. I remain constantly your well-affected

Moscow; CATHERINE.
March 3, 1763.

Autograph.

Count Peter Alexandrowitch,—I send you, with this present, Teplow, with whom I wish you to have a great conversation in Little Russia. CATHERINE.

Nov. 15, 1764.

Ukase to Gen. Rumjanzow.

To your report of 18th of May, I answer, 1. All towns in Little Russia, which have not been granted by express imperial ukases, are to be resumed; but, with respect to those granted by express ukases, a negociation is to be entered into with the noblemen, in order that they may, for a proper indemnity, again return them to the treasury. 2. Since, from the second part of your report, it may be seen, that some of the granted towns only bear the name of such, but are for the most part only vacant spots, you are to institute an enquiry whether it would not be more useful, both in a political and a commercial point of view, to build in appropriated places new and more useful towns, and supply them with every requisite for a comfortable life; otherwise, I entirely agree with your opinion. 3. Respecting the town-house villages granted to noblemen, you will proceed the same as with the towns. 4. I approve of the plan of the town of Gluchow, and expect your report respecting the funds from which it is to be built. I approve of the points of your report. 5. On the establishment of the police. 6. On artists and artisans; respecting the inviting of skilful men for the formation of various plantations. 8. Respecting the examination of the saltpetre, we have commissioned our general of the artillery. 9. Respecting the posts, we approve. 10. Concerning the artillery of the district, we shall for the present delay.

Art. 16 and 17 speak respecting ecclesiastical estates and schools, in the state of which the ecclesiastical commission is to enquire. This document is dated from the 9th of July, 1765, and accompanied by the following autograph letter:—

Count P. Alexandrowitch,—I have delayed sending the ukase to the ecclesiastical commission, mentioned in the 16th point of this day's letter, and wish that you may induce some of the *pans* (noblemen) to present me a petition for a better arrangement of their schools and seminaries; and, if possible, to get also a similar petition either from clergymen or laymen, on the state of the clergy: then we should know where to begin. I have been told by Nicolai Tchetcherin, that even the metropolitan of Kiew would not be averse to such an arrangement, because his revenue from the villages is smaller than that of the late archbishop of Great Russia; and, if he would make up his mind to petition for a clerical constitution, we would grant him very favourable conditions. All this I entrust to your known zeal and ability, and beg you to excuse me for not having answered you before; in future I shall be more industrious, and remain for ever, with particular confidence and kindness,

July 9, 1765. CATHERINE.

The above letters are a specimen of about sixty others; for the most part addressed to the same general, and chiefly relating to the Turkish war, in which he was commander-in-chief.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION *from* LAKE COMO *to the* VALTELINE *and* BELLANO; *by* M. AMORETTI, KEEPER *of the* AMBROSIAN LIBRARY *at* MILAN.

SETTING out from the Cadenabia, an inn on the banks of Lake Como, the author proceeds to Menagio, where he notices and records an event that had just occurred, the discovery of an earth proper for the fabrication of porcelain. From Menagio he repairs to Gaëtta, (Cajeta,) where the land is enriched with veins of ferruginous metal. From Gaëtta he passes on to Rezzonico, (Rhœtionicum,) which has easily preserved the memory of the ancient Rhetu, and the name of a great family, in the times succeeding. He then ascends a rising ground, to view, in the church of Cremia, a St. Michael, by Paul Veronese, regarded as a descriptive picture, and an excellent specimen of his art. Below this village appear the ruins of the castle of Musso, which are pointed out to notice as having given occasion to national events in the Italian history. It had three rows of fortified works, with a perpendicular fossé cut in the rock, and was originally constructed by Trivulzi, a celebrated commander in the service of Louis XII. and Francis I. From the account given, it must have been a place of considerable strength, as J. J. de Medici therein resisted all attempts to dislodge him; and was not only the defender of his family and property, but he subjected his neighbouring enemies, and became the terror of the Sforzas. In fact, he conquered a great part of the riparian districts (bordered

with waters and woods,) of the lake, and of the Valteline; and, when he gave peace to Lombardy, it was on condition of paying him an impost of 35,000 sequins, or 420,000 francs, and of ceding Lecco, Marignau, and all that he had conquered on the lake, and in the Valteline.

At Dungo, near Musso, are iron-mines, from which advantages accrue, as the iron is manifestly good, and would be of the first quality, were it not mixed with copper. From Dungo the next step is to Gravedona, a beautiful village, sheltered by a mountain from the north winds, and fronting the greatest breadth of the lake. Here the traveller stops to admire a magnificent palace erected by Cardinal Ptolemeo Gallio, lord of this canton. The old church has been abandoned, as the waters of the lake have risen to a level with it. In the parish, and the surrounding districts, are water-mills for sawing, manufactories of silk-spinning, and houses for refining salt; the products are exported to the Grisons. In the neighbourhood is the village of Verscio, (Verselio,) the inhabitants of which erected to Pliny the younger, their fellow-countryman, a funeral monument, which is now to be seen in the Rossi palace at Milan.

Chiavenna, which is at a little distance, forms the frontier of the country of the Grisons. To repair to Coire, the capital of the canton of the Grisons, the traveller must cross the high mountain of Splugen, and from thence he may advance into Germany, by passing through Pleurs or Pluro. Here is yet contemplated, with terror, the dreadful downfal of the mountain which overwhelmed this unfortunate country in 1618. Here is found the stony substance, ollaris, which is cut and framed into vessels for culinary purposes. Near it are the acidulous mineral waters of St. Maurice, and also the efflux of the Adda, which falls into the Lario, after passing through the Valteline in a course of twenty-five leagues.

Arrived at the frontiers of the Valteline, the first object is Bormio, the chief place of a canton; it lies in a narrow valley, the entrance to which was formerly defended by a high wall with a gate, the vestiges of which are yet visible.

About half a league from Bormio, on the declivity of Mount Blaglio, are thermal waters, formerly celebrated by Cassiodorus, secretary to King Theodorick; they are sulphureous, and much frequented by invalids from the Valteline and the Grisons.

Near the valley of Bormio is that called Engadine, where the Romance language is still spoken and written, that is, the idiom which certain Roman legions, stationed in the canton, transmitted to their descendants, and which has been preserved for twenty centuries therein; traces of it remain in the Frioul, and in certain districts of Spain.

Keeping along the banks of the lake of Como, we pass through the plain of Colico, then through Doro, (Doris,) Corenno, (Corinthos,) to Dervos, (Delphos,) where the lake is very deep. We then coast along the sides of a gulph which are well cultivated; here we find Bellano, a large trading town, with considerable manufactures of silk spinning.

From Bellano we enter into the Valsassina, an ancient domain of the Torriani, who came to aid the Milanese against Barbarossa. They held possession of the district for a long time, but at length were driven from it by the Visconti, their enemies; and, in general, were destroyed, or perished miserably. The plain of Valsassina was formerly a lake. It contains, at present, a furnace on the Swedish plan, or iron foundry, there being quarries in the vicinity from which it is extracted. The Valsassina is not well cultivated, as the inhabitants are mostly miners. Tobacco was formerly planted in it, but this is now nearly given up.

At Bellano, the traveller will divert his steps to see the Orrido, an object, the whole of which deserves his attention; a precipice, where the river Pisverna falls from a height of 200 feet; and, at the bottom, has scooped out a tortuous channel, by which it passes into the lake. It appears to more advantage on passing the river, over a very high bridge constructed with iron chains; it is narrow, and trembles in the passage. Here is an ascent, by a very narrow staircase cut in the rock, to a balcony, where the interior of the cavern which the water falls into may be best observed.

The canton furnishes various kinds of marble, lumachelli, occhiadina, so named, as consisting of globules which have the appearance of eyes; also the bindellino, or striped black, white, &c. In the village of Varenna are not a few marble work-shops. This village retains a natural warmth, from its situation

tion, so that aloes grow wild among the rocks, and olive plantations thrive in it. Above Varenna are two very lofty mountains, to the north of which is a glacier.

From this glacier proceeds the Milky River, so called from the frothy nature of its waves. The water is uncommonly cold, and springs up from a cavern, bounding to the distance of 1000 feet round about.

A narrative is told here of some curious individuals that, in 1585, entered the cavern, penetrating to the distance of two leagues within it. For three days they remained, lost and bewildered, in the winding maze; and, when they came out on the fourth day, they were so exhausted, that they only survived three days longer. A curious singularity attends this river; it begins running in the month of March; and, as the weather gets warmer, the water turns colder: it dries up, in autumn, and remains dry through the winter.

Not far from the Milky River is the little village of Capuanna, where Count Serbelloni has a beautiful country house. A number of fine cascades are formed here by a rivulet. Boldoni conceives, that Pliny the younger had his residence here. The banks of the lake, on this side, are very steep. In the little town of Mandello appears the superb palace of Airoldi, the grandest on the borders of the Lario, next to Gravedona.

Lecco is a pretty large town, and situated at the efflux of the Adda, by the eastern branch of the lake. Here a double canal, drawn from the lake, gives motion to 120 engines for foundaries, wire drawing, oil presses, silk spinning, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXXII.

Alasco, a Tragedy; by M. A. Shee, esq. R.A.

IF there is one circumstance which, more than any other, illustrates the unrivalled genius of Shakspeare, it is, perhaps, his uniform success in that exalted department of poetry which so few of his countrymen, either before or since his time, have essayed with advantage,—the composition of tragedy. Every period of our literature abounds with specimens of excellent comedy; but, in contemplating the number of candidates for the honours of the tragic muse, and considering to how few of her votaries she has shown herself propitious, we cannot refrain from exclaiming, *quantula portio!* Otway, Southern, and Addison, it is true, still keep possession of the stage; but, as for the countless host of other writers who have wooed the smiles of Melpomene, and many of them in their own day with good approbation, their elaborate efforts are consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, buried in oblivion, or known only as closet plays.* In the present day, the dearth of tragic talent has been peculiarly conspicuous; and the majority of those who have aspired to the reputation of it have failed to obtain even an ephemeral triumph, while the productions of their few more fortunate brethren have, generally speaking, been allowed to strut their little hour upon the stage, and have then been heard no more. With the exception of Coleridge's "Remorse," Maturin's "Bertram," and Haines's "Conscience," and "Durazzo," the melo-drames and mono-drames put forth of late years to the public, under the name of tragedies, have no more just claim to the title, than Dr. Southey's Joan of Arc to that of epic, which its modest and erudite author so facetiously prefixed to it.

After having so long had reason to lament the want of originality and talent in this walk of poetry, it is truly gratifying to meet with such a drama as Alasco, the merits of which fully vindicate its right to the appellation of a tragedy, and redeem us from the hopelessness we had begun to feel of again seeing the "gorgeous nymph in sceptered pall, come sweeping by." We deeply regret the official suppression by which Mr. Shee has been precluded from benefiting the stage by his labours; but, fortunately, the portion which yet remains to us of the freedom of the press has power to prevent the total extinction of talent; and it is some consolation to reflect, that, if this gentleman's tragedy has not been allowed to afford an opportunity for the development of histrionic talent, it will, at least, form a valuable addition to our fund of dramatic literature.

The materials of the story are remarkably

* Some of our readers will perhaps be surprised at our not including the names of Moore and Lillo; but, in a poetical sense, we do not conceive that such domestic dramas as "George Barnwell," or the "Gamester," can be dignified with the title of tragedies.

markably simple: Alasco, the hero of the piece, a young Polish nobleman, has been brought up by Colonel Walsingham, an Englishman in the Prussian service, and the early friend of Alasco's father, who, falling in battle by the side of Walsingham, had bequeathed his son to the care of the latter. Alasco has been intended by the colonel for the husband of his daughter Amantha; but Hohendahl, the governor of the province, having succeeded in persuading Walsingham that his proposed son-in-law is connected with the Polish insurgents, the Englishman is induced, by his rigid ideas of loyalty, to renounce his previous intention, and to favour the suit of Hohendahl. On this resolution being announced to Alasco, he informs Walsingham that Amantha is already his wife, having been privately married to him in the presence of Friar Jerome, her maternal uncle, at the death-bed request of her mother. Enraged at the unexpected success of his rival, Hohendahl contrives, by a forged letter, to get Amantha into his power, and procures an ambush to be laid for her father; but the latter is rescued from assassination by the sudden appearance of Alasco and his friend Conrad, one of the principal leaders of the insurgents, who has just succeeded in engaging Alasco to espouse their cause. On learning from Walsingham that Amantha is in the power of the baron, Alasco immediately avails himself of the assistance of his partisans to make an attack upon the castle of Hohendahl, just in time to save his wife from the lawless violence of the governor. In the beginning, the assault is successful, and Hohendahl is killed in combat with Alasco; but Walsingham, arriving with a reinforcement, turns the fate of the day; the insurgents are routed, and Alasco surrenders himself to his father-in-law, who, in pursuance of what he deems an imperative duty, gives him up to the military authorities. They sentence him to death, regardless of the intercession of Walsingham, who determines on an appeal to the king as a last resource. Maliuski, an apostate leader of the insurgents, fearing the success of this appeal, resolves on murdering Alasco in his sleep, but is baffled in his attempt and killed by Conrad, who is about to secure the escape of his friend, when the voice of Amantha is heard calling on her husband. Alasco refuses to quit her, even to preserve his life; in the midst of their interview, he is summoned to execution, and is separated from his unhappy wife. On hearing a shout without, which she considers as announcing the completion of her husband's doom, she stabs herself. She has scarcely perpetrated the fatal deed, when Walsingham rushes in, accompanied by Alasco and others, to inform his daughter of his application to the king for pardon having succeeded. The intelligence arrives too late; she dies in the arms of Alasco, who, overwhelmed with grief and despair, kills himself upon the body of Amantha.

It will be evident, from this brief outline of the plot, that many excellent opportunities are afforded for producing a powerful effect, and of these the author has availed himself with great skill and judgment. A fastidious critic might, perhaps, object, that the tone of the principal personages partakes too much of romance; that Walsingham's loyalty is unreasonable, and Alasco's neglect of self-preservation extravagant. But such a mode of judging would serve to condemn some of the noblest productions of Shakspeare himself. The legitimate sources of tragedy are to be sought in the sublime of human character. Mr. Shee's characters are poetical, but not unnatural, creations; the qualities attributed to them are of rare occurrence, it is true, but they are such as history sufficiently demonstrates to be neither impossible nor improbable. They are essentially tragic, and are never for a moment confounded with the revolting monstrosities of melodrama, so happily described by the witty author of the *Métromanie*.

> "Des caractères romanesques,
> Des incidens miraculeux,
> Des vertus toujours gigantesques,
> Un fond d'intrigue fabuleux."

Alasco likewise possesses another great advantage over most of its contemporaries; it is, what indeed every dramatic piece ought to be, a drama of action. It abounds with forcible incidents and striking situations, and thus the interest is kept up to the termination. We are never detained by those long and irrelevant attempts at display, which, however beautiful they may often be, considered merely as poetry, have little or no reference to the progress of the action, and frequently render a modern play so decidedly undramatic, that the reader would suffer little loss, if,

if, instead of perusing it as a whole, he were to read it by detached passages taken at random. Every dramatic author should bear in mind, that his piece is intended to be acted as well as read; and if, like a certain celebrated writer, he should profess a consciousness of his works being unfit for stage representation, let him renounce any claim to the title of dramatist, which, in such a case, is a palpable misnomer. We have also to congratulate the author o Alasco on his having shunned that mono-dramatic system of composition which has more or less infected all the play-wrights of the day. Not contented with writing characters with a view to particular actors, they generally so construct their personages, that, with the exception of one or two at the most, the make-weight nature of the others renders them "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable," and "their prattle tedious" to the audience; and thus, in order to enable some favourite performer to monopolise public applause, the best interests of dramatic literature are unhesitatingly sacrificed. Mr. Shee has entirely avoided this pernicious practice; every one of the principal characters, in his play, possesses an individual interest, which could not be lessened without injury to the effect of the whole piece.

In the dialogue, although it is generally forcible and characteristic, there is sometimes too much prolixity, particularly in the more active scenes. When the mind is strongly excited by curiosity or sympathy, inferences and digressions in the speakers create a very unpalatable suspense; even a too abrupt statement of facts must be considered as far preferable. With respect to the language and style, they evince much, both of poetical feeling and expression; but there is, occasionally, a tameness, approaching to common-place, in the diction, and a considerable harshness in the structure of the blank-verse, which we are convinced, in a man of Mr. Shee's powers, more practice in dramatic composition would effectually correct.

The difficulty of selecting extracts from a tragedy, which will, without the context, convey any just idea of its merits, and yet not exceed the limits to which we are necessarily restricted, induces us to decline giving any quotations from Alasco. This is, however, of the less consequence, as the interest which its exclusion from the stage has created for it, will probably place it in the hands of most of our readers. Mr. Shee's preface contains a manly, explicit, and satisfactory, statement of all the circumstances connected with this singular affair, which will, we trust, set altogether at rest the activity of conjecture on this subject. We know that the malignity of rumour has gone so far, as to attribute the suppression of the piece to a collusion between the author and the examiner, in the expectation that, under such circumstances, the copy-right might prove more profitable than the representation; but, independently of the extreme improbability of so charitable a surmise, the plain-speaking adopted by the author in regard to Mr. Colman, must satisfy the most sceptical on this head. A contemporary of ours has discovered, that its rejection is out of compliment to the Emperor Alexander, because the tragedy recommends a revolt of his Polish subjects! *Credat Judæus.* Besides that we do not suspect Mr. Colman to be of such importance as to have been taken into the pay of the Holy Alliance, we think the autocrat not very likely to dread an insurrection of the Poles from the enacting of a play at Covent Garden. We moreover acquit both him and his monarchical coadjutors, of taking any great interest in those studies which "soften men's manners, and do not suffer them to be brutal." The freedom of Poland is not likely, we fear, to be the result of any dramatic effusion. "*Non tali auxilio, non defensoribus istis, tempus eget.*"

In our opinion, Mr. Colman has been actuated in this injudicious proceeding solely by a wish to display his newly-acquired authority, and a disposition to curry favour with the powers that be, by a testimony of ultra-zeal, indicative of his readiness to serve them in any way they may require of him, "for a consideration." The policy of the proceeding is manifest, from the increased circulation which will necessarily be given to those passages in the play, regarded by the examiner as objectionable. Meanwhile we are happy to perceive, that the interest taken by the public in his production is likely to compensate Mr. Shee for the injury he has sustained; and we hope that he will not be led, by a single disappointment, to discontinue the cultivation of a talent for which there is at present so wide a field, and which he appears to possess in such a high degree.

EVIDENCE

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ARTIZANS AND MACHINERY.

[Two of the most important questions, connected with British interests, which ever, perhaps, claimed public notice, are now in course of enquiry and discussion. One relates to the Combination Laws, by which the price of labour is reduced to a minimum; and the other to the Exportation of Machinery, which it is proposed to set free. To enlighten the public at large on the subject, we have considered it our duty to introduce an abstract of the evidence. It is unavoidably of considerable length; but we err in our judgment if it do not prove, in various senses, the most interesting article which, for a great length of time, has been submitted to the public. We shall proceed through the evidence, in like manner, in future Numbers, and conclude it with the Report of the Committee.]

Mr. John Martineau.

HAVE you, in the course of your business, received orders for tools and machines from abroad? — Frequently.

Have you executed those orders?—That has depended upon the description of machine ordered: whenever they have come under the description of machines prohibited by Act of Parliament, I have refused to execute them.

Why have you refused to execute them?—Because it would be necessary to enter them under false names, in order to deceive the officers of the Customs.

Could you have exported them by entering them under another name, if your scruples of violating the law had been satisfied?—Certainly; it would have been utterly impossible for the officers of the Customs to detect the nature of the machine when it was sent away in parts.

Have not some manufactories been established in foreign countries, for the purpose of making machines and tools which the laws forbid you to export?—Many manufactories have lately been established, and more particularly in France; and no doubt one of their objects was to manufacture those machines, the exportation of which from this country is prohibited; but they likewise manufacture various machines which are not prohibited to be exported from this country.

Are not those manufactories, or many of them, conducted by Englishmen?—I believe almost entirely; the three principal manufactories at Paris are conducted by Englishmen, viz. the works at Charenton, by Mr. Manby; those at Chaillot, by Mr. Edwards; and a third, by a Mr. Steele.

In the event of the laws remaining as they now are, would foreign nations in Europe soon be able to supply themselves, and America also, with that machinery and those tools which our laws prohibit the exportation of?—Certainly, if the laws remain unrepealed and strictly adhered to, that must necessarily be the case.

Do you think that, if the trade was free, English engineers would supply the greater part of the world with tools and machinery?—I have no doubt but that they would.

Consequently, we deprive our own countrymen of that profitable branch of manufacture, and give it to foreign countries?—Certainly.

The alteration of the law would give to our country that branch of trade?—I think, to a very great extent, it would.

Do you know whether there are many artizans go abroad?—Certainly.

What is the greatest number you have known at any one manufactory on the Continent?—I am informed, at Chaillot there are about 500 English workmen at the present time.

What kind of workmen is it that are generally enticed to go abroad?—They invariably entice the best workmen: a considerable risk and expense is incurred in getting workmen over from this country, and, added to this, a large bribe is necessary; so that it would not be worth while to incur all this risk and expense for the sake of obtaining inferior workmen.

Have you any fear that the country would suffer by the rivalry of other countries, if perfect freedom was given to the artizans to go abroad?—I am satisfied that it would not suffer, for the reason I have already given, viz. the inferior workmen going instead of the superior.

What is your opinion of the effect of the law against the combination of workmen, so far as it prohibits them from combining to raise their wages, to regulate them, or to regulate their hours of

of working?—I have formed my opinion, not on experience of my own, because our class of workmen are not liable to enter into those combinations; they are paid according to their quality; a good workman receives in proportion higher wages than an inferior one, which renders it impossible that combinations can take place with us; but I have formed a very decided opinion upon the effect of the Combination Laws, which I have been enabled to do from having studied the habits and dispositions of the working classes; and I am certainly of opinion, that, instead of producing the effect intended, they act in a diametrically opposite way, and that they form, in fact, a bond of union among the workmen.

When skill and time are combined, or when pay is according to the skill employed, and the time employed; in that class of workmen there are seldom combinations?—None can take place.

Would not the effect of removing the laws be, that from time to time the wages would rise and fall according to the circumstances of demand and supply, and that by that means the evils which are now found to rise from combinations would cease?—I am decidedly of that opinion.

Do not the masters frequently combine, and thereby compel the men to do so in their own defence?—It is a circumstance of almost daily notoriety; indeed it becomes a subject frequently of public advertisement, in which meetings of masters are called expressly to regulate the wages and the time of working of their men.

Do you think the Combination Laws tend to disturb the harmony which should subsist between the workmen and their employers?—I am confident that such is the case; it is a constant source of disagreement between the workmen and the masters.

Do the men generally succeed in their demands?—Most commonly.

Do you know of instances of the masters combining and fixing the rates of wages, beyond which they will not give?—That it is a matter of daily notoriety.

Are you able to state what is the general success of that?—That must depend upon the demand that exists for the particular article of manufacture: if there is a brisk demand, the men succeed; if there is no demand, the masters succeed.

What evil do you apprehend from the repeal of the Combination Laws?—I apprehend no evil whatsoever: on the contrary, I think that, in the course of time, all the evils that the Combination Laws have brought on would be done away with, and the effect produced by them has been so very injurious, that it would also require the greatest care and management on the part of the masters to do away with the bad feeling excited by them.

Do you think that, if the Combination Laws were all repealed, there would be no combination among workmen against their masters?—I should not go to the extent of saying that: I think a repeal of them would have a tendency to prevent combination, but it would be going too far to say it would prevent it altogether.

In the event of combination, would it not be a much more difficult thing for the masters to overcome the workmen, than under the present laws; would they not be always at the mercy of the men?—I think not: I think those combinations are generally brought about by the mismanagement of the masters themselves.

Mr. Alexander Galloway.

Have you, in the course of your business, received orders for tools and machines from abroad?—Considerable orders.

Have you executed them?—In some instances, and in others I have been prevented because of the articles ordered being by law prohibited.

Is not the amount of labour on machinery more in proportion than the labour on most other articles of our export?—I think considerably more; in many cases, in our coarse works or most bulky, we generally reckon that three fifths of the price of every machine is in fact for journeyman's wages, while two-fifths are left to stand up for the purchase of the material, for the use of tools and utensils, and also for profit; but, in the finer works, we consider the wages to be seven-tenths of the price of every article.

Has such machinery, as you have declined taking orders for, been made in foreign parts?—A considerable quantity: I received an order for making a number of hydro-mechanical presses for France, and, upon enquiry at the Custom-house, I was told that they would not be permitted to go, because they were susceptible of being used in the woollen and cloth manufactories of Great

Great Britain: the same reasoning would have prohibited the hatchet, or the hammer, or the saw; they are all capable of being used in such manufactories. But several foreigners have very properly said, "You must, Mr. Galloway, if you make the machines, ship them; we will not take the responsibility of getting them out of England." It will appear to the Committee, that it cannot be worth the attention of any engineer to receive an extensive order, and then to run any hazard of having it left upon his hands by the prohibitory laws, and on that ground many valuable orders have been refused. Machines have been exported from remote parts of the country, where the article has never appeared before at their Custom-houses, while in the metropolis it has been prohibited. I received a considerable order for flatting-mills, and also for the rollers only; I found it impossible to get them out, and therefore refused such valuable order.

Has not the effect of the laws been to force France and other countries to establish the manufactories to make those articles that might have been made by the people of England?—They have no alternative but to create for themselves what we denied them.

Are you able to state what particular manufactories have been established abroad, in consequence of the demand for machinery since the peace?—I, in fact, know very little what was done previously to 1818, because I never visited France till that year, when I was introduced with great readiness into all the French manufactories: I stated who and what I was, and that I did not wish to enter their manufactories surreptitiously; I always received the most liberal introductions; there never appeared to be the least concealment, either by the machine users or the machine makers of France towards me: they showed me every thing. At that time I visited not less than twenty or thirty manufactories that were employed on machines of various classes; and I there saw in 1818 many of the very articles making that I had refused to make in 1816, in consequence of the prohibition, and made by the very individuals who had applied to me: they had no alternative; they were obliged either to do without the machines, or create a manufactory for their fabrication. They said, "Here are similar machines to those we wanted you to make; you will laugh at them, we have no doubt, from the rough way in which they are made: that is our No. 1, that our No. 2, and so on: we have gone on improving;" and I saw they had.

In your opinion, if these laws had not existed, would any such manufactory have been established in France?—I am perfectly persuaded that there would not, and for this plain reason, that their machines were much inferior, and much more expensive, than they could have been made here. In October last I again visited France: I was anxious to see the public exposition in the Louvre, and to learn what progress they had really made, and that of course brought me into contact with a considerable quantity of French products, which I carefully examined, and could not help being struck with the great advantages of such an exhibition to manufacturing knowledge and industry. This brought me in contact with many French manufacturers.

Is it your opinion, that the effect of the laws against the exportation of British machinery, has been to produce a perfection in those branches in France?—I think the operation of those laws has made France a perfect mechanical rival to us, and that we owe that rivalry totally to the existence of those laws.

Supposing that the best machinery for cotton or silk we could make in this country, had been permitted by law to be sent to France, would they or would they not have had greater facility in manufacturing that article than they have now, when they are obliged to make use of a machine which, in many instances, is inferior to what could be made in this country?—I have seen a considerable number of cotton machines in France, and I am quite sure that all I have seen have been literally copied from English machines, and that I have actually seen English machines at work, though prohibited by law; and, in fact, in Paris several makers of such machines, and particularly a Monsieur Callas, a very able engineer, who is a considerable maker of cotton-machines; and I never saw more complete machines, both in their mechanical construction and in the order and style of their workmanship, than he makes. There is one thing which is manifestly true, that, if they had been freely supplied with English machinery, they perhaps, as to quantity, would have been in a condition to spin more cotton than they are at this moment in a condition of doing, but then they would not

have been able to have made a tenth of what they can now do, nor half so well. Nothing that we are capable now of doing can possibly prevent France, if she only does what she has done in the last five years, from being as successful a rival in that department as we need fear. I should say, if I was a German or an American, it would be a matter of perfect indifference to me, if I wanted a cotton-machine, whether I bought it at Paris or Manchester, except as to its price; because they are as well made in France as we are in the habit of making such machines.

Do you understand, from the communications you have, that there are manufactories to any great extent in any other country?—Yes, I understand they are very considerable in many parts of Germany, and in Russia; indeed I have much reason to say so, because I supplied a considerable quantity of permitted machinery to Russia, and the prohibited part they have since made for themselves; for Monday brought a communication to me, where I had formerly given an estimate of 12,000*l.* for some machinery, which they have since manufactured themselves.

Are not the manufactures of machinery in France conducted by Englishmen?—A great many of the most considerable manufactories in the neighbourhood of France are conducted by Englishmen: at Chaillot, at Charenton, and several on the banks of the Seine, where from 1000 to 1200 engineers are employed; and I have no doubt that in Paris alone there is from 3000 to 4000 working engineers.

You have said that, in your opinion, if the law now existing were repealed, England would supply a great part of the world with machinery; will you state to the Committee, why England would, in your opinion, have that preference over other places?—Chiefly because I consider that we can make better machines, and certainly at a less price than they can be made in any other country; and the reasons are these: first, that most of the raw commodities of which machines are constructed are cheaper in England; secondly, our coals are less expensive, and we possess many facilities, in machinery and tools for machine-making, from a combination of other circumstances, which is not anywhere else but in this country possessed.

Of your own knowledge, might many individuals, who of late years were unable to obtain work in times of difficulty, have been employed, if you and other engineers had been allowed to receive orders for articles to go abroad?—I think in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, and perhaps some part of 1820, the slackest periods that I remember in our line, if we had only received the orders that I myself know of, the engineers of London would have been able to have employed at least five or six hundred, or perhaps a thousand, workmen, who were out of employ during those periods, and thereby thrown into a state of positive temptation to leave the country.

Do you speak as to the country generally?—No, in London only; there may be, of all classes, perhaps two or three hundred master engineers in the metropolis and its vicinity; but, among engineers whom I particularly associate with, all the men who were out of employ at that time in London could have been well employed, if we had been allowed to execute those foreign orders that were prohibited by that Act; and, as we could not employ them on home-orders, we threw the men into a condition to be tempted to leave the country: many of whom emigrated at those periods.

Cannot specifications or descriptions of every new machine, with drawings and models, be easily obtained in this country by any foreigner?—With the greatest facility: for instance, with all our patents there are regular drawings obliged to be made; any man who will go to the expense of paying for them will get them; and in many instances we have specifications, where they may gain possession of them for a couple of shillings; drawings may be obtained, to almost any extent, by those who will pay for them.

You are a member of the Society of the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences?—I am.

Are you not aware, that they publish annually a volume, containing every discovery of importance that they can possibly include in their volume?—Certainly; that is the chief object of their labour.

Does not that contain drawings and descriptions, that would enable an English workmen abroad to make the very articles which are there detailed?—Certainly; they are specifically made for the purpose of directing a workman in any country; even a man who does not understand

understand a word of English would be able to fabricate those machines from the drawings.

Then the publications of that society, and every other tending to extend science, are in contradiction to those laws to which the questions refer?—They give foreigners all the advantage of our own knowledge, and give them the means of fabricating all which we know with as much readiness as any native of this country can possess; and, in many instances, patent machines are known sooner in France than they are in this country.

You are acquainted with M. Dupin?—I am: he is a most able man, and possesses great mechanical knowledge.

Are you not aware that he had every facility afforded him by the government in going over our naval and military arsenals?—Yes; and some gentlemen from Holland, and different parts of the Continent, had the same facilities.

Are you not aware that he has published plans of every description of machinery used in those naval and military arsenals?—He has, in fact, applied to me for drawings.

Did your foreman go to Russia?—Yes, he did; with many other English workmen.

Are you aware of any number of artizans, which were enticed to Russia at that time?—A considerable number.

Are there any impediments, to any extent, to the exportation of machinery to South America?—I believe not: I believe I have sent more than any other individual in London.

Then, if the laws now existing were repealed, why should there be more facility in the exportation to South America than at present?—I take especial care never to manufacture machinery that I cannot with some certainty send; therefore the exportations that have taken place have not been regulated by the wants of the people so much as by what I was enabled to send. If certain orders had been sent for France, I should not have executed them; but, if I had found they were going to South America, I should have gone a little further. We have been obliged to speculate in that way: for example, I have an order for a copper-mill at this time, which will consist of flatting-mill rolls, &c. and I know it would be of no use to take it in hand, if it was for France or North America; because I know it would be stopped by our Custom-house officers.

You state that, if the laws were repealed, we should supply the whole world with machinery?—I think so: the reason is, because no country can do it half so well, all circumstances considered.

If you sell a machine to a person abroad, do you conceive you have the power of sending your own men to put it up, without rendering yourself liable to the laws for enticing citizens out of the country?—I am afraid we are; we have been obliged to resort to it, but with great caution and dread: for instance, as to the fixing of steam-engines, I have no doubt that our men, if it was generally known they were going on such an errand, would be stopped; and that, unless they are sent to fix such engines, in a foreign country they would be useless; and, because they could not be put together, we should not be paid. I am making some steam-engines for the Continent, the contractors for which say they will not pay me until they are put up, and set to work: now into what a painful situation should I be put, if my men were prevented going to fix my engines! they must either remain useless there, or be sent back again, with all the expenses incurred by an useless transit.

Are not artizans enticed out of the country by foreigners and by Englishmen?—There have been a considerable number, in the last six or seven years, enticed both by foreigners and English residing in foreign countries.

How do they get out of the country?—The most prudent of them have generally said they had some business, and wished to go into the country to see their friends: they have got leave of absence for a few days, and we heard no more of them till we were informed they had quitted the country. My foreman, whom I took when a youth, and for whom I even sustained an action under the 5th of Elizabeth, for employing him because he had not been legally apprenticed, was induced to go to Russia; and, after coming down to my country-house on the Sunday, and asking permission to go and see his friends in Yorkshire, he not only had engaged then to go to Russia, but induced several of my men to go with him.

Under what denomination are they entered at the Custom-house?—It is impossible for me to say: they call themselves labourers or farmers; there is no difficulty in thus evading the law.

Then the law is merely vexatious; it does not, in fact, prevent their going?—I have

I have never found a single instance in which any man was prevented going, unless information had been previously received, by his own want of taciturnity, and lodged with the proper authorities.

Have you any fears that the country would suffer by the rivalry of other countries, if perfect freedom was given to the artizans to go and return?—I am perfectly persuaded that if the Act for the prohibition of machinery was repealed, there would be hardly an instance of a man being induced to leave this country; nor should I be afraid of the mechanical exertions of any country while we have scope for our talent and industry.

What is your opinion of the effect of the laws against the combination of workmen, so far as they prohibit their combining to raise their wages, to regulate them, or to regulate their hours of working?—I have always found, that in those employments where the wages were uniform, and the same in amount, and where an *inferior* and *idle* man was paid the same compensation as the *superior* and *industrious*, there have always been combinations among those men. Now, in all those trades where the men have made their own individual engagements, we never see any thing like combinations; and previous to the Act for the repeal of the 5th of Elizabeth, which took place in the year 1814, combinations were much more frequent than they are now; and, while that law was in existence, every trade was subject to its most mischievous provisions; but after its repeal, when a man was allowed to work at any employment, whether he had served one, two, or three, years, or not at all, that broke the neck of all combinations, because then the excluding party were so overwhelmed by new men, that we could do without them; but that which has struck most effectually at the root of all combination among workmen, is to pay every man according to his merit, and to allow him to make his own agreement with his employer.

What, in your opinion, is the effect of the Combination Laws now existing?—My opinion is, that they have a prejudicial effect, both against the men and their employers; and that it has excited jealousy and ill-will: but, from my own knowledge, I do not know a single case where the masters have conspired against the men, further than that of associating together: if the men are allowed to make their own engagements, they need not fear any conspiracy; but I know the masters could conspire with impunity against the men if they chose, because their numbers are few, and they can carry on their measures with more secrecy, and perhaps with more dexterity, than the workmen: on that account alone the Act ought to be repealed, as both parties are not equally protected by it.

Having employed a great many men, is it your opinion, that the men and masters should be allowed to make what bargain they please, both as to amount of wages or of working, the method of payment, and the number of apprentices; provided a summary method of enforcing the contract is established?—It appears to me, that all that is necessary is to have a law obliging parties to do that which they agree to do: that they should be left at perfect liberty.

Do you conceive any inconvenience from the repeal of all the laws which now exist?—I think the greatest benefit would result, both to the employers and employed.

Mr. Alexander.

Have you had opportunities of knowing what manufactories are established for the making of machinery in France?—I know, generally, the cotton manufactories in France. I know the spinning machine and weaving machine; they are carried on there to a very great extent. I was in Manchester, in 1805, when the first decree of Napoleon prohibited all the manufactured cotton goods of this country.

Can you state to the Committee, what was the number of cotton manufactories then existing in France?—They were all confined to Rouen, in Normandy; were but small establishments, and particularly for coarse cottons.

Will you state what number of cotton spinning manufactories *now* exist in France, and the places where they exist?—We have *now* between five and 600 cotton mills, for spinning, of various classes.

Have you got any list of the places?—Rouen, in the department of "*la Seine Inferieure*;" Lisle, in the department of the North; St. Quentin, in the department of l'Aisne and Mulhouse, which is in the department of "Haut Rhin." These are the four principal departments

departments of France, where there are cotton spinners, weavers, and calico printers.

Cannot you state about the number in each department?—I suppose in the Haut Rhin, about twenty-five spinning mills.

What is the number of spindles to a mull?—Generally they were from 180 to 216 spindles for each mull; but now they have increased them in every department, and brought them up to 360 spindles to a mull.

How many mull spindles are there in one manufactory?—There are some manufactories in "Haut Rhin," which have from 15,000 to 30,000 spindles. I believe there are very few manufactories in "Haut Rhin," under 10,000 spindles at this time.

How many of those manufactories are in "Haut Rhin?"—I do not exactly know, but I suppose about twenty-five in that department; in the "Seine Inferieuse," where Rouen is situated, there are, perhaps, 150 manufactories. We call "Rouen, the Manchester of France."

On an average, how many spindles are there in each manufactory?—The establishments there are much smaller; they go from 3,000 up to 12,000 and 15,000 spindles.

What are there in the other departments? In the department l'Aisne, I suppose there are very nearly 100 cotton manufactories, about the same magnitude as those in the "Seine Inferieuse;" and, in the department of the north, about 100, and they are of different extent. We have many other cotton manufactories, besides those in the four departments I have mentioned; they are scattered over several places in France.

Have you weaving manufactories?—We have a great number of weavers, but our weavers are exactly like those in England, divided in our several departments; we have very few master weavers who keep all their workmen working in the same shop, except in "Haut Rhin."

Then they are not in large manufactories?—A very great number of weavers are attached to all large manufactories, but seldom work together in the same shop.

Are they in the same departments as the spinning mills?—Yes, generally so.

Have you any calico printing manufactories?—A great number.

In what districts?—Particularly in the departments of the "Haut Rhin," and "Seine Inferieuse."

Since what time have they been established?—In the department of the "Haut Rhin" they have been established about forty years; they were far advanced before that time, and even before Mulhouse belonged to France.

By whom are those manufactories for spinning and weaving principally conducted; are there any Englishmen who assist in the conduct of those manufactories?—A great number.

Are they managers of the manufactories?—Some part of them, but not in the calico printing manufactories, chiefly in the spinning cotton mills.

Are they in the weaving?—Yes, for the power looms; there are several power looms now at work, conducted by Englishmen.

Are the Committee to understand, that most of those cotton manufactories are conducted by Englishmen?—Sometimes Englishmen act as foremen; but the common cotton spinners of Manchester and Glasgow do not come to France, as we cannot pay them sufficient wages.

In spinning factories it is only the foreman who is an Englishman?—Just so.

From whence are those manufactories now supplied with machinery?—They are supplied by their own machine makers.

Where is such machinery made?—In Haut Rhin, in Paris, in St. Quentin, and Rouen.

Who are the conductors of those manufactories of machinery; are they Englishmen or Frenchmen?—There is in Haut Rhin a very extensive manufactory set up by an Englishman.

What is his name?—Dixon.

How many years has he been there?—Five years, and he is increasing his manufactory; he had no money when he came to France from Manchester.

What number of workmen may he now employ?—He told me he had about 150 men at work in his shop.

Are many of them Englishmen?—Very few.

Does he supply the principal part of the machinery which is wanted in that department?—Yes; but besides Mr. Dixon, there is a Mr. Bouché, who makes a great quantity now.

At Rouen, how many Englishmen are employed in the manufactories?—I

cannot state the number, but there are a great many.

Do you know the proportion of English, with the other workmen employed there?—I have been informed by the proprietors, that they employ a great number of Englishmen.

Do they supply all the cotton machines of their district?—Yes.

Are many machines now imported?—Yes; there are many imported, and would be many more, but for the prohibitory laws of England.

From what country?—From England.

Are you able to speak to the difference in value between the machinery made in France, and that made here?—A machine made in England is certainly superior in certain metals; as cast-iron, steel, and brass, and generally better finished; but, if a Frenchman has a good model of a machine, he will certainly make it as well as any English mechanic, so that you cannot distinguish the one from the other; but the great difference is, that the same number of English workmen will turn out sixteen machines in this country, when an equal number of French workmen will not turn out in France four of the same description. If I were to give an order in England, for fifty or sixty cotton-spinning machines, and give an order in France for the same number of machines, I should not be able to get ten machines made in France in the time the whole sixty would be made in England. This dispatch is partly to be attributed to the superior knowledge of the workmen, but more to the great variety of tools used in the English manufactories.

You can get any quantity you please from Manchester?—Yes; any number; the only difficulty is in their exportation.

Are English steam-engines much in demand in France?—Very much.

Can you go on without them well?—Not with proper dispatch.

What is the difference in value between a steam-engine of the same power, made in England and made in France?—The difference is about thirty to thirty-five per cent. A steam-engine of ten horses power made in England generally costs about 700l. and one in France, about 1,000l.

Are they of equal quality?—Yes; many persons like French engines as well, that are made by Mr. Edwards; he is an Englishman, and is the manager of Mr. Perrier's manufactory at Chaillot.

Where does he come from?—From London, I believe. Mr. Edwards is in competition with many steam-engine manufacturers in England. The English makers put up an engine at the same price, though they have to pay the extra duty and charges.

Have you any means of knowing what number of steam-engines have gone to France within the last two years?—One English engineer has stated, that he had sent 100 to France within the last three years.

Have you any idea how many Mr. Edwards has made in that time?—Mr. Edwards has put up in France about 100, that he made in England; and, since the increase of duty, he has put up 200, which he has made at Chaillot.

Are you able to state, whether any parts of the steam-engines are made in England, and sent over to France, and then completed there?—Yes, several parts; particularly boilers.

Is that generally the case?—It is very often the case; the last steam-boat made for the French government, for the post-office at Calais, has been made by Messrs. Steel and Atkins, steam-engine makers at Paris; the boiler and a certain part of the engine have been made in London, and the remainder of the pieces of the engine have been made in Paris.

Are you aware whether the screws, which form a part of the steam-engine, are made in France, or made in England?—They are made in England.

How can they send them from England?—They send them along with the engine concealed; no man would take an engine, if they did not send the screws with it. The complete machine must be imported into France, if one is ordered complete.

Do you know any manufacture of other machinery in other parts of France?—Yes, I know the manufacture of rollers for calico and cotton printing machines.

Where are they?—In Paris.

For any other articles?—They make every sort of machine in Paris which is made in England.

Can you state within how many years any of these manufactories have been established?—They have improved and increased, particularly within these three or four years; a great number of these machine-makers have been established many

many years ago, but the increasing demand for machinery began four or five years since.

Do you know whether any stocking machines are carried from England to France?—Not stocking machines, but lace manufacturing machines; I know a great number of them have been brought from England.

Where are they established?—Most of them are established at Calais, Douay, St. Quentin, Rouen, and Paris; there is an immense number of Englishmen, in the neighbourhood of Calais, employed in that trade.

Are they prohibited from being exported from England?—Yes, they are.

How are they sent into France?—They get any thing they want; any man may get what he wants, if he will only pay enough for it.

Do you know what they pay for smuggling them over?—I am told that some of them pay thirty or forty per cent.

Where do they pay it, here or there?—They pay it on the other side; they make their bargain to be delivered on the other side.

Do they make any of those lace machines in France?—Yes, they make them now in considerable numbers.

If the law in England had permitted machinery to go freely out, would all those manufactories, that have grown up in the last ten years, have been established?—Not to the same extent that they now are for the machine maker, but very little difference to the other manufacturers.

Would much machinery go, if the laws which now prohibit its exportation were repealed?—Yes, I think so; because our manufacturers have thought that the English machinery is much better than the French; and were it at the same price, if a machine cost in France 150*l.* if a Frenchman could get it from England at that price, he would give it the preference, from the idea that the English was better than the French.

You think the proficiency in France makes their machines now almost equal to our own?—I believe they can make lace as good with their machines as with the English. I have seen lace made in Paris and in Calais, and Douay, which I could not distinguish from the lace made in England.

Are there any Englishmen who work or direct those lace machines in France?—The lace machines in France are generally directed by Englishmen; I do not know any manufactory of lace, or of machines for making lace, which is not directed by Englishmen, or English workmen employed.

Are there any manufactories for the spinning and weaving, which are lately established?—There are many established, and increasing to a great extent.

Did you say that the lace manufacture is exclusively carried on by Englishmen?—I do not know any without Englishmen.

Would not the removal of the present laws tend to increase the number of machines?—Yes, but not of French manufacture; they would buy their machines from England, as they intend to change them, whether the prohibitory laws are repealed or not. They have all the models of England in France at present, and I do not know any machines at Manchester, or elsewhere, the models of which are not in France.

You say, you know no machine in Manchester which is not now in France?—Not one that is generally known.

Do you know, at the present moment, that some of the machine manufacturers in France obtain machines from England, and sell them there frequently as their own?—Yes.

If the laws in England were repealed, would not a great portion of the machinery that is used in that country be obtained from England?—A very great quantity.

Would not that improve the manufacture of the different articles very much in France?—Probably it would, in some branches.

Then the effect of the present laws is to keep back, in some degree, the manufactures in France?—I conceive the present laws to have the effect of compelling the French manufacturer to have his machines made at home, and to deprive England of the manifest advantage of supplying other parts of the world, by throwing the whole trade into the hands of France. I will state one fact within my own knowledge. The Pacha of Egypt had applied in England for cotton machinery, because he was going to grow cotton; upon which he received an answer from different machine makers in England, through his agent, that he could not get that machinery in England, because it was prohibited. He has directed his views to France, and I know the party who has written to him, they can supply him

him with a quantity of cotton machinery as good as in England, although not so cheap.

Do you know whether any machinery for any other country has been made in France?—Yes, for Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium.

Do you know whether, if our laws had permitted the export of that machinery, the orders would have been executed in England instead of France?—No doubt they would have been; they would have given their orders to England, because they could have been executed here forty per cent. cheaper, and superior in quality, and with greater dispatch.

Is there any duty on the export of machinery from France?—No: but all kinds are allowed to be exported.

In what state are the woollen manufactures there?—I had a conversation yesterday with some of the largest manufacturers in France; they had just come from Yorkshire, where the largest woollen manufactures are carried on; they visited a number of those manufactories. I asked them what they would think, if the woollen manufactures of England were permitted to enter France under a certain duty; whether they would be afraid. They answered, "No, not at all; because we should always have a duty on them, and we have a great number of articles that we could send to England, under a reasonable duty; of course, if we lose one article, we shall gain by some others exported to England."

Where is the machinery, which is used in the sheering of cloth, made in France?—Particularly in Paris; the inventor (Mr. Collier, an Englishman,) has been established in France for many years, whose French patent is now introduced in England.

Is that machinery at all equal to the English machinery?—I have been informed that their machinery is equal to that made in England for the same purpose.

If the laws, prohibiting the exportation of our machinery, were repealed, would not France, in the course of a few years, have establishments of every description, the same as in England?—No.

Why not?—Because they have not capital enough to do it, nor that steady perseverance so essentially necessary to establish large works, except forced to it by the prohibitory laws of England.

Would not France, on account of the low price of labour, be enabled to underwork the English manufacturer, as to the price of her manufactures?—Never.

Is not the price of labour in France considerably lower than in England?—Considerably lower in some parts of France.

Then are the Committee to understand, that, whether the laws are repealed or not, it will not make much difference to France?—It will not make any difference to French manufacturers now. France can go well alone.

Have you seen many steam-engines when at work?—Yes, a considerable number.

Are they principally worked by coals, or by wood?—By coal, principally.

Is there any duty on the importation of coals into France?—Yes, from England and Belgium; and from the pit in France, a small duty on home consumption.

In what part of France is coal most abundant?—We have it near Valenciennes; in the south of France; near Saint Etienne; in the vicinity of Nantes; and from Belgium we receive a great quantity.

Are you able to state at what price it is sold at the mouth of the pit?—The price at the mouth of the pit may be taken at 10*s.* per ton English, of twenty hundred-weight. At St. Quentin, the price, including carriage and duty, is 20*s.* per ton; and at Paris, duty and carriage included, 40*s.* to 42*s.* per ton. Rouen 40*s.* to 45*s.*

Do you mean, by ton of twenty hundred-weight, English weight?—Yes.

Are you able to state what quality the coal is, compared with Newcastle or Staffordshire coal?—The coal that comes from the south of France is the best quality we have in France, and as much esteemed as any that comes from Newcastle, and used particularly with great advantage in smith's work. The coal that comes from Valenciennes is not so good, but that from the south is better and dearer.

Is water the principal power used for working machinery at Rouen?—Yes; and in the principal manufactures in most other parts of France.

Do you know, also, whether any iron ore is found in France?—Yes; it is found near St. Etienne, and some other parts of France.

Is the iron ore found near where the coal

coal is found?—It is found near St. Etienne, at Liege in Belgium, and some other parts of the country.

What is the quality of the best of your iron in France, as compared with our English iron?—The French is preferred in France to the English iron.

Do the machine makers use English or French iron?—They use both.

Is English iron prohibited in France?—No; but it pays duty as under:—

Flat and square, from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per ton,	English.
Round	14*l.* to 20*l.* do.

and, notwithstanding the superiority of the French iron, it is not so well approved of as the English, not being so well flattened or rounded.

Have you ever known the workmen in France, in a body, refuse to work, as you know they do in England occasionally?—I have.

In what business?—In the carpenter business, one year ago, in Paris.

What was their number?—There were about 4 or 5000.

What was the result?—The police of Paris arrested a number of them, and put them into prison, because they had refused to work by combination; some were arrested by the police, for having prevented the others from working.

In point of fact, is it the practice in France, if the men refuse to work, if they behave quietly, and do not meddle with others disposed to work, to interfere with the men so leaving their work?—No, except there is evidence of combination.

Is that on a specific law?—Yes.

Have you any opportunity of knowing the number of English artizans who are in France, or who have gone to France in any one year?—I can only state what I have been told; that we had, in 1822 and 1823, about 16,000 artizans arrived from England in France, in the period of those two years.

Will you state what conversations you have had with these men, and whether the contracts made with them in this country, to induce them to go abroad, have been kept or not?—I believe there have been no contracts made in this country since 1816, to my knowledge; but, some men having visited France in that year, persuaded their associates here to emigrate; and now there is no occasion for any French master to enter into any contract to obtain men from England. It is sufficient to say in a French manufactory, "I want half a dozen Englishmen," and, in a short time, from twelve to twenty are sure to apply.

Did you mean that the 16,000 were in Paris, or in all France?—In all France; for they pass through Paris, and are all registered there.

In what manufactories are the greatest number of these artizans?—They are spread in almost every manufactory: such as iron mills, foundries, woollen, cotton, calico printing, engraving, steam engine and machine factories.

Has Mr. Manby any English workmen?—Yes, he has many; he has all sorts and descriptions of men. I do not know any manufactory in France in which Englishmen have not been employed.

Can you state how many Englishmen there are at the works at Chaillot?—I believe at present there are not more than five or six Englishmen; Mr. Edward does not wish to have English workmen now, as he can manage the French better.

You stated to-day, that some woollen manufacturers said, they could send some French manufactured woollens into this country with an advantage and profit?—Yes, if there was no English duty.

If there were a considerable import of woollen manufactures into France, how do you imagine France would pay England for that woollen manufacture?—In the very same line of manufacture; they would have a fair exchange, to the advantage of both countries, by sending another class of articles.

Would not they be able to pay us in wine; supposing the duties upon French wine in England were taken off?—I believe it; and I am sure that there are many French articles that would be to the advantage of England to receive from France besides wine; and several of our well-informed statesmen have repeatedly stated, that if a free commercial intercourse existed between France and England, and that if England were to receive all our manufactured goods, and the produce of our soil, under reasonable terms of duty, we would with pleasure admit British produce and manufactured goods.

Is it the opinion in France, that that reciprocal intercourse would take place, even without any special commercial treaty for that purpose?—It is the opinion and wish among our commercial men for a free trade, except amongst the cotton manufacturers, weavers and spinners, or other manufacturers in immediate

immediate competition, who will oppose the freedom of trade with England as much as possible.

Those manufacturers of cotton goods would have no objection to the raw produce of the soil of France coming into England?—Certainly not; the silk manufacturers and the agriculturists would be very glad of it.

You stated, that you were able to show a great increase in cotton manufacture in France, by laying before the Committee the annual consumption of cotton in that country; will you have the goodness to make that statement?—Our consumption now is equal to 200,000 bags of raw cotton, averaging 250 lbs. weight each bag.

Can you state the consumption in former periods?—In 1818 it was only 150,000 bags; and during the reign of Napoleon, though we had a much greater district, including Belgium, yet we never manufactured more than 50,000 bags a-year; this statement has been made by me yearly, and I have published it to all France. The duty under Napoleon was 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. and it has been reduced in 1814 to three halfpence per lb.; this is the great cause of the prosperity of the cotton manufacture in France.

Can you state from what countries that cotton was imported?—From America, the Brazils, the Levant, several colonies, and England.

John Lang.

In what business are you?—A hatter.

Have you belonged to any club of workmen?—Yes; what is commonly termed a club among us.

What may be the number of your club?—I suppose there are now nearly 600 that are paying to it.

Are they all fair men, or do you admit foul men?—They are all fair men.

You do not admit foul men to subscribe?—No.

By the rules, is there any sum paid to men who are out of work?—By the rules, if a man is out of work, he has a ticket, or blank commonly called, to travel with, and take with him; and he is relieved at the different towns where there are men in the trade. In London, if a stranger comes in, he receives 5*s.* if he comes in, bringing a blank from another town, he has a bed for three nights, and two pots of beer to drink.

Can you state with what number of clubs in the country your correspondence exists?—I cannot say; almost every town in England, however a great number of towns in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

In the situation in which you have been, as secretary, have you carried on the correspondence, or is there any correspondence regularly carried on?—There is at times, with all the places.

Are you in the habit of sending sums of money from one town to another, when the men are out of work?—We have been, on a strike.

Does it make any difference whether they are out of work by their striking work themselves, or by the masters not being able to employ them?—Yes; when a man is out of work on his own account, he gets a blank to travel elsewhere; but, if on strike, they receive a certain sum per week, if they have any funds, or travel as before stated.

Do you afford assistance to any other class of workmen, when they are out of work, or strike?—There has been, I believe, something of that sort done.

Have you received any assistance, in your turn, when your men were out of work?—Yes.

In fact, there is a mutual understanding between the various trades to assist each other, when they are out of work?—There is, in some cases; it seems to be optional; when a trade is on the strike, they solicit others to assist them, and in that case they relieve, if they think necessary.

Since you worked in London, have there been any disputes between you and the master hatters?—Yes, one previous to the last of 1820, that was in 1817.

By a meeting on the part of the men and the masters a compromise took place, and the rate between the men was settled?—Yes.

How long did the men strike?—I suppose it was some three or four weeks before it was quiet altogether.

What was the next difference which took place?—In 1820; but a few of the masters considered the demand not unreasonable, and acceded to it?

Some of the men thought, as the hats were getting larger, they required more money for their labour?—Yes; we met, and thought this would not be unreasonable.

Did you agree, at that meeting, to certain propositions for an increase on some few articles, which propositions you sent to the masters?—Yes, the men of those shops which had not those prices, were to solicit those masters for this advance.

Did

Did they agree to your proposition for the advance on the several kinds of work?—They did not.

They did not agree to your demand for an increase; but, on the contrary, agreed to certain prices, which reduced those demands?—Yes.

What increase had you demanded?—A penny a hat on some sorts, and twopence on others.

Instead of being raised a shilling a dozen, the price was reduced a shilling a dozen?—Yes.

Did they strike?—They left their work.

What took place after that?—I was then secretary; I had not been in the situation three months; I was taken to Union Hall.

What evidence was brought against you?—The masters all appeared to say, that the men had struck work, and that we were allowing the men so much a week for standing out. This paper Mr. Harris produced, and I was asked whether it was my writing; I said it was. Then the magistrates said, "We shall send you to Brixton for two months." I said to Mr. Chambers, "Are we to go to prison without being heard." He said, if we had any thing to say, we might say it, but we were convicted. There were some letters, which were coming from the country, for the affair had been about a month's standing; and some letters, which were coming from the country to us, were stopped by the masters, and taken from the postman, and paid for at the door, and brought in to Union Hall; those letters were opened by the masters at Union Hall.

Was it not the case, that the men who had struck work were actually then receiving an allowance from the club?—They were.

Did you attempt to put in the paper which the masters had issued, fixing the rate of wages, to show that the masters also had been doing that which you had?—We did not; we were taken and convicted, without the opportunity of doing so.

Did you not state to the magistrates, that the masters had done that?—We were not asked.

What was the result of the appeal?—Our appeal was not heard, in consequence of some informality in the proceedings at Union Hall; the recognizances did not agree with the conviction; and I rather think, but not hearing distinctly what was said, that the bail which we had given was more than was required by the Act; the magistrates refused to hear the appeal.

Was the conviction quashed?—It was not; we got out of the way, for fear of going to prison; and, in the course of a fortnight or three weeks, on the 23d of October following, I think, they preferred an indictment against me, and the three named there in the conviction, with twenty-one others, for a conspiracy.

What was the result of that prosecution?—The result was, that we had to attend on the 4th of April, 1821, at Kingston.

Do you know under what Act you were committed by the magistrates at Union Hall?—I understood the Combination Acts.

None of them were stated?—No, we did not know any thing about it.

You were present?—Yes.

What followed?—We were then brought to Kingston, and entered into our own recognizances to keep the peace for three years.

Were you aware, before this trial took place at Kingston, to what extent you were acting against the existing laws?—No; we knew very little of the law.

As you belonged to the committee, can you state whether it was proposed at any of your meetings to prosecute the masters, for having combined to lower the wages?—No, I cannot say that ever I heard of such a thing.

Had you any idea that the law applied equally against the masters as the men?—We had afterwards; but I did not understand the law previously. I had never seen the act, and therefore I could not say any thing about it.

Are you able to state what is the opinion of the men in general, in respect of the operation of those laws; do they consider them as bearing hard against them?—They do, they think they bear harder against them than they do against their masters, for that, if they are sent to prison with a family, they are ruined; while the masters, for some sort of fine, might be excused. If I had gone to prison, with a wife and five children depending upon me, it would have been a sad thing for me. I believe, for fifty years, there has been only an advance of 2s. a dozen on hats of the same kind, that is, with low crowns; when every thing is bearing a double proportion, or treble, it comes to no more to the workmen.

Are

Are you able to state what the rate of wages was twenty or twenty-five years ago, and what the rise since that time has been for the same kind of work?—I can say, as to forty years ago, the same kind of work, men's hats, the square or taper crowns, were then 8s. per dozen; and now, according to our price, are 10s. a dozen.

Can you state the quantity of work which those hats took forty years ago, and what they take now?—Yes; they require rather more work now, because the hats are not made of so good material as they used to be, on account of the price of stuff being higher, therefore they require more care over them.

Can you state what the difference of wages of the trade generally, within the last fifteen years, may be?—I think, myself, very trifling.

Is it an increase or a decrease?—I do not think it is an advance.

How much can a good workman earn now in a week?—Between two and three pounds.

Is two guineas about the average of your wages?—It is more than the average that I get, but others do more perhaps.

Will your wages, throughout the year, average that?—No.

What do you consider the average of your wages all the year round?—I have not taken notice; some weeks I am getting 32s. some weeks less, some weeks 2l.

Are there any weeks that you are unemployed?—Some weeks I have been part of the time walking about.

Does that depend on your master or yourself?—Upon our masters.

Have the wages risen or fallen in proportion to the price of provisions?—I think they have not; that must appear, I think, when there has been but 2s. advance per dozen within forty years, on the same kind of work.

Does not the belief, on the part of the men, that the Combination Laws are hard upon them, induce the men to form clubs and combinations to defend themselves?—It does.

Do you think, that if there were no law more favourable to the masters than to the men, that would tend to do away the combinations which exist?—I do; it is my opinion, and I believe it is the opinion of a great part of the trade, that if there were none of those laws, the masters and men could settle their differences better by themselves, because I am convinced of it from the improvement in the trade, and the men being more steady in the trade than they were formerly.

Have you observed, that the convictions at Kingston have produced any effect upon the minds of the people generally?—Yes.

In what way?—They have established a sort of dread about them, a fear of the law.

How much per week did they wish to increase that rate of wages?—It was not to increase what they could get, but to be paid for what they considered extra labour.

Do many of your workmen travel from home?—Yes; they leave when they want employment.

Until they get work, they are entitled to a travelling ticket?—We call them blanks.

Do you not conceive that those tickets are serviceable to the persons who are the bearers of them?—Of course, because, according to some of their rules, wherein a fine is stated to be levied upon a man, if he robs his master; a man would not have this ticket to travel with, if he had done so, without having the fine stated on his blank.

Could these people go about in search of work but for such an institution as that?—No; it is a kind of passport and certificate of good character.

They would be liable to be taken up as vagrants, would they not, if it were not for these tickets?—I apprehend they would; they get relief at the towns through which they go.

Does that tend to prevent any considerable distress in your trade in any parts of the country?—I apprehend it tends to keep them from the parishes; on the road they receive at each place, perhaps threepence, or sixpence, or in proportion to the number of men in the town; and a drink of beer, and a piece of bread and cheese, and a night's lodging.

These tickets are a testimony to the morals and good conduct of the men?—Yes.

Are the men very desirous that the laws should be repealed?—Yes, they are.

Do you thing it would have any effect in putting them and their masters on better terms?—I think so myself.

Do you think the men would be better able, if those laws were repealed, to compel their masters to increase their wages?—I do not think they would.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

JOOLOAK's SONG.

(Vide Capt. Parry's Voyage.)

BY J. R. PRIOR.

"I WOULD not leave home, for my father would cry;"
My friends they would mourn, and my maiden would die:
I would not leave home, though of ice and of snow,—
I have joys which no stranger can relish or know:
I can gather my meal
From the walrus and seal,
Ah, why should I wander to Europe? "No, no!"

The beam of my slumbers, the spirit of sleep,
Is dear in the promise that safely I keep;
I can traverse the isles in the gleaming of day,
And remember my friends who are voyaged away:
In my hut, by my oil,
I can rest from my toil,
Then why should I wander to Europe?—
"Nay, nay!"

My dogs they are faithful, my skins they are warm,—
The lips of my maiden, how sweetly they charm!
Suns will shine in the zone of Love's beautiful dress,
And the heart with Love's eye-stars will feelings express;
Ah, why should I roam
From my treasures and home?
My spirit would break were my answer,
"Yes, yes!"

Islington, April 14, 1824.

LOVE AND WINE;

BY DR. BUSBY.

LOVE and Wine are the blessings of Life,
Ev'ry bliss their enchantments bestow;
They dissipate sorrow and strife,
And yield us a heaven below.
Hail, O Love! hail the gay God of Wine,
Whose enjoyments enkindle the soul;
With thy roses embellish his shrine,
And mingle his sweets in thy bowl.

THE SINGING MARINER;

A Ballad from the Spanish.

BY GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

WHO will ever have again,
On the land or on the main,
Such a chance as happen'd to
Count Arnaldos long ago.

With his falcon in his hand,
Forth he went along the strand,
There he saw a galley gay,
Briskly bearing for the bay;

Ask me not her name and trade,—
All the sails of silk were made;
He who steer'd the ship along
Rais'd his voice, and sung a song;

Sung a song, whose magic force
Calm'd the breaker in its course;
While the fishes, sore amaz'd,
Left their holes, and upward gaz'd;

And the fowl came flocking fast
Round the summit of the mast;
Still he sung to wind and wave,
"God preserve my vessel brave;

"Guard her from the rocks that grow
'Mid the sullen deep below;
From the gust, and from the breeze,
Sweeping through Gibtarek's seas;

"From the gulph of Venice too,
With its shoals and waters blue;
Where the mermaid chants her hymn,
Borne upon the billow's brim."

Forward stept Arnaldos bold,
Thus he spoke, as I am told,
"Learn me, sailor, I entreat,
Yonder song that sounds so sweet."

But the sailor shook his head,
Shook it thrice, and briefly said,
"Never will I teach the strain
But to him who ploughs the main."

THE IRISH BARD's LAMENT.

Sweet Erin! once more to your verdure-clad mountains,
Forsaking yon island,* with rapture I fly,
To ponder again on your crystaline fountains,
And visit the spot where my ancestors lie.

For dear to my soul are your rose-enwreath'd bowers,
Where Love first beguil'd me with language too warm;
And dear to these eyes are those ivy-crown'd towers
Now wasting before the rude breath of the storm!

For there in the days of my boyhood I wander'd,
There melted my soul with the Poet's soft theme,
Or o'er the dark course of thy destiny ponder'd,
Till ages have vanish'd away like a dream!

Oh! that I had never known wisdom brought sorrow,
But squander'd my days in a less refin'd sphere,
Then pleasure would ever have gladden'd the morrow,
And smoothen'd the road of my earthly career.

But, Erin! I bent to a courtier's persuasions,
When first my wrapt spirit to greatness inclin'd
And found, in the end, that a world of evasions
Alone was bestow'd for the fruits of my mind.

But away with complaining,—for here, lovely Erin!
In spite of the wrongs I have suffer'd, I dwell
With a look of delight on those scenes, still endearing,
Which charm'd my young heart when I bade thee farewell.

In yon rose-cover'd haunt, when the day was declining,
I've touch'd all alone my enamour'd guitar,
And felt in that harbour my spirit repining
For the loss of the sister of young Lochinvar.

In

* England.

In the flowers around me so tenderly playing,
Methought I have seen her sweet countenance shine,
And felt, as they kiss'd me, the zephyrs conveying
The breath of her rapturous soul into mine.

And here, now retir'd from the seat of confusion,*
Methinks I can feel that my spirit is free
From corruption and fraud, and each courtly pollution,
Which long, lovely Erin, have trampled on thee.

And again, on the cool spicy gale of the mountain,
Methinks I can hear my Eliza's guitar,
Now mingling its music with that of the fountain
Which waters the grave of the lov'd Lochinvar.

Oh! here let me live with the girl I have cherish'd,
Forgetful of courtiers who vow,—to betray,—
And here let me lie, when my nature hath perish'd,
Beneath the warm lid of my own native clay.

My sleep shall be calmer than his who deceiv'd me,
My name shine as lovely from History's pen;
For none have I cheated who fondly believ'd me,
Nor forfeited once the approval of men.

Islington. J. G.

SONNET TO THE OWL.

NIGHT's doleful herald! who dost wailing come
From some lone cloister'd nook,—by foul imp driv'n,—
Where thou long time with famine's pinch hast striv'n;
Sailing along thro' the deep dark'ning gloom,
Pleas'd with unsightly shapes, and shadows dim,
Pleas'd with lone church-yard walks and scenes forbidden,
Unsocial bird! thou comest forth like him
Who seeks where avarice-hoarded pelf is hidden.
The moon is up, but, oh! shines not for thee;
Say, for thy thanks are those harsh hootings given:
Behold yon scene of rare felicity!
Lovers enjoying courtship's earliest heav'n;
'Tis for their sakes fair Luna breaks the gloom,
And, with her silver wand, doth wait to tend them home. ENORT.

EL RUISEÑOR Y EL GORRION.

From the "Fabulas Literarias" of Don Tomas de Yriarte.†

SIGUIENDO el son del organillo un dia,
Tomaba el Ruiseñor leccion de canto,
Y á la xaula llegándose entretanto
El Gorrion parlero, así decía.
Quanto me marabillo
De ver que de ese modo
Un páxaro tan diestro
A un discípulo tiene por maestro!
Porque, al fin, lo que sabe el organillo,
A tí lo debe todo.
A pesar de eso (el Ruiseñor replica,)
Si él aprendió de mí, yo de él aprendo.
A imitar mis caprichos él se aplica;
Yo los voy corrigiendo
Con arreglarme al arte que él enseña:
Y así pronto verás lo que adelanta
Un Ruiseñor que con escuela canta.
'De aprender se desdeña
El literato grave,'
Pues mas debe estudiar el que mas sabe.

* London.

† These Fables are as familiarly known in Spain as those of Gay in England.

TRANSLATION,

BY WILLIAM EVANS.

Intended as a Specimen of Fables for Youth.

THE SPARROW AND THE NIGHTINGALE.

Hearing the solemn 'pealing organ blow,'
A Nightingale, inclin'd to modulate
His lay, those swelling sounds to imitate,
His bosom felt with emulation glow.
"I marvel (cried a Sparrow,) at the scene,
In which a bird, pre-eminent in skill
To sway the world of harmony at will,
Submits his pride of glory to demean:
The master his disciple to assume,
As model in accomplishments of art!
Thy strains to copy is the organ's part,
But not thy genius to transcend, presume."
The Nightingale, 'in sweetest, saddest plight,'*
Warbles his airs with melody divine,
Whose descant 'smooth'd the rugged brow of night,'
And said, "This instrument has charms like mine;
The organist my 'native wood-notes wild'†
And trills adopts; while by resemblance I
His science would transfer to Nature's child,
Whose powers may with his diapason vie;
And to the world evince how Philomel,
Train'd by the Muse, in perfect tune to sing,
With voice and taste united, will excel
The untaught harmonists of spring."
Dares one in erudition grave despise
The lamp of learning, that inform'd his youth?
The more he knows, the more, if he be wise,
He labours to explore the realms of Truth.

Park-wood, Tavistock; Feb. 1824.

* Κλυων μεν αὐδην, ὄμμα δ' ουχ ὁρῶν το σον.
Eurip. Hippo. 36.
The bird, unseen, that warbles in the shade.
Dulcis variat Philomela querelas.
———Silent night,
With this her solemn bird.—*Milton.*

† Δενδρέων ἐν πετάλοισι καζεζομένη πυκινῆσιν,
Η τε θαμὰ τρωπῶσα χέει πολυηχέα φωνήν.
Homer. Odyss. T. 520, *&c.*

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To Sir William Congreve, *of Cecil-street, Strand; for certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Bank-note Paper, for the Prevention of Forgery.*—Dec. 4, 1819.

THE object of this invention is to form certain tests of genuineness in the paper on which bank-notes are to be printed, which cannot be imitated after the paper is made, as is at present the case with the ordinary paper used for bank-notes; but which tests or distinguishing marks or peculiarities must indispensably be given to the paper in its original construction or formation at the paper-mill, which no ordinary forger can accomplish, so that no forgery can be completed without the aid of paper-makers. And the object is, moreover, to make these tests or marks as simple as they can be, so that they may be immediately recognised and understood by the most unlearned persons, that all orders of people may be equally able to distinguish a bad note from a good one, by observing whether the said tests exist or not in any note that may be offered. Of these tests, and of the mode of producing them, there are various modifications and gradations.

First, the very texture, smoothness, and thinness, of bank-paper, united with a new and peculiar degree of strength, and with a peculiarly transparent water-mark, so bright that it cannot be imitated, either by friction, pressure, or varnish, may be made to form a test of genuine bank-paper, which can only be imitated in the original fabrication of the paper, and not subsequently. This smoothness and thinness are to be accomplished by a particular process in preparing the material, by mashing or rubbing the pulp to pieces instead of cutting it, by which the pulp is made of a fine long and flakey staple instead of a short nature, so that the texture of the paper becomes tough and elastic instead of being weak and brittle; this property also may be increased by the mixture of certain transparent vegetable and animal substances, such as gum, isinglass, parchment-cuttings, and the like, by which a peculiar degree of tenacity and transparency is attainable, and the due proportions of which can best be regulated by the experiment of the workmen. This paper, when dipped singly, will afford a much more brilliant water-mark than ordinary paper, from the nature of the materials, which may be augmented by forming the water-mark of very thin sheet copper or brass, instead of wire, or by mixing both. The water-mark, however, of such single colourless paper, cannot be made permanently indelible. To accomplish this most desirable end therefore in white paper, by which a certain test may be obtained in such paper of its not being a forged water-mark, this paper must be dipped in a vat of the thinnest possible material twice for once touching it; and the transparency and distinctness of the water-mark will be improved by dipping the mould in clear water between the first and second dips in the pulp, by which means a permanent difference of thickness between the substance of the water-mark and of the plain part is created, whereas the ordinary water-mark is little more than an impression on the surface of the paper. A note thus produced, though it need not, with the fine materials proposed, be thicker than an ordinary note, will, on the whole, be much stronger than the common note, because it will, in fact, be more close or dense in its texture, though not thicker. The tests of the genuineness of the white bank-note paper which he thus manufactures, are indeed extremely delicate and beautiful, but they are not of the same decided character and universal manifestation as those which I shall proceed to explain.

These are formed by the introduction of a coloured layer of pulp, in combination with white layers, and are thus effected. The material being prepared, and reduced into the finest possible pulps, as above stated, a mineral dye is added to one of them, or a vegetable dye will answer if the pulp be made of material previously dyed. Thus he has found the Adrianople red cloth form a most excellent coloured pulp, not only because the colour is peculiarly clear and permanent, but because it is a dye most difficult to give. The pulps being thus prepared, the following different modifications of this paper may be made, for the purpose of giving the test or mark required, and which is certainly not to be imitated, but by a similar process to that of the original manufacture. This paper should be made in two different moulds, one a plain one and the other with a water-mark, either as above of thin copper-plate, or wire, or both, as follows.

First,

First, by three dips and three couchings; a dip of the white pulp being taken in the plain mould, is to be couched; then a dip with the water-mark mould is taken of the coloured pulp, and that couched on the white; and again, a third dip of white in the plain mould laid upon this. The layers of each pulp being taken as thin as possible, this completes the formation of the sheet, and the felt is then laid on. The paper thus produced contains a dyed or coloured layer, with a most brilliant, distinct, and permanent, or indestructible water-mark, between two thin layers of white; the colour, therefore, is in the heart of the paper, and is scarcely perceived until held up to the light. Now it is obviously impossible to place the colour thus in the interior, except in the first formation of the paper. No person can, after the paper is made, dye the heart of a sheet of paper without dyeing the exterior also; nor can there be any test of genuineness devised, whereof the proof can be more simple or self-evident than the having thus merely to ascertain the fact of the colour being in the interior of the paper, by holding it up to the light, and thence deducing that this paper must have been made under circumstances scarcely attainable by the forger; or indeed, it may be said, wholly unattainable by him if due attention be paid to the perfection of the manipulations in the original paper; since it would be impossible to produce the triple paper in such perfection, without working in large quantities, and by very expensive and cumbrous machinery. The second mode of producing this paper is, by three dippings and two couchings. The triple paper made as above might be objected to for certain banks, on account of its being too thick. In that case, therefore, this paper may be made, not as above, by three dippings and three couchings, but with three dippings and only two couchings. By dipping first in the coloured pulp, then the white upon it in the water-mark mould, then couching both these layers together, which brings the coloured layer uppermost; then dipping the second white separately in the plain mould, and couching it on the coloured layer. There is also a third mode of producing this paper by three dippings and only one couching. This is effected by dipping first the white, then the colour, and then the white pulp again, one upon the other in the same mould, and couching the three layers at once. These three different modes of combining this paper, give three different gradations of substance, whereof the latter is the thinnest, and also the most rapidly made; this latter, however, requires more dexterity in the workman, and is, perhaps, for that reason, the best calculated for the desired security, while its thinness places it still further from any spurious imitation that might be attempted, by pasting three sheets of thin ready-made paper together. In those modifications of the triple paper, where more than one couching are used, a gauge is required in order to place one layer exactly over the other; and, for this purpose, a very simple instrument has been contrived, being a frame with hinges, to allow it to be raised and thrown back when the felt is laid on, and yet always to fall down on the same spot on the felts; so that, by placing the mould into the angle of this frame, it is sure always to be couched exactly in the same situation, and therefore to place the layers exactly over one another. This frame is further constructed, so that it will rise and fall on two fixed standards, according to the number of felts on the post. The construction of this instrument is so simple, that there can be no doubt of any person accustomed to paper-making comprehending it. The test of this triple paper, as it may be termed, may be somewhat strengthened by leaving a margin of the interior coloured layer bare all round one of the faces of the note, which any paper-maker will know may be easily effected, by taking a smaller deckle for the last couching. By this means the fact of the colour in the interior appearing deeper when looked through than when looked at, is established; because the colour in this margin, though the same as that in the interior, being superficial, appears paler when looked through; that is to say, the effect of the superficially coloured margin is precisely the converse of the colour in the centre of the paper, though they are the same tints; whence it is deduced, that, if that which is superficial looks paler when held up to the light, that which looks darker so viewed must be in the interior; and thus every doubt as to the test is removed by proofs existing in the note itself.

I have already (says Sir William) described a mode of improving the brilliancy of the water-mark in white bank-note paper, by a double layer of colourless

less pulp. Here therefore it may be observed, that this effect may be still heightened by giving a very faint tint in one of these layers. It is true this double paper would not afford all the advantages derivable from the tests of the interior colour, because all superficial colour may be laid upon ready-made paper. Nevertheless, certain peculiarities in the mode of laying in this colour may be accomplished, which it would be extremely difficult for the forger to achieve, otherwise than by means of pulp in the original formation of the paper; thus it may be laid on in a mottled state by a peculiar formation in the mould, and by the use of a thin copper strainer, instead of wire, in the sieves, it may be laid on so as to produce a sort of shade to the transparent water-mark; two descriptions of water-mark, one dark and the other transparent, being thus mixed by means of the two layers of paper, which would produce a most beautiful combined effect, to be only imitated in the original construction of the paper; and, being perfectly indestructible, such paper would also be thinner than the triple paper. The paper thus made of different layers, whether double or triple, with the coloured layer or without it, is susceptible of another indelible description of mark in the interior, which cannot be produced but in the first formation of the paper; thus, after the first layer is couched, it may be printed upon at the mill, either in colour or in black. I have thus printed various forms or figures, and even the promissory part itself of the note, in the very heart of the paper before it was finished; that is to say, forming part of the first process at the mill. This printing, whatever it may be, may then be covered with the outer layer of very fine transparent pulp, either plain or with a transparent water-mark, mixing and combining, if required, with the printed character in the interior. By this exterior covering it is obvious, that this printing is not only protected from injury, but that it cannot be set off or rubbed down for the purposes of imitation. There is another improved manipulation as to the printing upon bank-notes, similar to the foregoing one, and productive of the same effects, namely, that the printing may in like manner be performed upon the paper in an unfinished and damped state, and previous to its being sized. This manipulation on the same principle as the last-mentioned process, will protect the printing from injury, and from being set off or rubbed down for the purposes of forgery, though not so completely as the last-mentioned mode, while it also improves the impression. And this also may be best performed by combining the operation of printing with the original formation of the paper at the mill, which necessarily places any improved effect thus attainable still further out of the reach of the forger; in short, it is evident that there is an infinite variety of these tests to be obtained by the different modifications of the principles herein stated, which it is not necessary further to describe.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Thomas Bewley, of Mount Rath, in Queen's County, cotton-manufacturer, for certain improvements in wheeled carriages.—Jan. 24.

John Heathcoat, of Tiverton, lace-manufacturer, for certain improvements in the method of figuring or ornamenting various descriptions or kinds of goods manufactured from silk, cotton, or flax.—Jan. 24.

John Jones, of Leeds, brush-manufacturer, for certain improvements in machinery and instruments for dressing and cleansing woollen, cotton, linen, silk, and other cloths or fabrics, and which improvements are also applicable to the dressing and cleansing of machinery of various descriptions, and other articles or substances.—Jan. 27.

Sir William Congreve, of Cecil-street, Strand, bart. for his improved method of stamping.—Feb. 7.

John Arrowsmith, of Air-street, Piccadilly, esq. who, in consequence of discoveries by himself, and communications made to him by certain foreigners residing abroad, is in possession of an improved mode of publicly exhibiting pictures or painted scenery of every description, and of distributing or directing the day-light upon or through them so as to produce many beautiful effects of light and shade, which he denominates diorama.—Feb. 10.

Robert Lloyd, of the Strand, Middlesex, hatter, and James Rowbotham, of Great Surry-street, Blackfriars-road, hat-manufacturer, for their having invented and brought to perfection a hat upon a new construction, which will be of great public utility.—Feb. 19.

Henry Adcock, of Summer-hill-terrace, Birmingham, gilt-toy manufacturer, for his improvement in making waistbands, or umbilical, ventral, lumbar, and spinal, bandages or supporters, to be attached to coats, waistcoats, breeches, pantaloons, and trowsers, to be either permanently fixed or occasionally attached and supplied.—Feb. 19.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING PRISON DISCIPLINE.

THOUGH this Society does not affect to commiserate prisoners, but, by the word discipline, appears to aid the blindness of justice, and the indiscriminating severity of the law, yet benefit to the weak and helpless must result, from the contact of rank and power, and we therefore wish it success, and hope that its labours will be unremitting and perpetual.

At the late anniversary meeting of the Society, (the Duke of Gloucester in the chair,) sincere gratification arose from the increasing prosperity and usefulness of this institution, from the public interest which continues to prevail for the improvement of prison discipline, and from the measures now in progress for the erection of new, and the amendment of old, prisons. It appeared, however, that, notwithstanding the visible progress of amelioration, a considerable number of prisons, especially those under local jurisdiction, are devoid of classification and employment, and of that discipline which can alone correct and reclaim the offender; in some cases confounding in one common association the several distinctions of character and crime,—while they are otherwise in such a state as to call imperiously for the interference of the Legislature. The Society, therefore, look forward with anxious solicitude to the completion of those measures which are now before Parliament for the consolidation and amendment of prison laws; convinced that legislative enactments, founded on wise principles, are indispensable, before the prisons of this kingdom can be regulated by a system that will at once deter the criminal, yet promote his reformation, and add to the public welfare and security by the prevention of crime.

It appeared, also, that the situation of criminal youth, disposed to abandon their vicious courses, but discharged from prison without money, character, or friends, is one which has strong claims as well on the interests as on the compassion of the public. The numerous boys thus circumstanced, who, on their liberation from the gaols of the metropolis, have received relief from the Prison Discipline Society, and the success of its endeavours to reform, entitle the institution to the warm support of the enlightened and benevolent; but the Committee have, during the past year, been compelled, for want of means, to deny assistance to many whom timely relief might have rescued from guilt and misery.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The ten associates consist of—Mr. Coleridge, the Reverends E. Davies, J. Jamieson, F. R. Malthus, H. J. Todd, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Sharon Turner, Sir W. Ouseley, Mr. Millingen. The honorary associates are—Bernard Barton, Mr. Duppa, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Tytler, and the Reverends T. D. Fosbrooke, S. Lee, J. Lingard, G. Miller, J. Parsons, R. Polwhele, A. Rees. The honorary members are—the Reverends A. Allison, G. Gleig, the Archbishop of Dublin, M. M. Von Hammer, Angelo Maï, W. A. Von Schlegel, Sir G. J. Staunton, Mr. Young, Mr. Rennell, Mr. Salt, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Mitford, and Sir J. Malcolm.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

On the 13th of February, being the fourth anniversary of the Astronomical Society of London, a numerous meeting of its members took place, at their rooms in Lincoln's-inn Fields, when the chairman (Mr. Colebrooke) proceeded to distribute the honorary rewards of the Society, viz. the Society's gold medal to Charles Babbage, esq. F.R.S. as a token of the high estimation in which it holds his valuable invention of an engine for calculating mathematical and astronomical tables, being the first medal awarded by the Society. A similar gold medal to Professor Encke, of Seeberg, in Gotha, for his investigations relative to the comet which bears his name, and which led to the re-discovery of it in 1822. The silver medal of this Society to M. Karl Rumker, for the re-discovery of Encke's comet, in consequence of the above investigations. And a similar silver medal to M. Pons, of Paris, for the discovery of two comets on the 31st of May and 13th of July, 1822, and for his indefatigable assiduity in that department of astronomy.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Whilst every branch of science is contributing its powerful influence in promoting the welfare of society, the working

working mechanic has been peculiarly situated, being compelled either to obtain, alone and by expensive means, the knowledge of those scientific principles on which his art is founded, or to remain in ignorance, which is always paralyzing his best efforts, and producing habits of carelessness and despondency.

To remedy this evil, and to promote that species of knowledge so favourable to the best interests of a commercial nation, this Institution has been established; and, to give it proper effect, every enlightened individual is earnestly requested to give his cordial assistance, by such contributions of money, books, models, specimens, &c. as may to him appear best calculated for effecting so desirable an object.

The object proposed to be obtained, is the instruction of the members in the principles of the arts they practise, and in the various branches of science and useful knowledge.

The means proposed are—

The voluntary association of mechanics and others, and the payment of a small annual or quarterly sum by each.

Donations of money, books, specimens, implements, models, and apparatus.

A Library of Reference, a Circulating Library, and Reading Room.

A Museum of Machines, Models, Minerals, and Natural History.

Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Practical Mechanics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Literature, and the Arts.

Elementary Schools, for teaching Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, and their different applications, particularly to Perspective, Architecture, Mensuration, and Navigation.

An Experimental Workshop and Laboratory.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

In conformity with the will of the late Anthony Fothergill, M.D. F.R.S. the Medical Society have resolved to give annually, to the author of the best dissertation on a subject proposed by them, a gold medal value twenty guineas, called the Fothergillian Medal; for which the learned of all countries are invited as candidates.

1. Each dissertation must be delivered to the Registrar, in the Latin or English language, on or before the 1st day of December.

2. With each dissertation must be delivered a sealed packet, with some motto or device on the outside, and within the author's name and designation; and the same motto or device must be put upon the dissertation, that the Society may know how to address the successful candidate.

3. No paper in the hand-writing of the author, or with his name affixed, will be received; and if the author of any paper shall, either directly or indirectly, discover himself to the Committee of Papers, or to any member thereof, such paper will be excluded from all competition for the medal.

4. All the dissertations, the successful one excepted, will be returned, if desired, with the sealed packets unopened.

The subject of the prize medal, for March 1825, is—"The Pathology and Treatment of Periodical Asthma."

LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The governors of this Institution lately met. The Report stated, that the benefits of vaccination were diffused to the inhabitants of every land, but in this metropolis the *fomites* of the small-pox still lurked amongst the ignorant and prejudiced part of the population: 774 persons fell victims to the dreadful disease, in the course of the last year, within the bills of mortality, and the deaths of many are not included in those annual registers of departure from life. The managers continued to watch the departure of vessels to foreign nations, as well as to all the British colonies; and continued to afford the supplies of the vaccine ichor, for the protection of the colonies from the small-pox.

During the last year there had been vaccinated by Dr. Walker, 3,236; by the appointed inoculators in the metropolis and its environs, 18,987; by the appointed inoculators in the country, 21,654. From the beginning:—By Dr. Walker, 52,116; by the town inoculators, 185,235; by the country inoculators, 484,693. Dr. Walker had supplied from the beginning, 98,850 applicants.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

From a Report read to the National Institute in December last, it appears that the new salt-mine of Vic occupies an extent of more than thirty square leagues, and its thickness is such, that it will require thousands of years to exhaust it. This rock-salt possesses the property of not being so deliquescent, or apt to attract atmospherical moisture,

moisture, as sea-salt, which will make a saving of ten per cent. There are four varieties: white, half-white, grey, and red. The first is perfectly pure, and fit for the table; the second and third have a mixture of other substances, but less than in marine salt, nor is the fourth so impure as common salt: these three last may be used without inconvenience or danger.

In the sitting of the 24th, a new chart of Columbia was presented, modelled on the observations of M. de Humboldt and the Spanish navigators. M. de H. has annexed cuts, in three different directions, replete with geographical details. To these profiles are added scales, indicating the mean temperature of the air, from the level of the equinoctial seas to 2000 toises in height.

SOCIETY OF FRENCH INDUSTRY.

According to the Report of the Society for Encouraging French Industry, their works in cotton have attained such perfection, as not only to equal but surpass those of India. Samples of the finest and most beautiful Indian workmanship have been exposed in the Louvre; and, compared with others of modern European art, are confessedly inferior. The female peasantry, in many provinces, can achieve what (as it is asserted,) none of the most sumptuous shops in Syracuse could have produced for Verres. Cicero reproaches him for appearing in public in the finest linen cloth, bespangled with small points: "Tennissimo lino, minutis maculis." For white or printed cottons, Rouen is the Manchester of France.

According to the same Report, the art of applying brilliant and durable varnish to iron is but in its infancy in France, while it is carried to the highest degree of perfection by an uncivilized tribe in the forests of Oural, in Siberia. It forms an extraordinary product of industry, the origin of which is not well known.

NEAPOLITAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Among the learned Societies of Italy, none are more useful than those which relate to Antiquities. Here they have an unrestrained liberty (fettered in many other points,) to explore all the circumstances of archæology. Imitating the example of Rome, the city of Naples has recently formed an Antiquarian Society; and, from their abundant materials, a first volume of their Memoirs has appeared.

Among other notices, is a medal of Crispus Cæsar, the son of Constantine, found at Capua, with this legend, "Virtus exercet." In one Memoir, mention is made of a geographical chart of 1455, in which the position of the Caribee or West India islands is marked. This specification of those islands at that time is highly deserving of attention, and should be well sifted, as to the merits of its authenticity.

A crown of gold was found, in 1813, in an ancient tomb near Armento, in the Basilicate. It is described here as tressed with oak-leaves, and interlaced with little branches of flowers,—roses, narcissi, ivy, &c. On the flowers and leaves, some bees are represented; the chisel has also marked four figures of men, and two of women. Among the various purposes for which these crowns were made, was that of consecrating them to the manes of the illustrious dead. This was practised by all the towns of Thessaly, in honour of Pelopidas; and 2000 were offered at the funeral of Sylla.

Another notice contains a Greek diploma of the Archives of Naples, as existing in 1055: it is addressed to the Abbot of San Nicolo, at Monopolis.

NATIVE CALCUTTA SOCIETY.

A Literary Society has been founded at Calcutta, by native Indians of distinction, the object of which is truly praiseworthy. It is intended to enter into discussions on all subjects connected with the progress of civilization and literature. Works of learning and general utility are to be published in English; and little manuals of morals and science, tending to impugn certain inveterate customs, and to lay down rules of reformation conducive to the well-being of individuals in Bengal.

To promote these ends, mechanical and mathematical instruments, together with a chemical apparatus, are to be procured. A house is to be erected, for the purpose of holding their assemblies, and containing their different collections. A college will be annexed, for instruction in the arts and sciences. Those who convened the first assembly have agreed to defray all expenses, till the Society be completely organized.

BENGAL MISSION SOCIETY.

The Fifth Report of the Society of Missions of Bengal has the following particulars:—Besides the Chapel of Union, which belongs to the Society,

chapels have been erected at Mizapour, at Majnicktula, and at Kidderpore. Religious tracts and works of piety have been distributed among the attendants at these churches: divine service is celebrated in them every Sunday morning and Thursday evening, to numerous and attentive auditories. Schools are established at Kidderpore, Bhopanipore, Chitlah, and Tallah Gange. There is a school of girls, under the care of Madame Trawin.

The press is another efficacious medium of instruction employed by the Society. In the course of last year were printed, at their office and on their account, 12,500 copies of pamphlets in Bengali, 18,000 in English and in Bengali; 4500 in Indoustani, 1500 in English and in Indou; and 1500 in Hinduwi. The number of copies printed by the Society since its establishment amounts to 117,000.

The Society has chapels, also, at Chinswah, and at Benares. Auxiliary Societies, branches of the great Society, have been formed at various points, and contributed largely to the funds. It is intended to enlarge considerably the number of schools.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Rossini's celebrated Overture "Il Tancredi," arranged for the Piano-forte. 2s. 6d.

LITTLE need be said of the general style of Rossini's compositions. In the one before us, which commences by a martial movement, we are gradually led through a succession of modulations, and interchanges of harmony, till we arrive at a kind of climax; and are thence conducted to an *allegro* in common time, which in its style is both fanciful and bold. The ideas are striking, and, if we are not dazzled by their brilliancy and novelty, at least, we are satisfied. It would be more than superfluous to comment on the occasional abruptness of the modulation, because such comment would involve an indiscriminate censure of many of the superior productions of modern composers. We, however, confess ourselves gratified by the present publication; and are desirous of awarding to Signor Rossini, the commendation he so amply merits. Mr. Shade, the publisher of this piece, offering his music at half the price at which it is marked, we naturally apprehended, that it might prove incorrect, as, under similar circumstances, is too frequently the case; but we were pleased in observing its accuracy, and the handsome style in which it is presented to the public.

"La Reconnoissance," an Air, with variations for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute, composed by C. Mavius, Jun.

"Gratitude" is always pleasing, in whatever form it presents itself. But the title of Mr. Mavius's piece is not its only merit. The ideas are novel, though not refined; and the metre which the author has selected, aptly favours his design. The variations are both tasteful and ingenious, and calculated to improve the taste, and facilitate the manual execution, of the juvenile practitioner. It is but justice to the composer to recommend it to the especial attention of Piano-Forte amateurs.

"Maiden wrap thy Mantle round thee," a Glee, for Three Voices, written by Henry Kirk White, composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by Joseph Morris, Organist of Harlow, Essex. 2s.

This is an easy unaffected composition. Its measure is in the time of two crotchets; and the melody, and pathetic style, forcibly illustrate the sentiments of the poet. The arrangement of the parts, reflects considerable credit on the skill and ingenuity of Mr. Morris; and the merit of the piece, viewed *en masse*, entitles it to a place in the library of the vocal amateur.

The favourite Air of "Gramachree," arranged with Variations for the Harp, by C. A. Baur. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Baur's variations to this old and justly-favorite air, are written with considerable freedom of fancy, and, by the delicacy and volatility of their style, form no less useful exercise for the finger, than agreeable entertainment for the ear. The passages follow each other with grace and ease; and the general effect is more than ordinarily striking. We cannot, however, dismiss this article, without the somewhat censurable remark, that it behoved Mr. B., as much for his own credit's sake, as for the accommodation of the public, to be a little more attentive to the correction of the press, than certain errors in the engraving allow us to believe he has been.

A Serenade for the Flute and Piano-Forte, in which is introduced Mozart's favorite Air, "La ci Darem," and "Cupid's Dream," an original Rondo, composed by J. Arthur. 3s.

The introduction to this Rondo is bold, and its general features are striking. Mozart's elegantly chaste air of "La ci Darem" succeeds, the pleasing effect of which is much heightened by the flute accompaniment. The Rondo, "Cupid's Dream," occupies considerably the larger portion of the piece. The subject of this latter air is sprightly, and the passages naturally fall into each other. The minor key is judiciously introduced, and the general effect is pleasing and impressive.

Overture to the Opera of "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," as composed for the Piano-Forte, by Rossini. 3s.

This overture, in the key of E major, is spirited, effective, and pleasing. The second movement in E minor, is vivacious and impressive; the passages, free and fanciful in their style, succeed each other with much force and originality of effect. Were we to institute a comparison between this and the other operatic overtures from the same master, we should unequivocally declare, in favour of the present publication, both as exhibiting greater compass, conception, and a superior vigour and aptitude of combination.

"*The Soldier's Adieu," written by Thomas Blake, and inscribed to Miss Graddon. The music by C. M. Sola.* 1s. 6d.

"The Soldier's Adieu," though trivial in itself, derives some degree of importance from Mr. Sola's treatment of the subject. The accompaniments are not too elaborately constructed for the simplicity of the melody they sustain; and the air itself conveys, appropriately enough, the sentiments of the words. These are not very interesting, yet not altogether destitute of merit.

THE DRAMA AND ORATORIOS.

During the present month, Passion Week and the Oratorios have largely interfered with the dramatic province. At Drury Lane, Kean's *Lear* and *Shylock*; Mrs. West's *Portia* and *Mrs. Haller*; and Braham's *Bertram*, in "Guy Mannering," with Miss Stephens's *Lucy Bertram*, have been the principal treats, to the lovers of fine acting and super-excellent singing; while, at Covent Garden, Miss Paton's *Victoria*, in "Pride shall have a Fall," and Young's *King John* and *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*, have formed the chief attractions. The highly favourable reception, however, of the two grand pageants, produced for the entertainment of the Easter-holiday folk, have, in no small degree, recompensed the drama's lost time. But, before we speak of these, a word on the Oratorios. —These sublime performances closed on the 9th instant. Though the growing partiality for Italian music has, of late years, induced a deviation from the original and proper style of our Lent musicals, they still remain sufficiently chaste and grand, to obtain the approbation of the tasteful, and even of the exclusive admirers of Purcel, Handel, Pergolese, and other masters of the fine old school. Mr. Bochsa, with the double object before him of indulging the modern penchant, and yet of demonstrating his respect for the compositions that gratified the ears and touched the bosoms of our fathers, has presented the public with a diversified yet select assemblage of pieces, both vocal and instrumental, which proved his zeal and indefatigable ability in the discharge of his arduous duty, as manager and director. For the support of his own laudable efforts, he enlisted the first British talents. The mellifluous Stephens, the florid Salmon, the brilliant Paton, the tasteful Sinclair, the impressive Sapio, and the inimitable Braham, gave an *eclat* to the front line of his orchestra, that was worthily sustained by the capabilities of the hinder ranks, both instrumental and choral. A more skilful conductor than Sir George Smart, or an abler leader than Mori, could not have been appointed; and the subsidiary aids of Nicholson's and Guillon's liquid flutes; Williams's expressive clarinet; Wigley's piano-forte concerto; and Bochsa's harp accompaniments, filled up the measure of harmonic excellence. Of the new compositions and arrangements, the simple and delightful little ballad of "Kelvon Grove," sung by Braham, in his most enchanting manner; a rich and truly euphonious duet, composed by Dr. Busby, and admirably suited to the powers of Braham and Miss Paton; and an original modification of "God save the King," prepared by the same scientific master, for the winding up of the season, were the most conspicuous and striking. But to return to the drama: "Zoroaster, or the Spirit of the Star," produced at Drury Lane, is replete with the allurements of magic, and the charms of

of novel and exotic scenery. The principal specimens of the latter are, "Views of the Great Desert—the Sphinx and Pyramids—the Ruins of the Great Temple of Apollinopolis Magna—the Colossus of Rhodes—the Bay of Naples—Mount Vesuvius in a state of Eruption—the City of Babylon, and the Falls of Tivoli, with the Hanging Gardens. The beauties of these, together with the excellent acting of Archer in *Zoroaster;* the Magician, Wallack, as *Gebir;* Harley as *Trismegistus;* and Mrs. West, as *Princess Pamina;* have drawn crowded audiences, and answered every hope of the ingenuous and active lessee and manager. At the other house, "The Spirits of the Moon, or the Inundation of the Nile," shines in all the splendour of appropriate costume, and all the attractions of scenic exhibition. The display of the Rise and Fall of the Inundation—the Descent of the Lunar Spirits—the Royal Gardens by Moonlight—the Polemporeremoporokinetikon, or March of a Caravan across the Desert of Egypt, and the Festival of the Moon, are samples of pictorial and dioramic art, not less calculated to surprise than delight; and, in our opinion, entitle the representation to all the applause it obtains.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN APRIL:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

CAPT. *Parry's Journal of his Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; performed in the Years* 1821-22-23, *in his Majesty's Ships Fury and Hecla,* has at length appeared. The exertions which have been made to discover a passage along the northern coast of America into the Pacific ocean, are perhaps more creditable to the enterprise and science of the age than any other thing which could be mentioned. We have here the transactions of an expedition, consisting of two vessels, with about sixty men in each, which dared to enter by an unknown route into the icy seas, which remained two successive seasons locked up, indeed, during the greater part of each year, in ice, and in a degree of cold utterly inconceivable to an inhabitant of the coldest part of our island; and yet the health of the crew was preserved; and the expedition, after two years and a half, returns with the loss of only five men, a degree of mortality a little below what might have been expected in the most favoured situation in our own country. We find the moral influence of mild but firm and judicious command, preserve the best order under circumstances so likely to destroy it; and the comfort, and happiness, and spirits, and courage, of the crews preserved, where they were so likely to be lost. Such is the real triumph of this second expedition. In a geographical point of view, it has done very little, excepting to show that, in the direction in which it was sent, there is no hope of the passage ever being effected. This is, however, so far serviceable, as future efforts will be directed to places where there is better hope of success; and, by exploring in an equally careful manner the remaining places where an opening may be obtained, the object will either be effected, or the question of its practicability will be for ever set at rest. The expedition entered Hudson's Straits, and proceeded on to Trinity island, and then to Southampton island, in latitude about 85° W. Various inlets were now explored, but totally without success. the expedition never reaching beyond 88° W. The vessels were soon obliged to be secured for the winter; and the officers were engaged in providing for the employment and amusement of the crew, during their long dreary confinement in the ice, which continued until the 2d of July, 1822. The vessels then proceeded about four degrees northwards, exploring a peninsula which is denominated Melville Peninsula, to a large opening about latitude 70° N. called in the chart the strait of the Fury and Hecla. This strait, from its great breadth, seemed to promise to admit the vessels into the Polar seas; but unfortunately, on proceeding farther up, it was found to be blocked up with islands of ice; and, from the direction of the currents, and of the prevailing winds, Capt. Parry entertains no hope whatever of ships ever being able to pass through it. The short season of navigation soon passed away, and the vessels were secured for the following winter by the end of September. On the breaking up of the ice in 1823, the chiefs of the expedition wisely decided against exposing the health and spirits of their crews to the hardships of a third winter, and returned to England. The vessels were never able to get so far to the westward as in the former expedition by about 21°. So far as the ice permitted,

mitted, the ships explored the coast very carefully, and the little which it was possible to do was done well. Some interesting scientific observations relative to magnetism and meteorology were made, and a small addition has been obtained to our store of collections in natural history. But, in such inhospitable regions, no great variety of living beings on the land could be expected. The ships were visited by a tribe of Esquimaux, who added not a little to their amusement and comfort; and a considerable portion of this huge volume is occupied with details of the mode of life and manners of these people. They appear to possess a considerable degree of intelligence, and to have been able to adapt their clothing, lodging, and food, so as to secure themselves great comfort, in defiance of the severity of their climate. Many of the plates exhibit their grotesque appearance in their huge manifold dresses, by which they defend themselves from the cold. In the progress of the expedition, Capt. Parry derived much benefit from the geographical information he obtained from these people, and several charts are given from their observations. He expresses so much reliance on their information, from having experienced its accuracy as far as he went, that, if he had succeeded in getting fairly within the Polar sea, he would have departed from the strict tenor of his instructions, and stretched across the mouth of the great bay lying on the south-western side of Melville Peninsula, instead of coasting its winding and probably much-indented shores. Capt. Parry's hopes of the passage being ultimately effected, are not diminished; and, from the enterprise of our distinguished countryman, Capt. Franklin, and his brave companions, it has been ascertained that the Polar sea is sometimes navigable on the northern coast of America. There is reason to believe the northern continent seldom extends beyond 70° or 71° north latitude; and, the open winter observed by Capt. Franklin, proves that the ice has a considerable space to move about in; and, although the navigation must ever be liable to unforeseen difficulties, yet Capt. Parry expresses "a confident hope, that England may yet be destined to succeed in an attempt which has for centuries past engaged her attention, and interested the whole civilized world."

The poet laureate has indulged the public with what he pompously, if not arrogantly, calls *The Book of the Church.* Robert Southey, esq. Doctor Southey, or Mr. Laureate Southey, or designating him by whatever title best pleases his ear, is, it has long appeared, a man no less versatile in his literary occupations, than mutable in his politics. We have uniformly been in the habit of confining our idea of *Books of the Church*, to the Inspired Writings and the Holy Liturgy, and should have been among the last who could have expected a *Book of the Church* from the author of *Wat Tyler*. Yet, from the unbounded diversity of his genius, and equal variation of his principles, what is there that might not be expected? and what is the style in which, to whatever subject he applies his great faculties, he will not, probably, acquit himself. To follow him through his war and divinity, his gothicism and methodism, his republicanism and monarchism, is to trace the foot-steps of a universal artist, a man of all trades, of all doctrines, of all habits, both in manner and thinking. Setting down with this comprehensive opinion of his character, mental, moral, and political, to the serious consideration of his last great work,—his *Book of the Church*, we naturally looked for extraordinary things. Aware that he could expatiate with equal facility and enthusiasm on the personal merits of a Tyler, a Nelson, a Wesley, and a Wellington, we were not less poetical in our expectations, than he himself has been in his portraits of those distinguished individuals. But it is one among the numerous briars that bestrew this vale of tears, and not the least annoying of them, that our prospective zenith of gratification is always liable to be reversed, and to become the very nadir of disappointment. In nine hundred octavo pages, from the pen of Mr. Laureate Southey, who, even among those less familiar than ourselves with the original traits, and the mighty grasp of his intellects, would not have hoped to find in a work assuming the title borne by the two volumes before us, something beyond the partial recapitulation of what has appeared in every past history of the church? Something more than a re-print of what long since had been read by every one who reads at all, and the first five pages of which no one can peruse without anticipating the contents of all that follow,—excepting, indeed, certain passages, in which Doctor Southey, quitting his authorities and prompters, indulges his poetic vein, the floridity of his imagination, and tells us things about the Druidical religion, the Arch-druid Chyndonac, his rocking stones, and the bloody sacrifices offered by naked females dyed with woad? These, and a variety of similar conceits, are, we grant, no positive proofs that the learned laureate never read Tacitus, or, that having read, he has forgotten his instructive annals; but, with us, at least, they are strong persuasions that he has not condescended to rely on the Roman's text; not less so, than they are so many convictions that Mr. Southey, poet as he is, cannot, when deserting his authorities, so dress up his fictions as to give them the air of truth. His misrepresentations

sentations are too gross either to delude or delight. The *Edda*, of the Vandals, is no safer in his hands than the *Biblion* of the Hebrews, or the *Testamentum* of the Christians. Ecclesiastical history, it would seem, is by no means the most eligible province for the exercise of poetical talents; at least, not for the talents of a poet laureate. No—the sacred basis of religious verity rejects the meretricious superstructures of fancy, and scorns to become the supporter of fallacious elevations. Even the fairest flowers of imagination are unacceptable with the Spirit of Truth; need we then say, that *fiction without beauty* is to truth as odious as unanalogous? Yet, undoubtedly, this uninviting quality forms one of the prominent features of Mr. Southey's publication; a publication, the general style of which announces little of tasteful feeling, while its subject matter evinces still less respect for fair and honest delineation; a publication that bespeaks the total absence of ambition for the character of originality or ingenuity, and that betrays an unbounded hankering after the profits of ephemeral and marketable literature. It may be that Mr. Southey, while writing for one advantage, may have had a side-view to another; to that of serving his reputation as a religionist: and the world is not altogether so wise, but that, with some readers, he may have succeeded. He may, perhaps, even hope to be deemed a pillar of the church, and to please the bishops; but, besides that their lordships understand these things, the church lacks no such aid.

Memoirs of Captain Rock, the celebrated Irish Chieftain; written by Himself. These memoirs of the gallant captain, whose birth, parentage, sentiments, exploits, &c. they profess to record, are written with the laudable view of exposing the treatment uniformly experienced by the Irish nation at the hands of her ancient *friend* and *protectress*, the English government. Mr. Thomas Moore, as the accredited author of this work, enjoys, in our opinion, no trivial honour. The portraiture it presents of the long-continued and unabated sufferings of the sister kingdom, is too faithful not to strike the most careless observer, and too terrific not to fill with horror the least susceptible mind. The barbarous policy acted upon by the counsellors of Elizabeth, has, we lament to say, been apparently adopted by the ministry of most of her successors. A wilful inattention to, or rather obstruction of, the moral and political illumination of Ireland, lest her improved knowledge and virtue should become the foundations of her future wealth, consequence, and power, has too constantly marked the conduct of the British court towards its unfortunate protegé; and, what she was centuries ago in the great and essential national points of civility and information, she may almost be said to be at present. Irish discontent has been regularly excited by Irish distress, and Irish insurrection been as regularly encouraged by English tardiness in its suppression, and the amelioration of the woeful condition of things out of which that discontent arose. The complaints of our Hibernian fellow-citizens have been echoed by every feeling Englishman, and no British writer has alluded to their misery and degradation without dropping a tear of pity on his own just, though gloomy, picture of their fate. The tythes, the middle men, the union, every principle and every measure of the English government, have been in perfect accordance with the design to keep down the moral strength of a warm-hearted, brave, and simple, people; a thousand stumbling-blocks have been thrown in the path of their advancement to intelligence, civilization, and rational comfort; and, the natural fruits of their ignorance and barbarism have been, repeated rebellions and innumerable murders. In the *Memoirs of Captain Rock*, we hear the groans of Irish peasants crushed to the earth by parsons and landlords, and see Irish insurrectionists bleeding to death under the lash of English revenge. His occasional sparks of wit and strokes of humour may provoke a transient smile; but the general tenor of the captain's tale is too afflicting, and too true, not to weigh heavily on the heart of the reflecting reader, and impress it with the profoundest sense of the wrongs of an unmercifully injured people.

Leaves from a Journal of Sketches of Rambles in North Britain and Ireland, by ANDREW BIGELOW, of Medford, Massachusetts, are for the most part a reprint of papers sent by the author to America, and extensively circulated by means of the periodical journals of the United States. They are the production of a very respectable man, of good sense and shrewd observation, who, mixed in good society, employed advantageously the opportunities afforded him. Every where, therefore, these pages abound in judicious remarks and useful knowledge, but are in no place remarkably striking. The feeling with which the author visits the scenes of antiquity, or picturesque beauty, of places rendered illustrious by the pen of Sir Walter Scott, are the same with which our countrymen visit the classic ground of Rome and Greece. These writings indicate the powerful hold which Great Britain, by her literature, still retains over the hearts of the people of the United States; and, we heartily coincide with the author in our wishes, that all who speak the English tongue may be as one family, and have no other rivalry, but that of mutual good will. The author draws several comparisons between the people of Scotland

land and Ireland, with tolerable impartiality; although, it is evident, he felt a greater resemblance in the former people to his countrymen of New England.

Dr. A. P. Buchan, with that vigour of mind and extensive medical learning which characterize all his productions, has published a sensible and well written Lecture, addressed to the students of the Westminster Hospital. It exhibits general views of the state of medical philosophy, and exposes many prevailing errors, both in theory and practice, and therefore merits the notice of every young man, ambitious of rising into distinction in the profession. We cannot, however, join in his praises of the London hospitals. They may be comparative blessings to poverty, but they will fail in their best purposes, so long as the wretched patients are placed in noisy open wards, where diseases are aggravated by sympathy and insensibility. Twenty or thirty diseased persons in one room, in all stages of their respective maladies, presents a condition of humanity tending to create, rather than cure, disease, and ought not to be encouraged; while subscriptions, donations, and legacies, should be reserved for that establishment which first commences a separate cabin for each patient. Dr. Buchan has added a list of symptoms exceedingly valuable as far as it goes, but susceptible of additions in future reprints of his book.

The Perennial Calendar, just published, is edited by Dr. Forster, who was the original compiler of it, having begun it as a subject of juvenile amusement many years ago. The work, having been added to by numerous literary friends, was deemed by the publisher a useful and entertaining book; and, having gone to press in haste, just as it was composed, contains a deal of miscellaneous though undigested information, particularly a development of the numerous superstitious practices connected with the festivals and fasts of the church, the origin of many obscure customs, and other subjects of antiquarian research, which, from the author's acquaintance with the late Mr. Gough, and numerous other antiquaries, he was enabled to pick up in his youth; and which, for many years, formed the subject of his daily journal. The natural history of plants, and the periods of their flowering, forms another subject of this Calendar, and it has been enlarged by numerous quotations from works of science. Among other things, an extraordinary collection of histories of visions, ghosts, dreams, and other pretended supernatural effects, are detailed, and their natural causes explained. The work is interspersed with poetry, and forms a very thick 8vo. volume.

Things in General, being Delineations of Persons and Places in the Metropolis, &c. by Lawrence Langshank, gent. is a publication of a very peculiar cast. It is quaintly termed "a first volume," and is a sort of hybrid production, between a Scotch novel and a French *melange*; but, under whatever genus it may be arranged, it possesses many qualities which induce us to wish for the propagation of the race. Langshank is a Scotch tutor; and, in that capacity, is witness to various scenes in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, which he describes in the solemn style of the old puritans. About one-third of the volume is occupied with his "Autobiography," before he left his native parish of Monymusk; and is sufficiently amusing, both on account of the simplicity of the incidents, and the mixture of naiveté and pedantry which pervade every portion of the narrative. The powers of the author are, however, obviously superior to this production. It appears to have been hastily written; but there are some poetical pieces, as well as characteristic descriptions, that are deserving of a more permanent association than the temporary localities with which they are conjoined. The comparative merits of the oratory of Canning, and of Brougham, are, in our opinion, finely discriminated.

An Appeal to the Public, and to the Legislature, on the Necessity of affording Dead Bodies to the Schools of Anatomy by Legislative Enactment, by William Mackenzie. This little pamphlet, of between thirty and forty pages, we have perused with much satisfaction. It contains many sensible observations, lays down a variety of undeniable positions, and treats with force and perspicuity, yet with all practicable delicacy and tenderness, a subject as important and as interesting as any on which a great and enlightened community can be addressed. The dilemma in which every public society is placed on one hand, the inviolable sanctity its natural feelings attach to the tranquillity of the grave; and, on the other, the necessity it daily experiences for the exercise of a knowledge, and a dexterity, which cannot be obtained without invading the mansions of the departed; these opposing circumstances, and the conflicting sensations inseparable from their consideration, Mr. Mackenzie has maturely weighed; and communicates, as the result of his meditations, the settled opinion, that as, in many instances, necessity has no law, so especially, in the present case, private feeling ought, in some measure, to yield to the public benefit, the rights of the dead be occasionally sacrificed for the advantage of the living; and the perfection promoted of anatomy and surgery,—of a science and an art, without a thorough knowledge of,

and practical experience in which, some of the most dreadful evils to which human nature is subjected, can neither be averted nor remedied. With Mr. Mackenzie's observation, that lectures and demonstrations of teachers of anatomy, are to be regarded only as preparations to the examination of the dead body, every reflecting reader must agree. Insight, contact, and operative application, are indispensable; and the great question is, *How are subjects to be obtained?* It is a discouraging reflection to the faculty, that, as the number of surgical pupils have increased, the opportunities of instruction have become fewer, and the chance of future great and able practitioners, of course, much diminished. For the removal of this most serious inconvenience, Mr. M. offers a variety of suggestions, for the particulars of which we refer our readers to his publication, which they will find well worth their perusal.

Mr. Landseer, engraver to his majesty, has lately published a work, replete with recondite erudition, entitled, *Sabean Researches.* It is chiefly employed in giving an account of the symbols engraved upon cylinders of opal, calcedony, and other very hard stones, which have been found in considerable numbers among the ruins of Babylon, and the vicinity, and brought to Europe by various Oriental travellers. The symbols engraved upon them have hitherto defied the investigation of the antiquary; but Mr. Landseer seems to have hit upon a happy conjecture, or discovery, which bids fair to unveil the whole mystery. It is well known that the early inhabitants of these countries were Bactrians, or worshippers of the hosts of heaven; and, mistaking concomitancy for cause, considered that the aspects of the stars, at the time of the nativity, especially of persons of distinguished families, excited considerable influence upon the future life and fortunes of the individual. He considers those amulets, which are perforated longitudinally, evidently for the purpose of being attached to the person of the wearer, as engraved symbols of the nativity of the person wearing them, as calculated by the astrologers of the day. Such was the signet left as a pledge in the hands of his daughter-in-law by Judah, at the sheep-shearing at Timnath; such probably were the same images possessed by Rachel, and fabricated by Terah the Chaldean, father of Abraham, the first engraver and sculptor on record. This curious and recondite work throws much light on various parts of the sacred records, especially of that most ancient work, the book of Job; and, indeed, upon many obscure departments of Oriental learning.

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WE felicitate the public on the prospect of a speedy escape of its judgment from the thraldom of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. Those perversions of criticism, of which readers have long been the dupes, it is now in their own power to remove, by adopting substitutes which are provided of superior quality, and at even a cheaper rate. We allude to the recent appearance of the WESTMINSTER and UNIVERSAL REVIEWS, in which readers of *critical Essays* will find talent, principle, integrity, and good sense. In addition to these valuable Essay-Reviews, it is also our duty to draw public attention to the notice of a MONTHLY CRITICAL GAZETTE, a cheap Review, in good and able hands, which engages to perform the desirable and important duty of noticing *every new book without exception, and in a few weeks after its appearance.* Such a feature steadily maintained, with fair ability and honesty in its execution, must render it in circulation the *Aaron's rod* of Reviews. To ensure notice, currency, and success, the projectors announce a design to give away 5000 copies of the first Number to the booksellers; and the public will thus be able to judge of its general merits without being obliged to pay for their curiosity.

Mr. BULLOCK, with his usual discrimination, taste, and public spirit, has opened in Piccadilly a most attractive Exhibition of Mexican curiosities, ancient and modern. It brings that interesting country, its history, and productions, under the eye of every observer, with no more trouble than a morning's lounge in his splendid rooms. One of these is appropriated to historical and religious relics, and the other to natural productions and to modern Mexico, in all the ways which claim the attention of the philosophical enquirer. We have not room this month to give the details, but, as Mexico is so interesting a subject at this time, we propose in our next Number to give place to an original article, founded on Mr. Bullock's materials.

The great increase in the number of artists, since the foundation of the Royal Academy, having rendered the rooms of that valuable national school inadequate as a place of exhibition for the numerous works of art annually sent for that purpose, a large body of artists have been induced to form themselves into a Society, for the erection of an extensive gallery for the annual exhibition and sale of the works of living artists of the United Kingdom, in the various branches of painting (in oil and water colours), sculpture, architecture, and engraving; and their first exhibition opened a few days ago with 754 subjects. The Gallery, which is entered by a handsome Doric façade, in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, consists of a suite of six rooms, well proportioned, and severally adapted to the various departments of art. It is, in truth, a most fascinating display, with every luxury of light, space, and effect. We cannot enter into disquisitions on particular objects, when above a hundred *chefs-d'œuvres* of modern art claim encomiums, not only from our want of space, but because all persons of taste will judge for themselves; and to those who are precluded by distance, descriptions, however vivid, would be inadequate. It is however due to merit to

state, that the rooms are enriched, in the order of arrangement, with subjects by Messrs. Judkin, Hastings, Wilson, Hebert, Stannard, Martin, Hofland, Wicksteed, Briggs, Stanfield, Williams, Duterrau, Glover, Earl, Hilditch, Noble, Nasmith, Richter, Wright, Pidding, Wooding, Turner, Cosse, Huggins, Lonsdale, Linton, Cartwright, Childe, Dubuisson, Scott, Roberts, Haydon, Stark, Vincent, Hurlston, Linton, Harriott, Rippingille, Deane, Ward, Henning, Scoular, Rossi, Read, Beard, Hargreaves, Hayter, Creke, Musgrave, Allom, Buckler, Heath, and Goodall. —Mr. Richter in *the Widow*, and Mr. Cosse in *the Greedy Girl*, have been very happy; and it is difficult to do justice in words to the truth and nature of Glover's, Wilson's, Holland's, and Nasmyth's, landscapes,—to Ward's and Linton's water-pieces,—or to Martin's sublimity in his *Seventh Plague*.

The number of students at the King's College and Marischal College, Aberdeen, during this last season was above 640; the number at St. Andrew's, about 200; at Edinburgh, about 2100; and at Glasgow, about 1600: in all above 4540. This is an immense number for so small a kingdom; and arises, as is alleged, from the excellence of the teachers, but in a degree from the system of education being in conformity with the enlightened state of the age, and such as parents consider useful for qualifying their sons for future exertions in the various active departments of life. The greater number complete their classical and philosophical studies before the age of twenty. The candidates for the church have, after this, to enter a course of study, requiring from four to six years, according as they attend the full session of three months each winter, or merely keep terms. It is painful to reflect, that institutions so useful should be neglected by a government which has lately determined to expend on Windsor Palace alone the sum of 300,000*l.* besides 40,000*l.* on other palaces. The buildings of some of the Scotch colleges are likely soon to tumble down for want of repairs. The pious founders naturally supposed, that in erecting them they had done their part, and that posterity would preserve what they had produced. But, to the disgrace of the present generation, whilst extravagant sums are wasted in gewgaws and toys, nothing can be spared to promote useful literature and science.

A manuscript of Milton's, in Latin, has been discovered in the State Paper Office by Mr. Lemon. It consists of 4 or 500 pages, and is a sort of Body of Divinity, according to the notions of those fanatical times. The manuscript is partly in the hand-writing of his nephew Phillips, and partly in that of one of his daughters. It was shown to the King, and judged by him worthy of being printed, as a curiosity; but, except as a curiosity, it is of course worthless, —for we have now far more of Milton's prose writings than are ever read; and, least of all, need we covet his theology in Latin.

On the 1st of July will be published, No. I. (to be continued quarterly,) of the Edinburgh Journal of Science, exhibiting a view of the progress of discovery, conducted by DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D. F.R.S Lond., Sec.R.S.Edin. F.S.S A. with the assistance of John Macculloch, M.D. F.R.S. &c.; W. Jackson Hooker, LL.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. and F.A.S.; William Haidinger, esq. F.R.S.E. &c.; Robert Knox, M.D. F.R.S. Ed. &c.; Samuel Hibbert, M.D. F.R.S. This new Journal of Science will be conducted on the same general principles as the "Philosophical Journal," originally projected and hitherto conducted by Dr. Brewster. But the plan and management of the new work will, in various respects, be much improved.

Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING is preparing for the press some more of his mellifluous and well-told stories, under the title of "Tales of a Traveller." A few letters of his, written at an early age, and therefore perhaps scarcely fair to be brought forward now, have been published as the "Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle."

Mr. BURRIDGE's Treatise on a Process or Art of Tanning Crop Hides or Sole Leather, is in the press. He undertakes to prove, that they may be tanned in a quarter of the usual time, without extra expense.

A subscription has been opened for the widow of Mr. BOWDICH, the African traveller, who has fallen, at the early age of thirty, in the cause to which he had devoted himself; leaving herself and three young children totally unprovided for. Mrs. Bowdich was his almost constant companion in Africa, the sharer of his perils, and the indefatigable assistant of his literary labours; and she is returning to England in a state of destitution.

An Apology for Don Juan, Cantos 1 and 2, is in the press.

The

The Bride of Florence, illustrative of the manners of the middle ages, with historical notes, and Minor Poems, is preparing for publication, by R. FITZ-EUSTACE.

Mr. EGAN, professor of the harp, has in a state of forwardness, an Historical Essay on the Harp.

Mr. B. COOK, of Birmingham, is proceeding to print a New Chronology, on the plan described at large in our last Magazine. He has already been engaged in verifying and collecting dates and facts during several years.

The Rev. H. MOORE has in the press, a Life of the Rev. John Wesley, including that of his brother Charles, compiled from authentic documents, many of which have never been published.

On the 1st of May will be published, No. I. of a Series of Sixty Views, in Holland, Belgium, and on the Rhine and Maine, by Capt. BATTY. It will comprise a selection from the most picturesque and remarkable scenes in the above-named countries, and will include views of the principal cities, viz. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Antwerp, Mechlin, Brussels, Louvain, Ghent, Bruges, Tournay, Namur, Coblentz, Mayence, Francfort, Wurtzburgh, &c.

A closely-printed volume, like Mackenzie's "Receipt-Book," will soon appear in Edinburgh and London, under the title of *the Scotsman's Library*. Its contents will consist of every kind of anecdote and curious fact, which can be assembled from printed and original sources, relative to Scotsmen and things, and to Scotland, in every way in which the people and the country are interesting. The articles will be about 3000 in number, consequently nothing will be omitted which the range of time and country can supply. A learned Scotsman, who has been twenty years making the collections, is named as its editor.

Tours to the British Mountains, Descriptive Poems, &c. by T. WILKINSON, of Yanwath, Westmoreland, are printing in small octavo.

Essays and Sketches of Character, by the late R. AYTON, esq. with a Memoir of his Life, and a portrait engraved by F. C. Lewis, from a drawing by Mr. Westall, will soon appear.

The conductors of the Liverpool Mechanics' and Apprentices' Library, has issued circulars, soliciting contributions of books from all friends to the diffusion of knowledge.

A popular work is in preparation, descriptive of the WONDERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, by the Author of "the Wonders of the World." It will form four handsome volumes, small octavo,—two separately for England and Wales,—one for Scotland, and one for Ireland,—with numerous engravings. For purposes of education, and for popular libraries, such a work has long been much wanted.

The Wanderings of Lucan and Dinah, an epic romance, in ten cantos, in the stanza of Spenser, by M. P. KAVANAGH, are in the press.

The Board of Longitude has conferred the parliamentary premium of 500*l.* on Peter Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy, for his method of correcting the local affection of vessels. The great quantities of iron employed at this time in the construction and equipment of ships-of-war, produce so much variation in the compass, (varying according to the direction of the ship's head,) as to render it almost a useless instrument, particularly in high northern and southern latitudes.

A Translation of M. DUPIN'S most important and generally useful work, on the Commercial Power of Great Britain, is announced for early publication. This work supplies a variety of details to the statesman, the merchant, and the man of science, heretofore uncollected in this country.

Sancho, the Sacred Trophy, and the Unparalleled Operations of Episcopacy, with a Presbyter's Hat, is preparing for the press, by the Rev. S. H. CARLISLE.

An Outline of the System of Education at New Lanark, by R. D. OWEN, esq. is in preparation.

Mr. VENTOUILLAC, the editor of the "French Classics," now publishing in London, has in the press a Selection of Papers from M. Jouy's "Hermites," to be published in French, with notes, and a portrait and life of M. Jouy, under the title of "Le petit Hermite." Also, a translation into French of Bishop Watson's "Apology for the Bible."

Aids to Reflection, in a series of prudential, moral, and spiritual, aphorisms, extracted from the works of Archbishop Leighton, with notes and interpolated remarks, by S. T. COLERIDGE, esq. are in the press.

Critical and Descriptive Accounts of the most celebrated Picture Galleries in England, with an Essay on Elgin Marbles, will speedily be published.

Prose

Prose Pictures, a series of descriptive letters and essays, by E. HERBERT, esq. will be published in a few days.

The publication of Dr. GRAHAM's work on Indigestion and Liver Complaints, has been unavoidably delayed, but it will be ready for delivery the first week in May. His object is to illustrate the true nature and the successful treatment of the prevailing bilious disorders.

The Three Brothers, or the Travels and Adventures of the Three Sherleys, in Persia, Russia, Turkey, Spain, &c. printed from original manuscripts, with additions and illustrations from very rare contemporaneous works, and portraits of Sir Anthony, Sir Robert, and Lady, Sherley, are in the press.

Directions for Studying the Laws of England, by ROGER NORTH, youngest brother to Lord Keeper Guildford, now first printed from the original manuscript in the Hargrave Collection, with notes and illustrations by a Lawyer, will soon be republished.

Mr. PRINGLE, of Cape Town, has in the press, Some Account of the present State of the English Settlers in Albany, South Africa.

A Memoir of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with specimens of his powers, and an estimate of his genius and talents compared with those of his great contemporaries, by J. PRIOR, Esq. is just ready for publication.

In consequence of the repeated and increasing blunders and inaccuracies of the English Astronomical Observations and Ephemerides, some astronomers have had it in contemplation to reduce the useful nautical observations of Bode's "Jahrbuch," and the "Connoisance des Temps," to the long. and lat. of London, and to publish them in English for several years to come, so as to anticipate the Almanacks of this country by at least two years.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Glasgow, has in the press, Instructions to Mothers and Nurses on the Management of Children, in Health and Disease.

The total number of Protestant missionaries employed by different societies in Europe and America in 1819 was 439. This appears from an enumeration lately published in one of the New York journals. Out of these, the English Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge maintained eight; the College of Danish Missions maintain two; that of the United Brethren, eighty-five; the Methodist Missions, sixty-five; those of English Baptists, seventy-two; the London Missions collectively, eighty-four; the Scotch Missions, twelve; the Church of England Missions, seventy-four; the United States Foreign Mission Office, thirty-one; the American Baptist Missions, three; and the American Society of United Foreign Missions, three. These different Societies, besides the missionaries, have to support a great number of farmers, workmen, medical attendants, with the wives and children of the missionaries.—The Twelve Apostles were supported by no subscription, and in their own lives they seem to have effected more than all these missionaries in a century.

RUSSIA.

In regard to the gold-mines lately discovered in the Oural mountains, in the vicinity of Catharineburg, Siberia, it has been observed, that a very rich metal entered into the construction of several houses of the town, since which a considerable quantity of gold has been extracted from the soil of which the bricks were made a few years ago. At the outset of the mining operations, pepites or pieces of gold were found weighing three-quarters of a pound. Since the opening of the galleries, more than 3000 pounds weight of gold have been collected, and which have arrived at Petersburgh. The Russian senator SOÏMONOF, and Dr. FUCHAS, professor of Medicine in the university of Casan, have returned from a recent journey to these mines; and they state, that the metal is found in abundance, in the form of golden grains, almost immediately under the turf in a bed of potter's clay. The labour of children would suffice to wash and cleanse the auriferous particles of the soil. Among them have been discovered some precious stones; one of which, resembling the sapphire, has received the name of Soïmonof.

In Poland, some considerable public works are carrying on, at the national charge; such as rendering navigable the rivers of Pilica, Niemen, Kominka, and Redomka. Labourers are also employed in confining and strengthening the banks of the Vistula, in the vicinity of Vinnicia, Islianowice, and Birzyacam, in the districts of Sandomir and Radom.

SWEDEN.

There are now in Sweden sixty-seven schools on the Lancaster plan; of which thirteen are in the capital. Twenty-two were

were established last year. Lancaster himself is starving in America.

GERMANY.

From a program lately published, by Dr. GOERING, of Lubeck, it appears that in the Magdeburgh Library there is a manuscript which contains extracts relative to the Letters of Seneca, the Ten Books of Diogenes Laertius, and Justinian's Institute, that have not yet appeared in print.

In the Library of the King of Wurtemberg are 4000 editions of the Bible, in the different European languages: 215 are in English, and 290 in French.

ITALY.

There has lately issued from the royal press at Naples, a folio volume, with 107 plates, under the title of *Decorations of the Walls and Pavements of the Chambers in the Ancient Pompeii.* Here are representations of the Arabesques, Mosaics, and other ornaments, found in the houses of that city. Among other groupes and compositions, interesting to the artist and antiquarian, are six designs of the arenas of the amphitheatre, preserving their memory, as the originals have been destroyed. The royal press has also made the purchase of the unpublished monuments of Winkelman, and printed a new edition of them.

The Naples Academy has undertaken to be at half the expenses of publishing the antique masterpieces of the Neapolitan Museum. Several of the learned have combined to bring them out, in small-sized numbers.

FRANCE.

The following is a list of the principal periodical works publishing at Paris:—

"Le Revue Encyclopedique," conducted by M. Jullien, aided by the principal men of letters in France, and inferior in its general contents to no journal in Europe.

"The Mercury of the Nineteenth Century," a literary journal, published in numbers every Saturday.

"The Annals of Literature and the Arts."

"The Universal Tablets," conducted by M. Coste, on a novel plan, which allows but little room for literature, properly so called. The writers treat, *ex professo*, of all that is desirable in theory and useful in practice, with respect to the political regimen.

"The Parisian Moons" (*Lunes Parisiennes*), a salmagundi of tales, of literary and dramatic intelligence, and miscellanies; the scene of all which is laid in another planet, the events and characters not caring to appear on this.

"La Psyche."

"La Causeuse."

"L'Album."

"The Universal Bulletin of Sciences," conducted by M. Ferrusac, claims the merit of many new and original observations on subjects of literature, with a copious enumeration of works published in France and other countries on the physical and other sciences.

At Nismes appears a work on Mathematics, by M. Gergonne, professor of astronomy; published also at Paris.

On Geography, and the subject of Voyages and Travels, three valuable publications may be noticed: "Le Journal des Voyages" of M. Verneur; "Les Annales" of Messrs. Eyries and Malte-Brun; and the "Bulletin of the Society of Geography." In this direction may be placed the "Maritime and Colonial Annals," edited by M. Bajot.

Sixteen periodical publications, more or less worthy of attention, enter minutely into investigations relative to Physiology, Medicine, Pharmacy, and the Medical Sciences, speaking generally. Of these we may quote, "the Universal Journal of Medical Sciences;" "the Complementary or Supplementary Journal," of the same sciences, of which M. Pancoucke is the editor; "the Gazette of Health;" "the Journal of Pharmacy," the conduct of which, for the uncommon care evinced in it, reflects great honour on the good sense, ingenuity, and ability, of its editors; "the New Medical Library;" "the Medical Review;" "the General Archives of Medicine;" and the two Physiological Journals of Messrs. Bronssais and Majendie, &c.

Seven journals, including the "Physico-Economical Library," treat of Agriculture, Rural Economy, and Vegetable Physics.

Three publications are appropriated to the respective subjects of Mines, Natural History, and General Physics.

National and Foreign Industry are skilfully elucidated by Messrs. Le Normond and De Moleon, in their "Annals of Industry, or Technological Mercury." To this purpose is consecrated, "the Universal Memorial of Industry and the Arts."

The Bulletin of the Society of Encouragement exhibits, in a panoramic or general view, useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements, of every kind, as annually produced in France.

Two journals only are directed to the Economical Sciences and the Finances.

Legislation and Jurisprudence have more than twenty, either in Paris or in cities where royal courts hold their sessions. Of these, the "Themes" may be quoted, as especially investigating the principles of law, and its general history; also, the "General Collection of Laws and Ordinances," by M. Sirey.

The

The "Journal of Education," published by the Society for the Amelioration of Elementary Instruction; the "Journal of the Society of Christian Morals;" and "the Family Library,"—require a particular mention.

The "Asiatic Journal" is published by the Society that bears that name.

"The French Annals," by Messrs. Lenoir and Mondor, are especially devoted to Architecture, National Monuments, Antiquities, and the Fine Arts.

"The Mirror," which appeared every morning, contained sentimental pieces, skilfully delineating manners, attacking opinions under the dominion of prejudice, viewing customs and scenes, ridiculous or pleasant, with a critical eye; it was a work addressed to the imagination, and is now turned over to two or three light productions, "Le Diable Boiteux," "Le Corsaire," and "La Pandore:" these are too recent to give any very distinct idea of them.

—In this summary of periodical works, none of them are exclusively literary. This *lacune*, however, appears to be at length filled up by "Le Mercure du dix neuvième Siecle," consisting of literary materials, in prose and verse, on an indefinite variety of subjects: it is a weekly publication.

UNITED STATES.

A letter from New Orleans announces the culture and growth of the Chinese herb, green tea, by a Mr. Mallet, on his plantation in Louisiana. It occupies a considerable extent, near the banks of the river Amitè. The climate seems to favour the growth of this plant; and the proprietor thinks that, with due care, it will succeed. A sample of hyson tea, which accompanied the letter, was very agreeable to the taste. A preparation by the Chinese, in rolling over the leaves, and perfuming it with some essence, appear to be all that is wanting to resemble exactly what is imported from China.

Of statistic particulars relative to the United States, the following are given as authentic:—3000 students in the Colleges, that confer degrees; 1200 in various academies; 500 in theological seminaries; above 1000 law students; and 500,000 young persons in public schools. Physicians, about 10,000; advocates, more than 6000; churches and chapels, 9000; and ecclesiastics, 5000. Patents for inventions, discoveries, improvements in the arts, 4400. The printing of books costs annually between two and three millions of dollars. Number of journals in the country, about 1000; steam-boats, more than 100: these, in general, effect their passage in one-third less time than the English. Physicians who do not think the yellow-fever contagious to those who do, in the proportion of 567 to 28.

The American journals report an expedition, by Major Long, with a detachment of the army, to the north-west extremity of the United States. Of 4000 miles which they traversed, 3000 were over deserts. They set out from Philadelphia in April, and returned in October. They met with no sinister accidents, and were well received every where by the Indians. Their return was by Lake Superior.

The "National Calendar and Annuary" of the United States, for 1823, contains the following paragraph relative to emigrations:—"By different vessels that arrived in our ports, in the years 1821 and 22, were conveyed 20,201 passengers, of whom 3,969 were citizens of the United States. Of the 16,252 emigrant foreigners, 8,284 were from England; 685 were French; Germans, 486; Spaniards, 400; and Hollanders, 112." The author of the "Annuary" divides the emigrants into four classes: the first, called productive-useful, contains 4,946 individuals, all brought up to some trade. In the United States are as many tailors, bakers, masons, labouring men, &c. as are wanted; but they are deficient in workmen for their manufactures. The situation of these, for want of skill and practice, is less advantageous than in other branches of industry. In the other classes are 5,069 individuals, here called unproductive-useful, 459 unproductive, and 9,321 variously unproductive, including women and children. There is also a list of patents for 1822. They are to the number of 194: of which eleven are for the improvement of ploughs; twenty-two for new instruments and modes of labouring in agriculture; fifteen for economical grates, furnaces, fire-places; nine relate to the building of ships; and three have been granted to the inventor of the domestic telegraph, to a lever for raising weighty articles perpendicularly, and to the inventor of a process for transmitting any impression of paper on wood.—Another interesting list is that of different works deposited in the office of the Secretary for the Interior, in the same year. It contains ninety-five: twenty are dictionaries, grammars, or elementary works

works and treatises of education, nine appertain to theology and morality, fourteen to the physical and mathematical sciences, eight to jurisprudence, and eleven to statistics and geography. We may further notice,—Two publications that treat of the marine in general, two on the military art, four on biography and history, two on the special administration of politics, three collections of poems, one Greek work, one Spanish, three treatises of music, nine charts, and an engraved portrait. Thirty-seven daily journals are published in the United States. Though called an Almanack or Calendar, this "Annuary" is an epitome of American statistics: containing public expenses and receipts, the number of inhabitants in each province, distinguishing the whites and men of colour; those employed in agriculture and commerce; the proportion between the two sexes, &c.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE *elementary principles of organic substances*, according to the recent and elaborate experiments of Dr. URE, communicated to the Royal Society, may be considered as deriving the peculiar delicacy of their chemical equilibrium, and the consequent facility with which it may be subverted and new modelled, to the multitude of atoms grouped together in a compound. On this view, none of them, he says, should be expected to consist of a single atom of each component: yet, only a few years ago, the celebrated Berzelius maintained, that a single atom of oxygen, and no more, was essential to an organic compound. Dr. Ure, on the contrary, now asserts, sugar to be compounded of 5 atoms carbon, 4 of hydrogen, and 4 of oxygen; its equivalent number or the weight of its compound atom being 8·25. Also, that starch is composed of 5 atoms carbon, 4 of hydrogen, and 5 of oxygen; its equivalent being 9·25. And that gum is compounded of 4 atoms carbon, 4 of hydrogen, and 5 of oxygen; with an equivalent of 8·5. The above are the proportions of the strongest sugar and starch, but each of which substances are very apt to suffer deterioration, from an excess of oxygen in their composition.

Mr. GIBBON, of Walsall, in Staffordshire, has discovered *an expeditious method of tanning*, that will save four parts out of five in the time usually employed. This is effected by pressure; the other parts of his process remaining the same.

The *hatching of Fishes' Spawn*, is said to be performed in China, by collecting with care from the margin and surface of rivers and lakes, the gelatinous matter, which, by experience, the persons know to contain the spawn of fish, and therewith they fill the shells of small fresh eggs, from which the contents have just before been blown: the holes in the shell are then stopped with a cement, these re-charged eggs are placed under a sitting hen, for a certain number of days, when the shells are broken, and the contents poured into shallow pools of water, sheltered and warmed by the sun, wherein the hatching is completed, and myriads of young fish are produced, which are attended to with care, until at length the water from these hatching pools is either let-off into the lakes and rivers, or carried thereto in pails, where the young fry are in part intended to supply other fish, whilst those who escape, may grow up, and supply food to the swarming inhabitants of that singular country, great numbers of whom are said to find employment, in thus aiding nature in the production and growth of fresh-water fish.

An *improved anchor launch*, or boat for large ships, has been lately contrived: in the middle of the boat, a water-tight but bottomless well-hole, in the form of a cross, is constructed, of such dimensions, as to admit the flukes of the anchor (when in an upright position) down one of the arms of the cross, and the stock of the anchor down the other. On having occasion to send out and drop an anchor, it is lowered down into the well-crop of the boat, brought under the bow of the ship for that purpose, and is there suspended by lashing, which can be cut away at the instant, when the anchor is required to be dropped: the end of the cable (slackened out) having been drawn up through the well-hole, previously to lowering the anchor to its place in the boats-well, and then the cable is passed through and fastened to the ring of the

the anchor in the usual way. It is said, that more than twenty of these anchor launches are already in use in the Royal Navy. In heaving or taking up the anchor, these launches may, in many circumstances, prove eminently useful.

A water-setting cement from chalk, may be prepared, according to the observations of Mr. James Frost, of Finchley, provided the chalk be heated to that degree in which cast-iron begins to soften, and then cooled without the access of atmospheric air or moisture: for the construction of furnaces and air-tight coolers, for effecting the above operations on any calcareous substances, or natural or artificial admixtures thereof, with other earths or oxyds, for the making of cement, Mr. Frost has obtained a patent. *Repertory*, No. 260.

Steam-Packets from Ireland.—In the years 1822 and 1823, the post-office steam-vessels between Holyhead, in Wales, and Howth, near Dublin, have made 712 trips; the average time of going to Ireland has been 8h. 30½m., while the average time spent in the returns to Wales, have been only 7h. 44m.—Query, is this difference of 26½m. or almost 1-19th part of the voyage out, to be ascribed wholly to the prevalence of westerly winds? or, how far do *currents* contribute thereto? The four packets employed, are named Vixen, Sovereign, Meteor, and Ivanhoe; the total first cost of which vessels and their machinery, was 36,598*l.*, and they have since cost in repairs and improvements, the sum of 15,000*l.* In these two years, the gross postage of letters these packets have carried, was 16,488*l.*; the number of passengers have been 33,897 persons, together with 803 horses, and 1,473 carriages.

The *twinkling of the fixed stars*, has invariably, it would seem, been accounted for by modern astronomers, by supposing certain opake bodies to be incessantly floating in the air, which by interposing themselves between the eye and the mere luminous points, which the apparent magnitudes of the stars exhibit, momentarily eclipse them. A correspondent in No. 11, of Professor Silliman's *American Journal* of Science, very properly objects, that the existence of any such opake floating substances in the air is unproved, and improbable; and therefore he calls on astronomers and opticians of the present day, to re-consider and experiment on the matter, in hopes of offering an explanation, more accordant with modern science.

In Sweden, *a substitute for coffee* has been found, in the berries of the *astragalus balticus* of Linnæus; Doctor Bayrhammor, of Wurtzburg, who has exerted himself in the promotion of this culture, offered some time ago to send gratuitously, 100 perfect seeds of this plant to any person, who would undertake to cultivate it according to the accompanying instructions, and to communicate the result. He says, it will not suffer from intense frost, and produce from 600 to 100 fold. Its decoction is economical, requiring only the fifth-part of the sugar generally used with coffee.

The *structure and function of the lungs in human subjects*, has long been a chief study of Dr. Majendie, of Paris, and by very numerous dissections of this organ, in its ordinary and also in its phthisically diseased state, he has ascertained, that the tissues or cellular coats of the lungs are almost entirely composed of the minute branchings of blood vessels, of the pulmonary arteries and veins, anastomising or connecting with each other. That the cells of the lungs diminish in number, but increase in size with considerable regularity, from childhood to old age, the increased size being greatest, where a cough has attended the individual. That on the whole, aged people consume much less oxygen, and consequently have less animal heat, and are less able to resist cold, than the young. Dr. Magendie has found, that the beginning of phthisis, or consumption, is owing to the small parieties of the pulmonary blood-vessels secreting a greyish yellow matter, in one or more of the cells of the lungs; this, in some cases, is moveable, and the patient coughs it up, and recovers; but much too frequently it increases, adheres to the small vessels, gradually obliterates them, and the whole lobe at length becomes tuberculous, or formed of this greyish yellow matter. Considering thus the commencement of consumption as only an alteration in the habitual secretion of the vascular tissue of the lungs, Dr. M. employs sedatives, and particularly the hydro-cyanic acid, in the two first stages of the disease, with the happiest effect.

Amidst an abundance of discoveries

justly valuable, all the French Journals notice what they call *Lithochromy*, as well deserving of attention. This art is, evidently, an application of lithography; as yet, however, it is young, and does not appear to the most advantage, though susceptible of improvement. Lithochromy not only designs figures of stone, but undertakes to imprint colours on linen, white, red, green, &c. with shades varied, *ad infinitum*. M. Malapeau, obtained a patent for this invention two years ago, and exhibits publicly a number of lithochromic productions. His exertions have turned to account, but his pieces, though pleasing and agreeable, are thought, in point of quality, to be only in a stage of progression towards perfection. He designates his process as painting with oil on stone, and as printing on linen, as well as painting with oil. Nothing further has transpired respecting the means he employs, the rest is kept secret, and the inventor may have his reasons for so doing.

In *cultivating cucumbers or water-melons*, it has been ascertained, that a very low and long-continued temperature causes the plants to produce only *female* flowers, and so they prove unproductive of fruit; and on the contrary, too high and long-continued a temperature, produces only *male* flowers, alike unproductive. Mr. F. Andrew Knight, from these experiments, entertains but little doubt, that the same fruit-stalks of these two plants, and perhaps others, might be made to produce either male or female flowers, in obedience to external causes.

Metallic Titanium is probably not magnetic, when unalloyed by iron. Dr. Wollaston, in experimenting upon the small cubes of *titanium*, found in cavities, adjacent to the hottest places of our tall iron furnaces, (see our 55th vol. p. 171,) in which the common argillaceous iron-stone of the coal measures is reduced, he found small particles of iron slug adhering to the cubes; by displacing of which particles, he succeeded in so far reducing the susceptibility of the cubes to the magnet's action, that the Doctor hence concluded titanium to be non-magnetic: this, however, appearing to some others as a doubtful position, further experiments have been made, from whence Dr. W. infers, that the usual tests of the presence of small proportions of iron, as an alloy of titanium, are so defective, as not to be able to detect 1-250th part of iron, and yet this very small proportion, the Doctor shews, would be sufficient to account for all the magnetic properties of the metallic cubes in question; and that, therefore, pure titanium is probably non-magnetic.

The *copper-sheathing of ships* in the royal navy has been found subject to a rapid corrosion and decay, which has occasioned the Lords of the Admiralty to consult Sir H. Davy thereon, who, after a series of experiments, has recommended the fixing of small masses or wires of tin, or of some other of the readily oxidable metals, in contact with the copper-sheathing: by which simple means, it is expected that the copper will be rendered so negatively electrical, that the sea-water will have no action upon it.

The *indications of returning spring on the North American Continent*, at one hundred miles from the sea-coast, as observed and averaged by Dr. Cooley, at Deerfield, lat. 42.° 18′ N. in the five years ending with 1819, were as follows, viz. the martin and barn-swallows first appeared, 24th April; the forests of oak, chestnut, maple, and birch, at the distance of half-a-mile, first shewed appearance of foliage, 12th May; the common red garden cherry tree in full bloom, 14th May; the red-currant bush in full flower, 16th May; and the apple-tree in full bloom, 27th May. From our ingenious correspondents who may long and regularly have recorded *facts* of the above nature, averages of the above concise kind would be very acceptable.

The *formation of ice upon ponds*, during continued frost, proceeds in a decreasing scale, as to the additional thickness added below, during each succeeding night, of equal intensity of cold; this fact, so important as an indication of the infinite wisdom and goodness of the Creator, received a satisfactory proof from the observations of Professor Silliman, during twenty-one days of excessive cold, in the winter of 1820-1: the minute bubbles of air, arranged in strata, at the top of each night's fresh ice, showed a pretty regular decrease of daily thickness, from about one and half inches to about half an inch, owing to the very slow conducting power of ice. This, and the extraordinary property of water, to begin to expand again in bulk whilst progres-

progressively cooled through 8° of Fahrenheit before the freezing point is reached, are the means employed by the Creator for preventing the perpetual increase of ice, until at length no water or habitable clime would have remained on the earth's surface. *Silliman's Journal*, No. 7.

A *preparation of perfectly pure gold*, for the gold-wire and leaf manufacturer's and other uses, may be made, by dissolving ordinary fine gold, in thin plates or grains, in moderately strong nitric acid, into which muriate of soda is scattered at intervals, whilst a gentle heat is being applied;—dissolve then sulphate of iron in cold water, filter it, as well as the solution of gold, and then mix ten or twelve parts of the former with one of the latter, and set bye the mixture for twenty-four hours, or more; boil the brownish precipitate in a little pure nitric acid, wash then the gold with distilled water; and finally, melt it with a little pure nitre, and a perfectly fine gold will thus easily and cheaply be obtained. *Technical Repository.*

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.*

THE circumstances under which those effusions take place, that are called dropsical, are several and various. You have first an inflammatory action of vessels, which occasions a superabundance of discharge into internal cavities: this overplus may next be induced, by a deficient energy in that part of the organization which serves again to receive into the system a portion of the fluid emitted from the exhalent vessels; or it may be brought about by local plethora, or congestion, such congestion being the consequence, either of erroneous action in the overladen vessels, or of obstructions in other parts of the frame. And with all, nay, perhaps, above all, there is in some a constitutional tendency to the manifestation of this form of disease, that brings the actual malady into being with an almost inexplicable facility. When, therefore, the term water in the brain is used to denote a single and sole essence, it is employed with deficient information as to its source and circumstance; for it may be congenital, and then incurable by art; or it may be the sequela of inflammation, and in that case remediable only during the presence of the preliminary state; that is, of the state prior to the effusion; or it may be congestive, and then most simulative *ab-origine*, of the last stage; or the effusion, which is the malady in its full and final form, may suddenly occur as a rush of water impetuously breaks through its confining mounds; or it may gradually, and in a sort of percolating manner, make its way into the brain from the distended and compressed vessels. In most cases, the tendency to its production is of scrophulous origin; this scrophula consisting partly of that delicacy in the vascular organization which renders it difficult, without disorder, to encounter the rubs and roughs that growing life is heir to.

Now the great difficulties and delicacy, with respect to the prognosis of this complaint, consists in deciding whether the compression of, or irritation in the brain under which your little patient evidently labours, be merely a fulness or inflammation of the vessels, or whether it be from the actual presence of the extraneous fluid, for in the latter case we have little, very little indeed, to hope from medicinal interference; while, in the former, judicious interposition of remedial measures may promise and accomplish much good: but even here, constitutional predisposition will often stand up with furious and formidable force against the exertions of the physician; and, on the other hand, nature will now and then step in and availably co-operate with medicine in taking up an effusion from the brain, and pouring it into one or other of the bodies' emunctories. So that despair ought never, perhaps, to paralyze exertion, even in apparently the most confirmed kind, and hopeless period of the disorder.

The distinction above alluded to may often, with some correctness, be taken from the kind of pulse which is present; for, when a large extravasation or effusion has taken the place of mere fulness, you have immediately that jerky, slow, half-intermittent pulse, that characterizes apoplexy under some shapes of this latter disease, and which pulse always accompanies the second stage of hydrocephalus when the malady goes through the regular course of primary inflammation and subsequent discharge from vessels.

Is it a fact, or, if it be, is it an explicable fact, that water in the head is more frequent now than formerly? Dr. Wall, of Oxford, assuming this to be the case, thinks that the circular defences, which used to be worn round the heads of children, but which are in this country discontinued,

continued, proved preservative against the injurious effects of falls and blows; and, in this way, prevented hydrocephalus: but, in the major number of instances, the minutest observer is not able to trace the origin of the mischief to exterior cause; and the Reporter is disposed to the inference, that, provided the charge be well founded against modern habits, in causing an increase of brain affections, that these habits have more reference to internal and gradual, than exterior and immediate excitations. There is one part of nursing, however, from which the writer, feels decidedly averse, viz. the violent tossing in the arms that some of your volatile and violent maids will have recourse to with your children, by way of expending their own accumulated excitability. Let there be life in a nurse, (the writer would say,) but not vehemence, and the more infants have their own actions encouraged, the better. There are no children more healthy, or better formed, or less obnoxious to disease, than those of some savage nations, who, from birth, are thrown upon the floor, and permitted to obey the growing demands of instinct in the unassisted employment of their gradually developing energies.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; April 28, 1824.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by DR. T. FORSTER, *for March* 1824.

March.	*Thermomet.* 10 P.M.	*Barometer.* 10 P.M.	*Wind.*	*State of the Weather.*
1	..	....	N.	Fair—Rainy.
2	..	....	Var.	
3	33	29·35	W.N.W.	Snow-showers and wind.
4	35	29·70	N.	Frost—Clouds.
5	42	29·62	W.S.W.	Sun and showers.
6	46	29·68	S.W.	Sun& showers--Blue Crocus flowers
7	49	29·49	S.W.	Wind and rain all day.
8	39	29·48	S.S.W.	Rain—Clear.
9	39	29·58	W.	Sun and showers.
10	38	29·80	E.	Fair and calm—Some rain.
11	46	29·56	W.S.W.	Sun and showers.
12	44	29·40	W.	Clear and showers.
13	43	29·33	W.N.W.	Hail-showers—Clear.
14	35	29·91	N.	Cloudy.
15	42	29·90	W.	White frost early—Cloudy.
16	48	29·88	W.	Some small rain.
17	42	30·10	W.	Fair day.
18	44	30·14	W.	Sun and mist.
19	47	30·14	W.S.W.	Cloudy.
20	43	30·10	W.S.W.	Sun and clouds.
21	43	29·80	W.	Rainy—Clouds.
22	34	29·54	W.—N.E.	Showery.
23	38	29·72	S.W.—N.E.	Clear and clouds.
24	42	29·70	N.E.	Cloudy.
25	39	29·91	N.E.	Cloudy.
26	39	29·80	N.	Showers—Clouds.
27	34	29·64	N.	Showers—Clear night.
28	32	29·80	N.E.	Showers of snow—Clear.
29	..	....	N.	Sun and clouds.
30	36	29·49	N.	Showers—Clouds.
31	30	29·70	N.N.W.	Fair—Clear.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

March 1.—Abundance of *Croci* and *Snowdrops* in flower. The former flowered, as usual, about the 2d of February, and the latter on the 14th.

4.—Long-tailed titmouse *Mecistura vagans* seen.

6.—The blue crocus came into blow.

9.—The *Anemone hortensis* flowered.

10.—*Narcissus pseudonarcissus* flowered.

11.—*Cirrus* or Curlcloud prevails.

12.—Yellow sunset *Narcissus lactus* in blow.

13.—Rough March weather. Electricity of the atmosphere very strongly indicated.

14.—Pilewort *Ficaria verna* in flower.

15.—A remarkable roaring of the wind.

17.—

17.—*Tussilago farfara* flowers.

19.—*Doronicum pandalianches* in blow.

20.—To-night a prodigious accession of moisture occurred in the atmosphere about 10 P.M. The flame of a lamp assumed a very peculiar pyramidal form; and, burning badly for a long time, at length went out. Other candles in the house also burned badly; indicating something peculiar in the air.

28.—The snow fell in very large flakes.

29.—Van Thol Tulip *Tulipa suaveolans* blows.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*March* 23.						*April* 20.						
Cocoa, W.I. common	£ 4	0	0	to	4	15	0	4	0	0	to 4	15	0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	2	15	0	—	3	0	0	2	10	0	— 2	17	0 do.
———, fine	5	2	0	—	5	16	0	4	12	0	— 5	8	0 do.
———, Mocha	4	0	0	—	6	6	0	4	0	0	— 6	6	0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	8½	—	0	0	9½	0	0	8½	— 0	0	9½ per lb.
———, Demerara	0	0	10	—	0	1	0	0	0	10	— 0	1	0 do.
Currants	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	4	15	0	— 5	0	0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	5	0	—	2	6	0	2	8	0	— 0	0	0 perchest
Flax, Riga	54	0	0	—	55	0	0	52	0	0	— 54	0	0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	39	0	0	—	40	0	0	39	0	0	— 40	0	0 do.
Hops, new, Pockets	12	0	0	—	15	15	0	11	4	0	— 15	0	0 per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	9	0	0	—	10	10	0	9	0	0	— 10	10	0 do.
Iron, British, Bars	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	9	0	0	— 9	10	0 per ton.
———, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	6	0	0	— 7	0	0 do.
Oil, Lucca	9	10	0	—	9	15	0	9	10	0	— 9	15	0 25 galls.
—, Galipoli	49	0	0	—	50	0	0	49	0	0	— 50	0	0 per ton.
Rags	2	0	6	—	2	1	0	2	0	6	— 0	0	0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	6	0	—	4	8	0	4	6	0	— 4	8	0 do.
Rice, Patna	0	16	0	—	0	18	0	0	16	0	— 0	18	0 do.
———, Carolina	1	15	0	—	2	0	0	1	11	0	— 1	12	0 do.
Silk, China, raw	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	0	13	9	— 1	0	8 per lb.
———, Bengal, skein	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	0	11	5	— 0	12	10 do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	0	—	0	7	1	0	6	7	— 0	6	8 do.
———, Cloves	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	0	3	6	— 0	3	9 do.
———, Nutmegs	0	3	1	—	0	3	2	0	3	0	— 0	3	1 do.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	5⅞	—	0	0	0	0	0	5⅞	— 0	0	6 do.
———, white	0	1	3¼	—	0	11	3½	0	1	3¼	— 0	1	3½ do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	0	—	0	3	2	0	2	10	— 0	3	2 per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	—	0	0	0	0	1	9	— 0	0	0 do.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	8	—	0	3	0	0	2	8	— 0	2	10 do.
Sugar, brown	2	17	0	—	2	18	0	2	15	0	— 2	16	0 per cwt.
———, Jamaica, fine	3	7	0	—	3	10	0	3	6	0	— 3	8	0 do.
———, East India, brown	1	0	0	—	1	4	0	1	0	0	— 1	4	0 do. *bond.*
———, lump, fine	4	3	0	—	4	5	0	3	19	0	— 4	0	0 do.
Tallow, town-melted	1	19	0	—	0	0	0	1	18	0	— 0	0	0 do.
———, Russia, yellow	1	14	0	—	0	0	0	1	14	3	— 1	14	6 do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5½	—	0	2	6¼	0	2	5½	— 0	2	6¼ per lb.
———, Hyson, best	0	5	7	—	0	6	10	0	5	7	— 0	5	10 do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	—	100	0	0	20	0	0	— 100	0	0 perpipe.
———, Port, old	42	0	0	—	46	0	0	42	0	0	— 46	0	0 do.
———, Sherry	20	0	0	—	55	0	0	20	0	0	— 55	0	0 perbutt.

Course of Exchange, April 20.—Amsterdam, 12 0.—Hamburgh, 37 4.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 50¾.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE *and* EDMONDS.—Barnesley CANAL, 218*l.*—Birmingham, 330*l.*—Derby, 140*l.*—Erewash, 1000*l.*—Forth and Clyde, 500*l.*—Grand Junction, 330*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 480*l.*—Mersey and Irwell, 1050*l.*—Neath, 350*l.*—Nottingham, 240*l.*—Oxford, 320*l.*—Stafford and Worcester, 800*l.*—Trent and Mersey, 2280*l.*—Albion INSURANCE COMPANY, 57*l.*—Hope, 6*l.*—Sun Fire, 220*l.*—Guardian, 23*l.*—GAS LIGHT Chartered Company, 79*l.*—City Gas Light Company, 150*l.*—South London, 201*l.*—Leeds, 227*l.*—Liverpool, 162*l.*

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 27th, were 95⅝; 3 per Cent. Consols, 96⅜; 4 per Cent. Consols, 100⅞; New 4 per Cent. 109; Bank Stock, 244½.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 14*s.*—Silver in bars, 4*s.* 11½*d.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April, 1824: extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 75.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

AUSTIN, W. H. Old Broad-street, merchant. (James
Austin, J. Devonport, linen-draper. (Church, L
Bannister, B. Southend, druggist. (Tate and Co. L
Barsar, J. Poole, timber-merchant. (Holme and Co.
Beeston, W. Kilburn, scrivener. (Green and Co. L
Binns, T. W. Stockport, cotton-spinner. (Chester, L
Birchley, W. Cheltenham, grocer. (Clarke and Co.
Bottrell, R. Wood-street, Cheapside, merchant. (Hutchinson
Bowden, T. Stockport, shopkeeper. (Tyler, L
Brice, E. Keward-mill, Somersetshire, miller. (Stocker and Co. L
Brunyce, J. Owston, Lincolnshire, miller
Burrell, W. Wakefield, merchant. (Foljambe and Co. L
Burgess, J. Trowbridge, clothier. (Fisher, L
Calcott, J. Shoreditch, draper. (Gates and Co.
Clark, M. Newmarket, tailor. (Hunt, L
Claughton, T. Haydock Lodge, Lancashire, salt-manufacturer. (Barker, L
Coulson, S. Falsgrave, Yorkshire, horse-dealer. (Roper and Son, L
Crosby, W. Myton, Yorkshire, merchant. (Knowles
Cross, W. Liverpool, currier. (Hurd and Co. L
Desanges, C. S. Golden-square, merchant. (Hodgson and Co.
Dowell, T. and W. C. Brown, Ironmonger-lane, woollen cloth merchants. (Fisher, L
Down, W. T. Malmesbury, corn-factor. (Carter, L
Ebbs, J. E. Minories, jeweller. (Carr
Evans, D. Cannon-street road, coal-merchant. (Reardon and Co.
Flynn, J. Liverpool, earthenware-dealer. (Wheeler
Fox, H. Rotherhithe-road, carpenter. (Rattenbury
Gardner, J. Poulton-by-the-Sands, Lancashire, grocer. (Dopson, L
Gilbert, J. George-lane, Botolph-lane, merchant. (Rush
Gilpin, J. J. Westbury, Wiltshire, surgeon. (Egan and Co. L
Gillingham, G. Little Pancras-street, near Tottenham Court-road, stone-mason. (Watson and Son
Gunther, E. Beaumont-street, Mary-le-bone, hosier. (Ross and Co.
Hagger, J. St. Mary-le-bone, carpenter. (Carlton
Hamilton, G. F. Thames-street, merchant. (James
Hammond, E. Great Bentley, Essex, innholder. (Few and Co. L
Harrison, W. and C. New Sleaford, Lincolnshire. (Lambert, L
Hatton, R. and J. Jackson, Poulton-with-Fearhead, Lancashire, soap-makers. (Taylor and Co. L
Henderson, G. Maiden-lane, warehouseman. (Taylor
Hassall, R. Birmingham, blacksmith. (Black Hole, H. Norwich, draper. (Tilliard, L
Holmes, J. Bridge-road, Lambeth, broker. (Selby
Hughes, J. T. High-street, Shoreditch, haberdasher. (Bicknell and Co.
Kent, H. Lawrence-lane, commission-agent. (Jones
Lewis, C. T. Ebley, Gloucestershire, grocer. (Williams and Co.
Lingard, J. Manchester, merchant. (Leigh, L
Luckes, G. Yeovil, brick-maker. (Williams, L
Meacock, E. Liverpool, liquor-merchant
Metcalfe, J. Thirsk, Yorkshire, linen-draper. (Walker and Co. L
Middleton, M. Wolverhampton, tailor. (Williams and Co. L
Mills, W. Bath, oilman. (Knight and Co. L
Murrell, J. Peckham, commission-agent. (Freeman and Co. L
Newport, N. Bathwick, Somersetshire, builder. (Carpenter
Norris, T. Bartholomew-close, coach-maker. (Cockney
Parkes, M. Holly-hall, Worcestershire, flint-glass manufacturer. (Mott, L
Parsons, W. Reading, plasterer. (Eyre and Co. L
Penkett, W. and L. M'Kinnon, Liverpool, merchants. (Adlington and Co. L
Pettingall, W. D. Yarmouth, fish-merchant. (Francis, L
Phillips, W. Bristol, linen-draper. (Jenkins and Co.
Pilling, J. and W. Mirfield, Yorkshire, corn-millers. (Addington and Co.
Ponting, T. Bedminster, Somersetshire, leather-dresser. (Bourdillon and Co. L.
Price, J. Stepney, undertaker. (Lichfield, L
Rich, C. H. and E. Adams, St. Ann's-lane, silversmiths. (Williams
Richards, J. Newmarket, innholder. (Glynes
Roach, M. High-street, Wapping, victualler. (Williams
Rolls, A. Sandy-row, Bishopsgate, chairman. (Whittington
Rostron, T. Holywell, Flintshire, paper-manufacturer. (Appleby and Co. L
Sanderson, M. C. Park-street, coal-merchant. (Harris
Seymour, C. Huddersfield, tailor. (Fisher and Co.
Smith, G. Bishopsgate-street without, butcher. (Todhunter
Starben, C. F. Lime-street, merchant. (Gates and Co.
Steer, R. Paradise-row, Chelsea, baker. (Reynolds
Stirling, T. Commercial road, slater. (Scott, L
Striffler, L. Brunswick-terrace, Islington, oilman. (Russen, L
Willcocks, T. Bath, cabinet maker. (Makinson, L
Wood, J. Red Cross-street, Southwark, currier. (Watts
Young, H. R. Fenchurch-street, print-seller. (Score.

DIVIDENDS.

Adams, J. Stamford
Alloway, J. Rotherhithe
Anderson, J. West Smithfield
Antrobus, J. Liverpool
Austen, J. Berkhampstead
Banbury, C. H. Wood-street, Cheapside
Bennett, H. L. Liverpool
Blackley, E. Wood-st. Cheapside
Blakey, E. New Bond-street
Bosher, W. Aldersgate-street
Boultbee, and J. W. Cole, Peterborough
Boyes, J. sen. Anlaby, Yorkshire
Boyes, J. and G. F. Wansford, Yorkshire
Bryne, T. Bryanstone-square
Burrasion, W. Worcester
Carnel and Co. Fenchurch-street
Carter, W. Mercer-street
Chapman, E. Bridgwater-square
Clegg, S. J. and J. Whitby, Liverpool
Cook, J. Rochdale
Corney, J. Beauchamp, Essex
Deeble, E. B. Wellbeck-street
Dixon, F. and E. Fisher, Greenwich
Dixon, G. Chiswell-street
Dodd, R. High-street, Southwark
Douglas and Co. Fleet-street
Edwards, J. Elder-street, Norton Falgate
Edwards, R. Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street
Farrel, J. Prospect-place, Newington Causeway
Fisher, F. jun. Leicester-square
Ford, C. Regent-street
Fulford, W. Lad-lane
Gell, T. Hull
Gibbons, T. and J. Wolverhampton
Gibson, W. Liverpool
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street
Gould, W. and F. Greasley, Maiden-lane
Goulden, J. Goulden-place
Hamilton, W. and Co. London
Hardman, J. Spotland, Lancashire
Hargreaves, J. Liverpool
Hawkins, J. and J. Nottingham
Heath, W. Cheadle, Staffordshire
Henrich, D. Kettering
Hodgson, T. Newgate-street
Holland, S. and T. S. Williams, Liverpool
Hopwood, J. Chancery-lane
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland-place
Ingram, E. Reading
Isbell, R. C. Chapell, and R. D. Isbell, Devonshire
Jamison, J. St. Giles's
Jerry, J. Kirton, Suffolk
Johnson, B. Sambor, Warwickshi.
Kenifeck, P. Bristol
Kirkpatrick, W. Lime-street
Lean, T. Liverpool
Lindo, E. Billiter-street
Lucas, E. Shepherd's-market
Manser, T. Commercial-road
Marston, J. Birmingham
Martyn, E. Taunton
Mayer and Wilckens, Liverpool
Middlehurst, J. Liverpool
Milburn, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Mitchell, W. Turnwheel-lane
Norton, D. S. Uxbridge
Norton, R. jun. Charles-street, Fitzroy square
Oakes, H. Chelmsford

Osborne,

Osborne, H. New Brentford
Pelham, J. sen. Chart, Kent
Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone
Rainey, G. Marshall-street, Carnaby-square
Ramsay, T. Mark-lane
Raxter, R. Southwark
Read, J. Gospel-oak, Staffordshire
Reid, A. Pimlico
Richards, T. Bridgwater-square
Rose, T. Cape Royale, Regent-street, Pall Mall
Runcorn, R. Manchester
Sampson, S. Size-lane
Saunders, J. M. Ipswich
Sedgley, W. Dudley
Sherwood, W. Liverpool
Skiller, E. Rochester
Stalker and Welch, Leadenhall-street
Stevens, J. Stafford
Steele, J. Liverpool
Taylor, J. Leominster
Thompson, H. Sculcoates, Yorkshire
Wagstaff, S. and T. Baylis, Kidderminster
Walwyn, R. Wood-st. Cheapside
Walker, B. West Smithfield
Warwick, T. O. and J. Aldred, Rotherham
Webster, G. Tower-street
Weller, T. Croydon
Wigfall, H. Sheffield
Wilcox, J. S. and T. J. Titterton, Theobald's-road
Willett, F. and R. Thetford, Norfolk
Williams, J. Cornhill
Wilson, R. Friday-street
Withers, W. Cheltenham
Wood, J. Cardiff
Worth, J. and J. Trump-street.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WITHIN the last ten days, since the cutting north-east and north winds have given place to more genial airs, vegetation has been generally improving, and great diligence has been used in getting in the remainder of the spring crops. Barley and oat sowing, however, will scarcely be finished by the end of the present month. The rough and wet lands, from the variable state of the weather, turned up heavy and clodded, not in the best order for sowing; they may work more favourably for the future operations on the potatoe and turnip grounds. As in most variable seasons, the wheats look strong and promising on the best lands and most favourable situations, but somewhat weak and sickly in others; with, nevertheless, a cheering prospect on the whole; and the same may be warranted of the national crops generally. Our correspondents seem disposed to say little or nothing of hops at present. Timber and wood is in demand at a good price. Long wool advances but slowly. Fine wool, since the piping times of war and scarcity, seems a neglected article in British husbandry. Instead of *seventy guineas*, as heretofore, five crowns is now a good price for a Merino sheep. Farming stock, and utensils, find their real value at sales. The fall of lambs seems to have been universally plentiful, and the loss of them far less than really merited by too many exposures and neglects; by which, likewise, a considerable number of sheep have been rotted. Many a farmer has said to himself, of late,—"Oh! that I had but an acre of Swedish turnips!" To such we now say, and not for the first time,—"Why, then, had you not?" The flocks, in the aggregate, are numerous, and the same flattering of the herds, swine included, may be depended on; the prices, also, respectably high. The vast accession of price, within a few years, is perhaps not easily to be accounted for. The Liverpool merchants have been lately accused of, indeed a very arduous attempt, no less than that of opening the ports for wheat, at the next period of the miraculous, and so highly belauded operation of the "ascending and descending buckets." This *tour* will not, perhaps, confer much honour on their sagacity. A farming friend just arrived from France, quotes the highest price for wheat at 47*s.* reckoned by the English quarter, on a certain day, when the highest London price was 84*s.* Such a difference in the price of the first necessary, between the two countries, is matter of interesting speculation. Both the continental and home demand for horses seem even advancing. We have received a letter from a reverend clergyman, of an eastern county, reproving us for assigning, in our last Report, a prosperous and satisfactory state to the labourers in husbandry. We spoke merely by comparison with less favourable times. It has ever been our full conviction, that a thorough reform is absolutely necessary with respect to the social rights of that ever most degraded, though most useful class of human beings.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*—Mutton, 3*s.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*—Veal, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.*—Pork, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*—Lamb, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.*—Bath Bacon, 5*s.*—Best Irish, 4*s.* 4*d.*

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 44*s.* to 80*s.*—Barley, 34*s.* to 42*s.*—Oats, 22*s.* to 31*s.* 6*d.*—London price of best bread, 11*d.* for 4lbs.—Hay, 80*s.* to 126*s.*—Clover do. 90*s.* to 136*s.*—Straw, 42*s.* to 52*s.*

Coals in the pool, 31*s.* to 44*s.* 6*d.*

Middlesex; April 26.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE British empire was never in a higher state of prosperity and activity than at the present epoch. A superabundance of capital appears in every department of speculation and industry. The public funds have reached an unexampled elevation; insomuch, that they yield little more than three per cent.; hence money is plentiful, and good

good bills are discounted at four and three and a-half per cent., instead of five and a premium, as was usual during the late wars. The Bank of England, unable to employ its capital in discounting at four per cent. has fallen upon the expedient of lending on mortgage; hence capital will find its way in a direct manner among the agriculturists. The results are speculations and projects beyond our means of enumeration. Among others is one of a Mexican Mining Company, and various for new canals, bridges, harbours, &c.; even literature and science come in for their share, and new institutions are announced everywhere.

The following are some of the new schemes lately brought forward in London, for the investment of capital, with the nominal amount of each:—Alliance Insurance Company, 5,000,000*l.*; the Palladium ditto, 2,000,000*l.*; the Equitable Loan Bank, 2,000,000*l.*; the Irish ditto, 1,000,000*l.*; the British Annuity Office, 3,000,000*l.*; the Metropolitan Investment Bank, 1,000,000*l.*; the Thames and Isis Navigation Company, 120,000*l.*; Table-ale and Ale Brewery, 200,000*l.*

After all, however, there is more glare than solidity in this condition; for the mass of artizans, manufacturers, and labourers, have not recovered the wages which they used to obtain; and, though the general improvement must in due time reach them, yet having no reserved stock, their sufferings in the interim are intense. Even the rise in the value of agricultural produce, so beneficial to that interest, operates grievously on the lower classes, and, without a corresponding advance of wages, cruelly abridges their comforts.

The weak and wicked attempt to repeal the Usury Laws, and enable the Hebrew and Christian Jews to trample on our industry and liberties, has happily been defeated for this session, and we trust FOR EVER. The paper of our correspondent COMMON SENSE contributed to the result, and we should hope that its general perusal will awaken the British lion on the subject. It is now highly proper for the people to petition for a reduction of legal interest from five to four per cent. Such reduction would still further stimulate all industry and enterprise, and in twenty years would advance the country a full century. While *capital* is artificially increased ten-fold, it is monstrous to permit it to tax industry at more than four per cent. Its relations in this respect are, in 1824, compared with 1680, as fifty to six, or more than eight to one; and, if the legal rate were reduced to four per cent. the proportion against the people and in favour of the Jews, would still be as seven to one against the present generation. Borrowing by annuity should be invalid, unless announced in the London Gazette; a system which, in improper cases, would operate as a prohibition, inasmuch as the open register is not sufficient.

The grant of half a million for the erection of new churches has been carried in the House of Commons, by a majority of 148 to 59.

There has been presented to the House of Commons, the Fifteenth Report of "the Commissioners of Inquiry into the existing regulations for the conduct of business in every department of Customs, and of the Export and Import departments of the Excise, with a view to suggest such alterations therein as may be considered necessary to facilitate the dispatch of business, to afford accommodation to trade, and to secure and improve the Revenue." This Report recommends the separation of Customs and Excise duties, and placing the whole of the Import and Export duties under one department. The adoption of this important measure will not only afford great facility to the dispatch of business, by putting an end to the trouble, the expense, the delay, and the injury, resulting from double entries, and the double set of officers examining exports and imports, but must also produce a vast saving of expense in the collection of the Revenue. If each department have to perform what may be termed its natural duties, the Excise would be limited to the performance of inland duty, while the Customs will have the exclusive guardianship and control of the exports and imports. The benefits that would result to the commercial world from the accomplishment of such reforms, are incalculable.

A new book of military instructions has just been published by command of his Majesty, and under the revision of Major-general Sir Henry Torrens, of which every officer in the army and marines is required to supply himself with a copy. The object is to establish one uniform system of field exercise and movement throughout the land forces. The new system is founded on that which was introduced about thirty-three years ago, by the late General Sir David Dundas,

Dundas, and embraces all the improvements that have since been partially adopted during the late war; so that a fixed and general principle of formation is now to be universally adhered to, and the army is no longer to be subjected to the inconvenience necessarily resulting from a desultory and disunited practice, carried on for some years at the uncertain discretion of commanding officers.

SPAIN.

Mr. Matthews, the Englishman who was taken prisoner with the unfortunate Riego, and conveyed to Madrid, has arrived in London. Mr. Matthews was released from prison on the 3d, and quitted Madrid on the 7th with an English courier. During the interval of his release and departure, he was visited by nearly all the principal Spanish Constitutionalists in Madrid. Mr. Matthews speaks of the present state of Spain as extremely favourable to the views of those who desire the overthrow of the existing despotism.

Spain is a scene of disorganization and bloodshed from one extremity to the other. In the great towns, the *Exaltadoes*, or Ultra-Royalists, are in the habit of rising in bodies, and attacking the houses of those whom they suspect of retaining any affection for the Constitution. These unfortunates they butcher without hindrance, and plunder their property. Such massacres daily take place in towns where there are no French garrisons; and, where there are, it requires the exertion of all their force to prevent the occurrence. The patron and cause of these enormities has left Madrid to *enjoy* himself at Aranjuez; and, afraid to entrust his person to the protection of his own subjects, he took with him the major part of the French garrison. The *Exaltadoes*, however, soon compelled the French general to march additional troops on the capital, which was about to exhibit one general display of pillage and destruction. In some places the Royalists, and in others the Constitutionalists, prevail. At Terruel, the latter have possessed themselves of the town, and maintain an organized force in the neighbourhood of the French army. At the same moment in which the Constitutionalists were investing the royalist garrison of Terruel, the Royalists of Valladolid were renouncing their allegiance to Ferdinand. The influence of a king, whose dominions do not extend beyond the limits of his palace, or at most beyond the bayonets of his foreign guard, must be inadequate to compose distractions so violent and so extensive as those by which Spain is now torn.

Cordova, Valencia, and Seville, have been the scene of violent re-actions. At Cordova, a conspiracy was formed by the *Exaltadoes* for assassinating all who were known for their attachment to the Constitutional system. At Valencia, the Exaltados have satisfied themselves with "imprisoning a number of persons distinguished by their riches and rank in society!" while at Seville, "a score of persons, detained in prison for political opinions, have lost their lives."

Passports have been granted, by the French authorities in Spain, to more than 200 of the first families, for France, in consequence of the persecutions of the Royalists. In the course of the last month, several vessels, chiefly French, and one of the latter a frigate, quitted Cadiz with Spanish families.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Report of the Commission appointed to consider the project of law for reducing the interest of the public debt, recommends its adoption without any amendment. It declares that the state possesses the right of paying off the debt; that, however just in point of principle, no exceptions can expediently be made in favour of those creditors who have lost two-thirds of their capital by former reductions, or of the small fundholders, whose means of subsistence will be greatly decreased by the measure.

An Ordonnance has been issued by Louis XVIII. placing the education of all the youth in France under the superintendance of government. It is decreed that every schoolmaster, of whatever religion, shall apply for a diploma to one of the officers of state, who may grant or refuse it, as he thinks proper. If this measure is carried into effect, it is an important step, indeed, towards the re-establishment of despotism in France. It enables the government to put a stop to education altogether; and, though they will not venture to provoke the public indignation by attempting the extinction of learning, yet they will have it in their power to limit the extent of education, and to exercise a pernicious influence over both the teachers and the learners. It was chiefly in consequence of having monopolized the work of education throughout Europe, that the Jesuits formerly exercised their despotic influence over the minds of men and the transactions of governments.

ments. Such a monopoly can never again exist: but something resembling it may be established, and the French government, by granting diplomas to such persons only as are distinguished for their ultra-royalism, may succeed in filling with strong prejudices a large part of the rising population of the country. That the government will dispense their diplomas in this manner, is rendered highly probable, by the bold and successful efforts recently made on the part of the ultras to approximate towards the system of the *ancien regime*.

The English workmen, to the number of fifty, at the iron-foundry of Mr. Wilson, at Charenton, lately armed themselves with sticks, and, ranging through the commune of Carrieres, attacked and ill-treated the inhabitants, who threw themselves upon the English, and several were wounded. The authorities of Paris sent a corps of gendarmerie to Charenton, to restore order.

HOLLAND.

The mania for new projects prevails in Holland to an extent nearly equal to that in this country. Books have been opened at Amsterdam, for subscriptions to the company for increasing the commerce and improving the agriculture of the Netherlands; and on the same day there were entered in that city alone names to the amount of 2,500,000l. sterling. The sum required to be subscribed, in order to commence the undertaking, and for which proposals were circulated in all the principal towns in Holland, was only half. At Antwerp and at Rotterdam the subscriptions were as much more!

At Hamburgh the Senate has decreed that the Catholics shall henceforward be eligible to all offices as well as the Protestants.

GERMANY.

The Grand Duke of Baden has granted full liberty to the Catholics: hitherto their religion was only tolerated. Other Protestant princes also show dispositions favourable to the Catholics.

A congress of the despots in Holy Alliance is threatened.

GREECE.

A letter from Zante announces the capture of the important place of Coron, the last bulwark of the Turks in the south of the Morea. This town was carried by storm by the Greeks under the command of an ecclesiastic, Zerbino, who took it by surprise.

Lepanto has fallen into the power of the Greeks. A breach having been made by the artillery of the Philhellenes, commanded by Colonel Stanhope, and Jussouf Pacha rejecting any sort of capitulation, on the morning of the 14th of March, a little before sun-rise, Constantin, Bozzaris, and Nicetas the *turkophage*, led the advanced guard, and at seven in the morning the standard of the Cross floated upon the walls of the Lepanto.

Considerable bodies of troops have begun to march in Macedonia, who are to move on to Thessaly by Betoglia, under the Pacha of Widdin. They are stated at 30,000 men.

According to the most recent news from the Ionian Islands, the Egyptian squadron, under the command of Ismael Gibraltar, has re-appeared in the Archipelago, and has attacked some Greek vessels.—Mauro Micheli, Bey of Maina, and Ex-President of the Executive Council, who had for some time been in opposition to the views of some of the best friends of independence, has at length made a sacrifice of all his private interests, and accepted the command-in-chief of the army of Livadia. The Greeks, on hearing of the preparations at Constantinople for the invasion of the Morea, immediately dispatched European engineers to the north of the Isthmus of Corinth, to form an entrenched camp, for the purpose of offering an effectual resistance. Engineers are also occupied in raising fortifications on the side of Thebes, and on all the principal mountains.

A vessel was lately taken by the Turks, having on-board a large sum of money, a quantity of baggage, &c. belonging to Lord Byron; but, on an application from Lord Strangford, claiming it as English property, the whole was given up.

EGYPT.

The Pacha has gone to Upper Egypt to inspect his new raised corps, accompanied by Mr. Salt, the British Consul, and Mons. Drovetti. He has raised and disciplined about 25,000 men, and is about forming a regiment of cavalry, with European officers. Osman Effendi is at the head of the college, and is doing all in his power to promote the arts and sciences. He has travelled into Italy and France, and is well informed. Several young men (Copts) from Egypt are in Italy, pursuing their studies at the expense of the Pacha. So far from the Pacha having any idea of

of making himself independent, he has just received instructions from the Porte to take the entire direction of the war against the Greeks in the Morea.

AFRICA.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, announce the capture of a Spanish ship, by the Baracouta sloop of war, and between three and four hundred slaves were found on-board the prize.

A letter from Tangiers, dated March 21, states that Ben Y'Show, the chief of the province of Garb, has had an engagement with one of the marauding tribes of his district. Muley Sheid has given up the siege of Mequinez, and gone to Tafilet, having, it is said, secured in the Atlas mountains a safe place of retreat; while the Governor of the Black Honclaya, at Mequinez, has sent to the Emperor a considerable remittance from the treasury at that place. One of the Berribber tribes have also submitted to the Emperor, sending their women as hostages to Fez.

Accounts from Palermo notice the arrival there of the ship Mariner, Woolacott, from Bristol, after having been fired upon by an Algerine ship of war off Cape Bonar, from which she escaped by superior sailing.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Peru, to the 26th December, which state that negociations had commenced between Bolivar and the Royalist General Canterac; and that if hostilities should ultimately be resolved upon, Bolivar would take the field in March, at the head of an overwhelming force. Colombia had dispatched nine thousand men to the assistance of Peru.

The disturbances which took place at Mexico, the latter end of January, have completely subsided, and tranquillity is restored. The firmness of the Congress on that occasion is highly spoken of.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

MARCH 18.—Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition to the House of Commons, from Mr. Wirgman, jeweller of St. James's-street, praying for the abolition of all the immoral and corrupt machinery of elections; that the landholders should send to parliament, in a direct and simple manner, the members they now send by disgraceful and fraudulent means; and that a certain number of seats should be sold by *auction*, to accommodate the other interests.

20.—A Philanthropic Loan, or Benevolent Bank, introduced to the Stock Exchange. Its object is to enable the poor to pledge at a smaller rate of interest than is allowed to the pawnbrokers.

26.—The inhabitants of St. Paul, Covent-garden, petitioned the House of Commons, complaining of the Window Tax, of the maintenance of the Sinking Fund, while surplus revenue was appropriated to other purposes, and of the mis-application of 4,000,000*l.* to that ill-governed country, Ireland, but too much of it being applied to the support of "an idle and dissolute Irish gentry."

—.—A Prospectus issued in the city, for the formation of a joint stock company, with a capital of 120,000*l.* under the title of the Thames and Isis Steam Vessel Company, for the purpose of conveying goods and passengers more rapidly.

29.—A grand opposition dinner at Brooke's Subscription House. It was numerously attended by the leading members of Opposition in both Houses.

31.—The Common Council agreed to petition the House of Commons against the renewal of the Alien Act.

—.—The anniversary dinner for celebrating the election of Mr. S. C. Whitbread, took place at the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney. Mr. Shaw Lefevre in the chair, supported by Mr. Byng; and Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Hume, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. H. Grey Bennet, Mr. Alderman Wood, and a considerable number of the freeholders of the county, were present.

April 5.—A lectureship, called the "Ricardo Lectureship," or political economy established in the metropolis. Mr. M'Culloch delivered the first lecture to a distinguished audience.

9.—Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition from several inhabitants of Westminster, against the practice of the Law of Libel, under which individuals were committed before a bill had been found by a Grand Jury.

12.—The Alien Bill passed in the House of Commons, by a majority of ninety-three to forty.

17.—The London Missionary Society petitioned the House of Commons, complaining of the sentence upon their late missionary, Mr. Smith, at Demerara, who lost his life in prison under the harsh sentence of a Court Martial; because slavery is inconsistent with the doctrines of Christianity,

tianity, which he had been zealously preaching.

21.—A boat, on returning from Greenwich, sunk by a barge on the Thames, and seven male and female passengers drowned.

It appears that, in the seven years from 1810 to 1817, there were committed for trial in London and Middlesex, 12,153 persons; and, between 1817 and 1824, no less than 18,337,—of whom the convicted were, 7,421 and 11,303 respectively. It appears, therefore, that religious *canting*, of which there is so disgusting an increase, and the insult on the enjoyments of humble life in stopping the village fairs, have done no good; while the increase may be ascribed to the undue powers given to police officers, and vexatiously exercised by them, and to the low prices of manufacturing wages, which have driven desperate thousands to seek employment in London.

A society for the reformation of juvenile offenders discharged from prison, has lately been established at Guildford. It is likely to be eminently useful; several young men have been restored to their relatives with great promise of amendment.

New docks have been projected at St. Catherine's, just below the Tower, and a company has been formed, called the St. Catherine's Dock Company, for carrying the same into effect. The necessary funds, amounting to nearly a million sterling, have also been subscribed.

MARRIAGES.

James Williamson, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to Elizabeth-Ballard, daughter of Moses Greetham, esq. of East Cosham.

Isaac Pidduck, M.D. of Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Charlotte Stevens, of Sion College Gardens.

At St. Pancras Church, William Hawkins, esq. to Charlotte, daughter of Hamilton Ross, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.

William Dover, jun. esq. of Edmonton, to Miss Louisa Mary Blackburn, late of Well Hall, Eltham, Kent.

At Kensington, James Garrard, esq. to Miss Emily Jane Vanderzee.

Edward Muddeford, esq. of Friday-street, Cheapside, to Miss Harriet Lake, of Berner's-street.

H. Rutter, esq. of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Mary Sanders, of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.

John Edward Grey, esq. of Wembley-park, Middlesex, to Miss Susanna Eliza Reynolds, of Bedford-row.

At St. James's-church, the Rev. Henry Gipps, M.A. Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Maria, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Bentham.

The Rev. Robert Davis, M.A. of Kilburn, to Jane, daughter of the late James Weston, esq. of Fenchurch-street.

Richard Lambert, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Jane, daughter of the late John Cundall, esq. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

Archibald Armstrong, esq. late of Montague-place, Bedford-square, to Anne Munro, daughter of David Gibbs, esq. of Newington-place, Kensington.

Edward Cresy, esq. of Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, East, to Miss Eliza Taylor, of Ludgate-street.

T. Law Andrews, esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square, to Miss Sims, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Sir Richard Blunt, bart. of Heathfield-park, Sussex, to Mrs. A'Humty, of Hereford-street, widow of Richard A'H. esq. of the E. I. Co.'s Bengal Civil Service.

James Layton, esq. of Bloomsbury-place, to Mary Ann, daughter of Benjamin Atkinson, esq. of Nicholas-lane.

R. Shank Atcheson, esq. of Duke-street, Westminster, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. William Ettrick, of High Barnes, in the county of Durham.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Butler, esq. of Woolwich, to Elizabeth, daughter of B. Kent, esq. of Idstone, Berks.

W. Ward, esq. of Wardley House, Rutland, to Mary, daughter of Richard Satchell, esq. of London.

A. Nairne, esq. commander of the E. I. Co.'s ship, General Kyd, to Ann Spencer, daughter of N. Domett, esq. of Camberwell Grove.

Mr. James White Adams, of Martock, Somersetshire, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Patten, esq. of Hatton Garden.

Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Sophia, daughter of James Broadwood, esq. of Lyne, Sussex.

Mr. James Hill, of Spital-square, to Mary Ann, daughter of William New, esq. of Apton-hall, Essex.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Turner, esq. Secretary of Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, to Mary Anne, daughter of J. Mansfield, esq. M.P. for Leicester.

At Clapham, Robert Richardson, M.D. to Mary, daughter of William Esdaile, esq. of Clapham Common.

Francis Tuke, esq. of Crutched Friars, to Emily, daughter of William Mardel, esq. of Norwood Lodge.

Miles Beale, esq. of Stratford, to Miss Dorothea Margaret Complin, of Bishopsgate-street.

George Frederick Lockley, esq. of Half Moon-street, to Harriett Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. J. Bentham, artillery.

Andrew Lovering Sarel, esq. of Cadogan-place, to Louisa, widow of Matthew Michell, esq. of Grove House, Enfield.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Chalfont Blackden, esq. to Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. George Worsley, rector of Stonegrave, Yorkshire.

DIED.

In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, *Major Gen. Doveton*, M.P. for Lancaster in several parliaments.

At Walthamstow, *W. M. Raikes, esq.* a very eminent merchant.

At Knightsbridge, *Col. R. Ellis*, late of the 25th Light Dragoons.

At Chelsea, *John Mitchell, esq.* one of the circumnavigators with Admiral Byron.

At Hackney, *H. S. Lowe, esq.* formerly of Devizes.

At Peckham Rye, *William Pearce, esq.* of St. Swithin's-lane.

Thomas Sherwood, esq. of the Common Pleas Office.

At Clapham Common, *Hannah*, wife of Mr. Alderman Scholey.

At Roehampton, *William Page, esq.*

Thomas Smith, esq. of the Inner Temple, son of the late Dr. S. head-master of Westminster-school.

In Nevil's-court, Fetter-lane, 65, *Hannah Benigna*, wife of the Rev. Christian T. la Trobe.

At Duncroft-house, near Staines, 48, *Samuel Jerram, esq.*

In Queen's-row, Pimlico, 75, *George Webster, esq.*

In Great Charlotte-street, *Mrs. Bunn*, widow of William B. esq.

In Gower-street, *Mary Ann*, wife of Henry Storks, esq.

In Lambeth, *Mrs. Massing*; and 72, *William M. esq.* of the Stock-Exchange.

At Hellingdon, Middlesex, 78, *Thomas Hussey, esq.* of Gattrim, county of Meath, formerly M.P. for Aylesbury, once a much distinguished political character.

In Grafton-street, *William Skinner, esq.*

In South Audley-street, *Thomas Gore, esq.* Lieut. Col. of the Coldstream Guards.

On Croom's Hill, Greenwich, *Caroline Catherine*, wife of Andrew Dealey, esq.

In Greville-street, 80, *Mrs. Mumford*, generally esteemed and lamented.

In Queen-street, Bloomsbury, *Mrs. Hammond*, wife of William H. esq.

At Turnham Green, 77, *George Frederick Herbert, esq.*

In James-street, Bedford-row, *Mrs. Stow*, widow of James S. esq. of the Navy Office.

At Park-house, Highgate, 66, *John Cooper, esq.* of Toddington, Bedfordshire.

At Stockwell, *Hugh Stranger, esq.*

In Tyndall-place, Islington, 84, *Mrs. Mills.*

In Wimpole-street, *Maria Theresa*, wife of Alexander Nowell, esq.

At Wandsworth, *Mrs. Lincoln*, of Great Smith-street, Chelsea.

In Little Britain, *Mr. Weed*, printer.

In Upper Gower-street, 75, *William Clay, esq.*

At Chiswick, 69, *Mrs. Sich*, wife of John S. esq.

In Edgware-road, 73, *James Marten, esq.*

In High-street, Southwark, 80, *Mr. J. K. Vardin.*

In Well-yard, Little Britain, after a lingering illness, 55, *Mr. Hack.*

At Mitcham, *George Henry Fleetwood Hartopp, esq.* M.P. for Dundalk, and eldest son of Sir E. C. Hartopp, bart.

At Streatham-park, Surrey, *Thomas Harrison, esq.* M.A.F.R.S. Commissary and Deputy High Steward of Cambridge, Secretary of the Royal and African Institutions, and an active magistrate and chairman of the quarter-sessions for Surrey. He was many years Fellow of Queen's College, Senior Wrangler 1793, M.A. 1796.

In the Borough, 51, *Deborah*, relict of Mr. John Timbs, deeply lamented by her afflicted family, and by a numerous circle of friends who have ever borne testimony to her many good qualities.

In Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly, 85, *William Cooke, esq.* author of "The Life of Macklin, the Actor," a "History of the Stage during the life of that performer," "The Life of Samuel Foote," "Conversational Poem," and other works. No man had been better known upon the town during the last fifty years; and he was remarkable for his inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, the suavity of his manners, and his gentlemanly character.

At the British Museum, in his 70th year, the *Rev. Thomas Maurice*, the author of "Indian Antiquities," the "Ancient and Modern History of Hindostan," of the admired Monody to Sir William Jones, and of the Poems called "Richmond Hill," "Westminster Abbey," &c. &c. He had for some years held an appointment as one of the Librarians of the British Museum; and, since its first establishment, was a constant writer in the British Critic, though a very liberal man in his intercourse with society. His habits, as a *bon vivant*, had, however, impeded his preferment in the church, and impaired his health and constitution. He was a man of undoubted learning and laborious research; and proved, by his works, to be possessed of considerable genius. At different times we have been indebted to him for communications to this Miscellany, and have been gratified by his long personal acquaintance.

At Grendon, Warwickshire, *Sir George Chetwynd, bart.* more than sixty years one of the clerks of the Privy Council.

In Regent's-park, 73, *Lord George Coleraine*,

Colraine, (better known as the adventurous and very eccentric Colonel Hanger.)

At Broom House, Fulham, at an advanced age, *Mary Dowager Countess of Lonsdale*. She was the daughter of John Stuart, Earl of Bute (by the daughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and grand-daughter of Evelyn, first Duke of Kingston), and was married to the late Earl of Lonsdale (then Sir James Lowther) in September, 1761.

Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls, a man of extraordinary professional acumen, displayed on many important occasions, and particularly in his defence of the late Lord Melville during the impeachment. When at the bar, Sir Thomas (then Mr.) Plumer, gained considerable credit for his defence of Arthur O'Connor, who (with Coigley and another) was tried for high treason at Maidstone. This circumstance materially increased his practice and reputation. In 1806, Sir Thomas was appointed Solicitor-General by Mr. Fox; and, on the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, he was nominated to the office, which he filled until the retirement of Sir William Grant, from the Mastership of the Rolls, when Sir Thomas was appointed to that office.

In Great Ormond-street, 71, *Sir Richard Richards*, Lord Chief Baron. His lordship had been suffering from spasmodic attacks for a considerable period, and was seriously indisposed during a late circuit. As a lawyer and a judge, his decisions, particularly in Exchequer cases, were sound, and built upon the firm basis of deep penetration. He was appointed, on the 4th of May, 1813, Chief Justice of Chester. Sir Richard Richards was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1814, on the retirement of Sir A. Macdonald, and on the succession of Sir A. Thompson, Lord Chief Baron; and in April 1817, on the death of Sir A. Thompson, Sir R. Richards succeeded him.

In the Circus, Bath, 87, the *Right Rev. Richard, Bishop of Bath and Wells*. His lordship was not more distinguished for his strong intellectual powers than for his urbane courtesy and gentlemanly manners. This venerable prelate was a native of Somerset, and was educated at Tiverton, whence he removed to St. John's-college, Cambridge. In 1759, he stood high among the Wranglers for his degree, and was also a successful candidate for one of the prizes for the best dissertation in Latin prose. About this time he became a Fellow of Jesus-college, and was subsequently raised to be its Master, in which capacity he was generally respected. He had the good fortune to educate the present Duke of Gloucester, and paid that attention to his distinguished pupil, which secured him the patronage of the royal family.

Lieutenant Hume Johnston, of the Fury, lying off Deptford. He had been entreated by some friends not to proceed with the Northern expedition, and endeavoured to obtain his discharge. His application had been forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty, and the circumstance weighed so heavily upon his mind, that about seven o'clock in the morning, loading a gun, he fastened the but-end in a sling, and attached it to his foot, placed the muzzle in his mouth, and fired it off. The ball carried away the whole of the lower part of the mouth, and, passing through the back part of the head, scattered the brains in different directions. Capt. Hopper, in evidence, stated that he had remarked that the deceased had been, for some time, in a very desponding state, particularly during the last fortnight: he could not attribute the act to any particular cause. He stated that the deceased was a most active and deserving officer. The jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased, being in a state of mental derangement, shot himself, and thereby caused his death." He was the son of General Johnston, of Upton Hall, Scotland; and about 30 years of age.

[*The late Luke White*, rose by slow degrees, from being the poorest, to be the richest man in Ireland.—In 1778 Mr. Warren, of Belfast, kept one of the most respectable and extensive book-shops in Ireland. His circulating library was, perhaps, at that time, the largest in the kingdom. Luke White was then an itinerant bookseller, with a small bag, and still smaller capital. He called on Mr. Warren in the course of business, and purchased from him some of his cast-off novels, and broken sets, as well as a few ballads and penny pamphlets. He displayed, in his dealings with Mr. Warren, the greatest honesty and punctuality, and was, on more than one occasion, credited by him to the amount of two or three pounds! We have not been able to trace out where he lodged; but we suppose it must have been in no very respectable domicile, as he found it safe and desirable to deposit his bag, "his all," nightly, in Mr. W.'s shop; and, next morning, when the clerks opened the concern, he resumed his burden and his toilsome occupation. To think that behind Mr. Warren's counter should have been deposited, in a greasy linen bag, the property of a ragged pedlar, the very beginning of such wealth as Mr. White lately bequeathed! The lean-visaged philosopher, "with spectacles on nose," and a world of anxious doubt and care reposing in every furrow of his wrinkled brow, peeps, with a palpitating heart, in his crucible, to see whether his chemical discoveries and experiments have produced that long sought-for substance, whose touch turns to gold; but not more anxiously, we are sure, than did Luke White con over the bundles of Chevy Chace

Chace, and the Fair Matilda, which Mr. Warren's shopmen supplied him with—the paltry profits from which, were to be increased to two millions sterling! At this time Mr. Robert Hodgson, father to the highly respectable Mr. J. Hodgson, bookseller, of this town, lived in North-street. Luke White was in the habit of calling on him, to get some of his workmen to patch up the broken binding of the second-hand purchase. To erase from the title-page the word "vol."—to scrape out the same at the end of the book—to mend its crazy joints—to polish up its worn-out sides—to yellow its edges, and to make it pass upon the less learned, in those matters, as a complete work, "little used," is a portion of duty well known to the speculators in library rubbish. We are to suppose that Mr. White, with the aid of the bookbinder, was not behind others in his trade. The best and usual mode adapted to getting off works of this description is, by auction. There is then no time to examine into the merits of what is put up, or to collate over its signatures; "going, going," and as the auctioneer tells his auditory, that the like advantage will never occur again, the gaping multitude "taking the ball on the first hop," and the book goes off at a good value. Mr. White was also *auf é* at this branch of his business; and was in the practice of selling by auction his pamphlets and imperfect volumes, in the public streets of Belfast. On these occasions he used to borrow a three-legged-stool from Mr. Hodgson, to elevate himself above his literary congregation; and, as if the smiling goddess, who led him through pleasant walks to a bank of wealth, had determined to flirt with her own freaks, she changed the three legs of the stool, in the common street, to three seats in the Commons' House! His future history is well known. The knowledge he thus acquired of public sales, procured him the situation of clerk to an auctioneer, in Dublin. He opened a small book-shop, became eminent in that line, sold lottery tickets, and speculated in the funds. By stock-jobbing and contracting for government loans, he was enabled to bequeath, at his death, 50,000*l.* a-year, and 100,000*l.* in money and securities. This remained after the enormous sum of 200,000*l.* expended upon elections.]

[The late *Mr. Bowdich* was born in June 1793, at Bristol, where his father was a considerable manufacturer. At a very early age he was sent to the Grammar School of that city, and soon gave the strongest indications of those talents which distinguished him in future life. He was afterwards placed at a school at Corsham, in Wiltshire, of high classical reputation, and subsequently, for a short time, was attached to one of the Halls, in Oxford, although, it is believed, he was never regularly matriculated. At an early age, Mr. Bowdich formed a matrimonial connexion, and for some years remained resident in Bristol, participating in his father's business. A variety of circumstances, however, and especially a distaste for trade, induced him to seek a more congenial pursuit, and a near relative, filling at that time an important situation on the Gold Coast, Mr. Bowdich solicited, and obtained an appointment as writer in the service of the African Company. He arrived at Cape Coast Castle in the year 1816, and was shortly afterwards joined by his wife, the cheerful participator of all his dangers, and the efficient assistant in his scientific labours. It being determined to send an embassy to the interior kingdom of Ashantee, a service in which few were willing to embark, Mr. Bowdich promptly sought permission to lead or accompany it. This mission was successful in all its objects, and Mr. Bowdich fortunately achieved the distinction of being, amongst the many who had devoted themselves to the fearful object of exploring the interior of Africa, the only one whose labours were crowned with complete success. Returning to England to communicate the interesting and valuable details, which even the imminent perils of his situation had not diverted him from collecting, and to solicit the means of more extensive and efficient research, Mr. Bowdich was greeted by all who were eminent in science or station, with the most flattering testimonials of the value of his discoveries and acknowledgments of the merits of his personal exertions. He afterwards repaired to Paris, endeavouring to obtain, by his own industry, the means of pursuing the object of his ambition, and, having at length effected the necessary arrangements, he took his departure for Africa, and there died a martyr in the cause to which he had dedicated himself, leaving an accomplished and amiable widow, with three children, totally unprovided for. Mr. Bowdich was a member of many of the learned societies of this country and the continent, and, besides the very interesting account of his mission to Ashantee, was the author of several scientific works.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. Gooch, to the rectory of Benacre with Easton Bavant, with Northales, Suffolk.

Rev. R. Prowde, to the rectory of Hinderwell, Yorkshire.

Rev. T. Brown, to the lectureship of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

Rev. H. Robinson, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of the parish of St. Sepulchre, Cambridge.

Rev. T. Gronow, to the perpetual curacy of Languke, Glamorganshire.

Rev. T. Wilkinson, to be a minor canon of Carlisle Cathedral.

Rev.

Rev. R. Green, B.A. to the living of Long Horsley, Northumberland.

Rev. W. Durham, to be second master of St. Paul's School.

Rev. T.W. Champnes, to the rectory of Fulmer.

Rev. W. Verelst, to the vicarage of Rauceby.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Trinity-college, Dublin, has accepted the living vacant by the death of Dr. Davenport.

Rev. Somers Payne, of the rectory of Ardagh.

Rev. E. Morshead, M.A. to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of York.

Rev. T. F. Dibdin, to the ministry of the New Church, Wyndham-place, Mary-le-bone.

Rev. F. Calvert, M.A. to the rectory of Whatfield, Suffolk.

Rev. T. J. Burgh, M.A. to the deanery of Cloyne.

Rev. C. Austin, to the rectory of Tollard Royal, Wilts.

Rev. T. Vaughan, M.A. to the rectory of Billingsley, Salop.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A GREAT national undertaking has lately been announced in the north of England, and for which a bill has been brought into Parliament. It is proposed to open coal-mines in a district of nearly 100 square miles, situated in the north-west of the county of Durham.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle lately received the public records of the kingdom, to be deposited in its library for the use of the town. The Society of Antiquaries of London lately presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, all the works published by them since their first establishment.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at Berwick, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for repeal of the assessed taxes, Thomas Jordan Steel, esq. one of the magistrates of the borough, in the chair. Mr. Perkins moved the resolutions in a neat speech, in which he urged the propriety of repealing direct taxes, condemned the grants of money for the building of churches, and the repairs of Windsor Castle. They were seconded by Mr. Dunlop, carried unanimously, and a committee appointed to prepare a petition.

Married.] Mr. W. Welford, to Mrs. Seth; Mr. James Brown, to Miss Galloway; Mr. J. Cook, to Miss H. Brown: all of Newcastle.—Mr. T. Waine, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Wallace, of Gateshead.—Mr. Jas. Rowell, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Anderson, of Gosforth.—Edward Jackson, esq. of Gateshead, to Miss Ann Mitcalfe, of Tynemouth-house.—Mr. T. Harbirt, to Miss M. Laws; Mr. R. Taylor, to Miss E. Dalglish; all of Gateshead.—Mr. W. Leadbitter, of Tynemouth, to Miss A. Sinclair, of Gateshead.—Mr. D. Cavan, to Miss Yellowley, of Axwell-park.—Mr. R. Rountree, of Sunderland, to Miss Beautyman, of North Shields.—Mr. J. Young, to Miss Butterfin; Mr. J. Farrow, to Miss Jackson; all of Bishopwearmouth.

Died.] At Newcastle, 69, Frederick Glanton, esq. an eminent physician, in Newgate-street.—46, Mrs. Elliott, wife of W. Elliott, M.D.—44, Mrs. A. Nicholls.—In the Old Flesh Market, 54, Mr. T. Charlton.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Wilson.—In Collingwood-street, 37, Mr. J. Stanley.—64, Mrs. J. Lowes, late of Hexham.—In Percy-street, 46, Mrs. A. Davison.—In the Great-market, 27, Mr. J. Turnbull.

At Durham, 36, Mr. J. M. Hines, late of Sunderland.—Miss Ewbank.—73, Mr. G. Gargate.—49, Michael Balfour, esq.

At North Shields, 26, Mr. J. Reay.—On Mount Pleasant, 56, Mr. J. Bryden.—In Milburn-place, 29, Mr. W. Haggerston; 24, Mr. J. Robson.—43, Mrs. A. Ramsay.—Mr. J. Moor.—71, Mr. Thomas Pringle, one of the first mathematicians of the age. Many years ago, he and Mr. M. Taylor, formerly of Marley-hill, Durham, were assistant calculators for the Nautical Ephemeris, under the late Astronomer Royal, Nevil Maskelyne, LL.D.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Allan, suddenly.—56, Mr. W. Coulson.—90, Mr. W. Mordey.—Mrs. Kidd.

At Bishopwearmouth, 30, Mr. J. Rutter.—27, Mr. H. Abbott.—84, Mr. M. Nesham.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The inhabitants of Carlisle lately agreed to petition parliament against the grant of half-a-million more money for building new churches. The petitioners expressed their opinion, that, oppressed and exhausted as the country was by an overwhelming weight of taxation, that it would be much better that this money should remain in the people's own pockets than be applied for any such purpose.

The Society of Arts lately voted to Mrs. M'Michael, of Penrith, five guineas, as a reward for her skill in manufacturing bonnets of British grass, in imitation of Leghorn.

Married.]

Married.] Mr. J. Fisher, to Miss M. Rothwell, both of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Stephenson, to Miss B. Moore; Mr. H. Branthwaite, to Miss Fawcett; all of Whitehaven.—At St. Bees, the Rev. R. Hogg, to Miss M. A. Ormandy, of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Chorlton, to Miss J. Hennell; Mr. J. Gillies, to Miss M. Elliott, all of Workington.—Mr. J. Laidman, of Penrith, to Miss M. A. Allinson, of Stainton.—Mr. D. Rogers, of Maryport, to Miss Branthwaite, of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carlisle, 41, Mrs. M. Robson.—47, Mr. J. Mitchell.—75, Mr. J. Naysmith.—66, Mrs. M. Purdy.—In Scotch-street, 42, Mr. J. Briden.

At Whitehaven, 76, Mr. W. Nichol.—John Boadle, an esteemed member of the Society of Friends.—74, Mr. J. Johnston, much respected.—In Chapel-street, 78, Mrs. A. Coupland.

At Workington, 76, Mrs. J. Jackson.—68, Mr. N. Thompson, late of Milholm.—74, Mr. B. Cowan.—75, Mrs. G. Dixon.

At Kendal, 33, Miss J. Maskew, much and deservedly esteemed.—36, Mr. R. Burrow.—56, Mr. R. Bales.

YORKSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds lately took place, Mr. Joseph Oates in the chair, to consider the propriety of petitioning the legislature for a repeal of the combination laws. After some able speeches, resolutions and a petition were unanimously agreed to.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield lately took place, when it was resolved to petition the House of Commons, for a total repeal of the house and window taxes.

Married.] Mr. G. Nelson, of York, to Miss Webster, of Thirsk.—Thomas George Hall, esq. of Hull, to Miss C. Croft, of Higher Ardwick.—Mr. T. Woffinden, to Miss A. Hirst; Mr. J. Oates, to Miss S. Atack; Mr. W. Martin, to Miss M. Ambler; Mr. W. Duce, to Miss H. Glover; Mr. H. Aveson, to Miss A. Woodcock; Mr. G. Gill, to Miss M. Cooper; Mr. J. Knight, to Miss E. Smith; all of Leeds.—Robert Brady, esq. of Leeds, to Miss H. Blunt, of Sidney-street, City-road, London.—Henry Clapham, esq. of Leeds, to Miss E. Frobisher, of Halifax.—Mr. W. Kirk, of Leeds, to Miss D. Morrill, of Thirsk.—James Malum, esq. to Miss Gallon, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. J. Walker, to Miss Hindle, both of Wortley.—Mr. W. Rishworth, of Morton, to Miss N. Sharp, of Dubb, in Bingley.—Mr. J. Firth, to Miss Fox, both of Gomersal.—John Childers, esq. of Cantley, to Ann, daughter of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, bart.—Mr. W. Atkinson, of Bramley, to Miss H. Horsman, of Armley.

Died.] At York, Mr. George Rylah.—38, Mr. J. Cowling.

At Hull, Edward Codd, esq. late town-clerk.—Mrs. Aspinall.

At Leeds, in St. John's-place, 75, Mrs. Kirkby.—Mr. Stead.—At an advanced age, Mr. James Broom.—In South-parade, 80, Mrs. Ann Watson.—80, Mrs. M. Kershaw.—67, Mr. G. Halton, much respected.—55, Mr. G. Moore, greatly regretted.—Mr. Calvert.

At Huddersfield, 74, Mr. E. Johnson.

At Halifax, 71, Mr. E. Gledhill.—84, Mr. Bradley, late of Wakefield.—Mrs. Stead.

At Wakefield, 39, Mr. J. Horner.—63, Mr. J. Pitchforth.—22, Mr. J. Abson.—Mr. J. Beaumont.

At Bradford, in Horton-lane, Mrs. Audsley.—Mrs. C. Shores.

At Knaresborough, 75, W. Manby, esq.

At Farsley, Mr. B. Clarkson.—At Ossett, 39, Mr. E. Clay.—At Goslam, 74, Mr. T. Purchon.

At Carr Lodge, Horbury, 62, J. Carr, esq.—At Scholes, 89, Mr. J. Vevers, much respected.—At Holbeck, Mrs. Gibson.

LANCASHIRE.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting was lately held at Manchester, when it was resolved to establish an Institute, for the dissemination of useful knowledge amongst the labouring classes.

A numerously signed petition was lately forwarded from Manchester to the House of Commons, against building any more new churches at the national expence. The petitioners stated, that if churches were necessary, the expence ought to be exclusively borne by those who wanted, and those who attended them. The petitioners went on to show, by a statement of the numbers who attended certain Protestant churches in Manchester, on particular days which they set forth, that there was no necessity for the building of new ones, as on those occasions the congregations which were counted did not fill one-twentieth part of the space allotted to them.

Married.] Mr. G. Baldwin, of Manchester, to Miss F. Smith, of Tollhouse-hill, Nottingham.—Mr. J. Wilkinson, late of Manchester, to Miss S. Westmore, of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Hardman, to Mrs. Currie; Mr. S. Lenox, to Miss E. S. Bancroft, of Clarence-street; Mr. J. Terry, to Miss M. Birtles; Mr. H. H. Bridge, to Miss L. Bullock; all of Liverpool.—Mr. S. Flitcroft, of Liverpool, to Miss C. Gregor, of Urmston.—Mr. James Whittaker, of Warrington, to Miss M. Kendrick, of Moor-street, Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, 62, E. Greaves, esq. of Nettleworth-house, near Mansfield, formerly high-sheriff of this county.—Mrs. A. Kilby, late of Rearsby.

At Liverpool, in Mason-street, 66, Mr. T. Blakey.—In Cunliffe-street, 77, Mr. R. Wilson.

Wilson.—In Bamastre-street, Mrs. Armstrong.—In School-lane, Mrs. Garner.—Mrs. Stewart.—In Pembroke-place, 23, Miss F. Peers.—In Stanhope-street, 59, Mr. R. Moffat, late of the firm of Messrs. Moffat, Martin, and Co.—In Gloucester-street, 39, Mr. Gale Fearon, son of the late Dr. Fearon.—In the Haymarket, 41, Mr. R. Jones.

At Low-hill, 55, Mr. C. Noyes.—At Edge-hill, 72, Mrs. Mary Kenrick.—At Burnley, 85, Mr. Matthew Falkner, formerly a very respectable bookseller in the Market-place, Manchester. He was also proprietor of a newspaper, and became an exile from his country, many years ago, in consequence of the barbarous persecution he underwent for his expression of liberal political opinions; this brought upon him the vengeance of a church-and-king mob, who furiously attacked his house and property. Several prosecutions for libel were instituted against him; from which, in the then temper of the times, there was no hope of his escaping without ruin. In the result, he lost an independent property, which he had acquired by previous habits of severe industry and the closest attention to business.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Brgster, of Chester, having been very successful in curing impediments of speech, confirmed stuttering or stammering, had articulation or hesitation in speaking, has opened an establishment in that city expressly for the purpose.

Numerously attended meetings were lately held at Chester and at Macclesfield to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the abolition of negro slavery. After excellent speeches, replete with humane sentiments, petitions were agreed upon at both places.

A serious disposition to riot was manifested within the month at Macclesfield, by the operative weavers. No less a body than 12,000 men paraded the streets, and for some time awed the whole town. But the exertions of the local cavalry, and a squadron of heavy dragoons from Manchester, which was sent for, prevented any considerable excess,—save an attack which was made on Mr. Powell's factory in Sutton, wherein much damage was done. A dispute with their employers, on the duration of work, was the cause: the masters conceded the point.

Married.] Mr. T. Bleads, jun. of Chester, to Miss F. S. Lord, of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Wigglesworth, of Stockport, to Miss C. Hammond, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Thompson, to Miss P. Jackson, both of Neston.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss M. Steel, both of Nantwich.—John Ford, esq. of Bartomley, to Miss Cross, of Haslingden.

Died.] At Chester, 62, Mrs. S. Pate.—68, Mrs. E. Wildig.—In St. John's-street, Mrs. Cappur; and, a few days afterwards, Mr. Cappur.—John Drake, esq.—44, Capt. Defford, 53d regt. Marines.

At Stockport, 32, Mrs. Paulden.

At Nantwich, 35, Mr. Gallaird, generally esteemed.—35, Mr. W. Tomlinson, jun. greatly and justly lamented.

At Congleton, Mr. Alman.

At Shotwick-lodge, Mr. Ellison, generally respected. — At Bartington, 45, Lieut.-col. Beckett.

DERBYSHIRE.

Within the month, the Shot Tower, belonging to Messrs. Cox and Co. at Derby, was entirely destroyed by fire.

Married.] Mr. Ford, to Miss Whitehead; Mr. Joseph Clarke, to Miss A. Sleaton: all of Derby.—Mr. Ramsbottom, of Liverpool, to Miss H. Bloor, of Derby.—Mr. W. Buckley, of Ashover, to Miss A. Marriott, of Sheffield.—Mr. T. Thorpe, to Miss A. Ward, both of Repton.

Died.] At Derby, 72, Mr. J. Radford.

At Buxton, 34, Mr. J. Wood.—49, Mr. W. Clough.

At Chesterfield, Miss E. Barker.

At Belper, 35, Mr. T. Haslam, jun.—Miss M. Creswell, regretted.

At Foston-hall, Charles Broadhurst, esq.—At Little Chester, 91, Mrs. E. Wattis.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The public-spirited corporation of Nottingham lately resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament against the renewal of the odious Alien Act. In their petition was the following paragraph:—"Your petitioners deprecate the Alien Act as accustoming the ministers of England to the exercise of arbitrary power, as abhorrent to the spirit of our institutions, and as repugnant to the first principles of freedom, justice, and good policy; and they regard, with feelings of distrust and jealousy, any power not defined and controled by law, not accompanied with constitutional responsibility, and which must, in its very nature, elude the cognizance of public opinion."

Married.] Mr. W. Brooks, to Miss S. Theaker; Mr. R. Glasby, to Miss M. England; Mr. W. Banwell, to Miss M. Cooper; Mr. R. Richards, to Miss M. Brown; Mr. James Stimpson, to Miss A. Lodge; Mr. James Fletcher, to Miss A. Morley; Mr. W. Parker, to Miss M. Bailey: all of Nottingham.—Mr. H. Kerns, to Miss M. Johnson, both of Newark.—Mr. J. Cutts, of Mansfield, to Miss Gilbert, of King's Clipstone.—Mr. Batty, of Warsop, to Miss Batty, of Gamston.—Mr. J. Gent, of Basford, to Miss C. Stokes, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Balloon-court, Mountcastle-street, 102, *Mrs. E. Whitelocks.*—In the Derby-road, 25, Mrs. L. Levers, deservedly regretted.—50, Mrs. Tomkinson, generally lamented.—70, Mr. J. Greensmith.

At Newark, 59, Mrs. A. Smith.—83, Mrs.

Mrs. A. Franks.—70, Mrs. M. Bell.—32, Mr. Barker.—77, Mr. J. Girton.

At Mansfield, 77, Mrs. S. Chapman.—86, Mr. James Millott.—At West-hill, Miss H. Rogers.

At East Retford, 69, Mr. J. Radmall.—At Hockley, 81, Mrs. E. Durham.—At Beckingham, 33, Mr. W. Birkett, deservedly regretted.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Crow, to Miss M. Nuddy, both of Grimsby.—Mr. R. Robinson, to Miss Sewell, both of Grantham.—Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss M. Copping, both of Boston.—Mr. J. Smith, of Swinderby, to Miss S. Dykes, of Newark.

Died.] At Lincoln, 73, Mrs. Fardell.—30, Mr. G. Deeping.

At Stamford, 66, Mrs. De Merveilleux.

At Louth, Mrs. Tattershall.—22, Miss A. Markham.

At Grantham, 86, Mr. W. Bedford, generally respected.

At Trusthorpe, the Rev. J. Keightley, rector.—At Ruskington, 65, Mr. W. Bemrose.—At Heckington, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Rylott.—At Swinderby, 37, Mr. R. Weightman.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Leicester, recently made a seizure of the effects of William Lilley, a poor shoe-maker, one of his parishioners, for the payment of costs incurred by an appeal against his demand for Easter Offerings!

Married.] Mr. F. Hull, to Miss A. Barrow, of Belgrave-gate, Leicester.—Mr. Hammersley, of Leicester, to Miss A. Wells, of Coventry.—Mr. Dickens, to Miss Calvert; Mr. Wale, to Miss Chapman: all of Loughborough.—Mr. T. King, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Malkin, of Ashby Woulds Pottery.—Mr. James Townley, to Miss A. Argill, of Castle Donington.—Mr. Mawby, to Miss M. Sewell, both of Oakham.—Mr. T. Moore, of Twycross, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. J. D. Ross, vicar of Syston.—Mr. H. Freeman, of Ratby, to Miss Pridmore, of Desford.

Died.] At Leicester, 73, Elizabeth, wife of John Bass Oliver, esq.—79, Mrs. W. Martin.—Mr. G. Spence.—In the Belgrave-gate, 22, Mr. F. Swain.—At Terrace-lodge, 62, Mr. G. Davis.

At Loughborough, 83, Mr. Blunt:

At Castle Donington, 23, Mrs. M. Follows, highly and deservedly esteemed.—88, Mrs. S. Drake, greatly regretted.

At Kegworth, 28, Mr. S. Sharpe.—At Sawley, 85, Mr. Frost, generally respected.—At Rearsby, 64, Mr. Beeson.—At Ingersby, Mrs. Berridge.—At Willesley-hall, Mr. W. Marshall, much respected.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late Stafford Assizes, one prisoner, for highway robbery, was left for execution, and sentence of death recorded against fourteen others: five were ordered to be transported, one to be imprisoned, seven were acquitted, and against four no bills were found. Two men, charged with setting fire to the cotton-mills at Fazeley, were remanded till next Assizes.

Married.] Mr. M. Herbert, of Litchfield, to Miss Sedgley, of Chebsey.—Mr. J. Fieldhouse, of Drayton, to Miss Charles, of Morton.—Mr. J. Smallbrook, to Miss Guest, both of Yardley.

Died.] At Litchfield, 31, the Rev. W. Madan, M.A. vicar of Polesworth.—In St. John's-street, at an advanced age, Miss Wiles, generally esteemed and lamented.

At Wolverhampton, 85, Mr. James Bagnall.

At Cheadle, Miss Sherratt, deservedly lamented.

At Enville, the Rev. Richard Wilks, M.A. rector of that parish.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the late Assizes for this county, there were 203 prisoners for trial: judgment of death was recorded against fifty-six; twenty-four were sentenced to transportation; to fifty-seven, various terms of imprisonment were adjudged, thirty were acquitted, and sixteen were discharged by proclamation.

Great preparations are making at Birmingham for carrying on the silk-manufacture: 50,000 hands are expected to be employed in it.

Married.] Mr. C. Bicknell, of Coventry, to Miss J. Warden, of Fillongley.—Mr. H. Meridew, to Miss M. Farrington, both of Coventry.—Mr. W. Jeakes, of Hurst-street, to Miss Chalton, of Livery-street; Mr. W. Shaw, to Miss Francis: all of Birmingham.—Mr. C. J. Weddell, of New-street, Birmingham, to Miss S. Burford, of Oxford.—Mr. J. Thompson, of Handsworth, to Miss J. Smith, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Simkin, of Aston-road, to Miss M. A. Bolt, of Love-lane, Birmingham.—Mr. T. Slater, jun. of the Brook-house Farm, near Earl's-wood, to Miss S. Rose, of Olton-end.

Died.] At Birmingham, 86, Mary, widow of Capt. Cole, 53d regt.—62, Mr. J. Hall, of the Sand-pits.—In Cannon-street, 49, Mrs. W. Woolley.—In Bristol-street, 42, Edmund Reed, esq. Warwickshire militia.—In Pritchett-street, Mr. T. Buckley.

At Handsworth, 49, Mrs. M. Crocket.—At Edgbaston, Mr. J. Phipson, late of the firm of Messrs. Messenger and Phipson, generally esteemed and lamented.—Mr. G. Scarlett, much respected.—At Shustoke, 77, Avarilla, wife of Edward Croxall, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

The tanners and other persons interested in the leather trade of Shrewsbury, lately petitioned the House of Commons against the hide duty regulation bill.

An

An alarming fire, originating from an oven in the cellar, lately destroyed the dwelling-house, stock in trade, &c. of Mr. H. P. Silvester, bookseller, of Newport. More than 400l. was subscribed in Newport and its vicinity, towards mitigating the loss.

Married.] John Beck, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss S. M. Badger, of Ellesmere.—R. Nicholls, esq. of Wellington, to Miss M. Haynes.—Mr. J. Gething, of Wellington, to Miss S. Phillips, of London.—Mr. Oare, to Miss Yevoly, both of Wollascott.—Thomas Bulkley Owen, esq. of Tedmore-hall, to Miss Marianne Thelwall, of Llanbeder-hall.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in the Abbey Foregate, 84, Mr. Betton Watkins.—77, Edward Cullis, esq. late Mayor of this town, generally and deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Wellington, 82, Mrs. Sockett, justly regretted.

At Oswestry, Mr. Jameson.

At Preston, Brockhurst-hall, Mr. J. W. Bayley.—At the Moor-house, Corfe Dale, Mr. R. Corser, respected.

At Nordley, 79, Mrs. Littleford, deservedly esteemed.

At Pontesbury, the Rev. Charles Peters, M.A. justly regretted.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Goodwin Nash, esq. of Feckingham, to Miss M. Lycett, of Worcester.—John Meeson, esq. to Miss M. Green, of Dixon's Green, near Dudley.

Died.] At Mortley, Henry, son of the Hon. and Rev. P. Meade.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A public dispensary has lately been opened at Ledbury, for the benefit of the poor of that town and vicinity. This establishment reflects great credit on the inhabitants.

Married.] Thomas Talboys, esq. of Southcottage, Osted, to Miss E. Warman, of Tetbury.—Mr. G. Coleman, jun. of Kington, to Miss M. Tunstall, of Almley.

Died.] At Hereford, 83, Thomas Berrington, esq. of Winsley.

At Ross, on Mount Pleasant, 78, Mrs. Howell, widow of John H. esq. of Battersea.—At Hom Lacy, 56, the Rev. James Scudamore.

At Orlands, 69, Thomas Hill, M.D. generally esteemed and regretted.

At Ledbury, 40, Mr. G. Higgenson.

At Weston, Mrs. Hooker, wife of Capt. H. of the 5d. regt. or Buffs.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

At the late Gloucestershire assizes, there were 105 prisoners for trial; against 16 death was recorded; 1 was sentenced to 14, and 12 to 7 years' transportation; 41 to different periods of imprisonment.

A splendid cabinet of mineralogy has lately been added to the Bristol institution, by a prompt and liberal subscription of 500 guineas; and twenty-one new shares have recently been taken.

Messrs. Austin and Co.'s bank, at Wotton-Underedge, was lately robbed of Bank of England and country notes to a large amount.

Married.] Mr C. Maddox, of Westgate-street, to Miss H. Maddox, of Parker's-row, Gloucester.—Mr. C. Nickless, to Miss M. Hunter; Mr. A. Wood, to Miss E. Spark; Mr. R. Parker, to Miss O. G. Flook; Mr. W. Dutton, to Mrs. M. Jones: all of Bristol.—John Bangley, esq. of Kingsdown, Bristol, to Mrs. Butler, widow of A. E. Butler, esq. of Caerleon.—Mr. Wills, of Cheltenham. to Miss M. Adey, of Callwell.—Mr. Hallen, to Miss E. Jones, both of Monmouth.—Mr. S. Bird, of Nailsworth, to Miss A. Piffe, of Boddington.—Mr. W. Barton, of Kington, to Miss E. Ford, of Rockhampton.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Westgate-street, 31, Mr. J. Keene, deservedly respected.—Mrs. Bradley.—30, Mr. J. Vick, generally esteemed and lamented.—69, Mrs. Sarah Claxson, justly regretted.—78, Mrs. Elizabeth Wintle, greatly lamented.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Naish.—64, Mr. T. Lane.—In Oxford-street, Kingsdown, 79, Mr. T. Flower.—In Broadmead, 48, Mr. J. Hill.—72, Thomas Rich, esq.—In Prince's-street, 40, Mr. Hugh O'Neill, an accomplished architectural draughtsman, and teacher of drawing. He spent his early days chiefly at Oxford, and was latterly well known in Edinburgh and Bath, and much esteemed. Nature and education combined to form in him the man of intelligence and good taste, especially in every thing that related to the fine arts. He had made nearly 4,000 drawings, more than 500 of which were of antique remains in this city, and was accustomed carefully to preserve his finished originals, disposing only of copies treated according to the prices agreed for. He did much also towards forming a collection of fossils and minerals.

At Cheltenham, Christopher Knight Saunders, esq.—82, Mrs. Ann Hunt, a justly esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

At Monmouth, 70, Mr. J. Powell, much respected.—78, Mr. T. Ashford.

At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. J. Phillips.—At Newland, 74, Mr. R. Mudway.—At Graigwith-house, 66, Rachael, widow of John Morgan, esq.—At Miserden, 88, Mrs. Mills.—At Dursley, 36, Mrs. H. Harding.—At Shipton Moyne, Miss Emerson.

OXFORDSHIRE.

All the inhabitant householders, save two, of Thame, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons, for a repeal of the assessed taxes.

Married.]

Married.] Mr. R. Cater, to Miss E. Davis, both of Oxford.—Mr. L. Adkins, of Banbury, to Miss M. Haldon, of Oxford.—Mr. T. Day, of Amport, to Miss M. Parsons, of Oxford.—Mr. W. Stapledon, to Miss Knight, both of Henley on Thames.

Died.] In St. Clement's, Mr. J. Bull.—Mrs. A. Cross.—In Bear-lane, 58, Mr. W. Davies.—In St. Giles's, 41, Mr. J. Lumley.

At Banbury, Mr. W. Judd.

At Great Haseley, 58, Mr. R. Sanders.—At Appleton, Mr. J. Harding.—At Cowley, 80, Mrs. M. Haines.—At Steeple Aston, 24, Miss E. Wing.—At Sandford, 56, Mr. Clarke.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Hungerford, lately petitioned the House of Commons for a repeal of the house and window taxes.

A petition, numerously signed, was lately forwarded to the House of Commons from Abingdon, praying for abolition of the assessed taxes.

Married.] Mr. Nixon, to Mrs. Young, both of Stoney Stratford.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mr. T. Castle.—Miss J. Ellis.

At Aylesbury, Miss M. S. Franklin, deservedly lamented.—Mr. Hyriott.

At Newbury, Captain Welch.

At Wendover, 75, Mrs. Raper.—At Beaconsfield, 75, Harry Baker, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Amersham, Mr. Rusell, suddenly.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Busby, Lieut. F. Monro, of the Artillery, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Monro, M.D.

Died.] At Hertford, Miss S. Simson.

At Baldock, Mr. R. Richardson.

At Ampthill, 90, Stawel, widow of Henry Boult Cay, esq.—At Broxham, 79, J. Keeling, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. A. Chambers, of Northampton, to Miss F. Smith, of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Wilton, to Miss C. Barnatt, both of Peterborough.—Mr. B. Mather, to Miss A. Woolston, both of Wellingborough.

Died.] At Peterborough, 71, Mr. G. Pinckney.—At an advanced age, in the Cathedral Close, Mrs. Sherman.

At Polebrook, John Webster, esq.—At Wadenhoe-house, Frances, wife of the Rev. S. Hodson.—At Bulwick, 48, Mrs. Dash.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Chancellor's gold medals for the two best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelor of Arts, at Cambridge, were lately adjudged to Messrs. Frederic Malkin and William Barham, both of Trinity College.

Married.] Mr. S. Yorke, of Cambridge, to Miss S. Harlock, of Ely.—Mr. Wentworth, of Cambridge, to Miss Newport, of North-place, London.—The Rev. D. Laing, of St. Peter's-hill, Cambridge, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of J. West, esq.—Mr. J. Preston, of Barnwell, to Miss M. Lilly, of Royston.

Died.] At Cambridge, on the Market-hill, 28, Mr. W. Brown.—In Caius Coll. Edward Rogers, esq. M.A. and L.M.

At Ely, 99, Mr. Kempton.—48, Mrs. S. Claxton, generally esteemed and lamented.

At Wisbeach, 51, Mr. P. Cleave.

At Thriplow, 40, Mr. J. Prime.—At Littleport, 71, Mr. W. Shrewsbury, generally respected.—74, Mrs. E. Clarke, suddenly.

NORFOLK.

No less than 40,000 pieces of bombazines and crapes were lately warehoused, to get the drawback altered.

An election lately took place at Lynn, for its representation in Parliament; the candidates were the Marquis of Titchfield and Sir W. B. Folkes, bart. At the close of the pole, and after an arduous struggle, the numbers were

Titchfield....177
Folkes 89

Married.] Mr. G. Kett, of Norwich, to Miss E. Smith, of Eaton.—Mr. J. Cozens, jun. of Benedict-street, Norwich, to Miss Baker, of Gosberton.—W. Carman, esq. to Miss Clifton, of Yarmouth.—Mr. S. T. Crickmay, to Miss A. Blowers, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. S. Tooke, to Miss M. Goskar, both of Lynn.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Giles's, Mr. D. Sewell.—In St. Peter's, Mancroft, Mrs. M. Butler.—65, Mrs. Newen, one of the Society of Friends.

At Yarmouth, 76, Mrs. A. Mully.—36, Mrs. E. Hubbard.—85, Mrs. M. Last.

At Lynn, Mrs. Melborn.

At Downham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Chambers.—At Geldestone, 65, the Rev. Pendlebury Houghton, an eminent Unitarian minister.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Burton, to Miss M. A. Potter, both of Bury.—Mr. T. Berryman, to Miss C. E. Coe; Lieut. George Gooch, West Suffolk militia, to Miss J. Roe: all of Ipswich.—Mr. S. Elmer, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Clarke, of Woodbridge.—Mr. B. Grayston, to Miss Sutton, both of Southwold.—Mr. T. Turner, of Lavenham, to Mrs. E. Coverdale, of Mildenhall.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Addison, librarian to the Suffolk Public Library.

At Ipswich, 71, Mr. J. Edwards.—23, Mr. J. Curtis Beard, generally esteemed.—58, Mr. Rudland.

At Southwold, 47, Mr. G. Naunton.—Mrs. Hunt.

At Stowmarket, at an advanced age, Mrs. Theresa Bayly, formerly of Norwich.

At Wymondham, Mr. E. Gleed.—At Akenham,

Akenham, Mrs. S. Rowland, generally respected.—At Long Melford, 47, John Quanbrough, esq. justly regretted.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. J. Carpenter, to Miss S. Hellen, both of Colchester.—Mr. J. Steed, to Miss Seaborn, both of Boxford.—Mr. S. Borham, of Polstead, to Miss E. Hart, of Boxford.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. W. P. Rolle, deservedly regretted.—At an advanced age, Mr. H. Hutton.—22, Mr. J. Cole, justly respected.—85, Mr. J. Sleet.—Mrs. Shaw, justly esteemed and lamented.—Mr. Archer.

At Harwich, Mr. P. Gowland.

At Earl's Colne Priory, 89, the Rev. T. Carwardine, M.A. prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of that parish.

At Great Baddow, 77, Abraham Bullen, esq.—66, Mr. J. Stock, of Rayne, much respected.—At Little Horkesly-hall, 63, E. J. H. Blaire, esq.—At Ongar, 73, Mr. T. Walker, generally esteemed and lamented.

KENT.

A fire lately happened at Woolwich, which destroyed twelve houses in Ashdown valley, and several sheds and hay-ricks. Considerable property was destroyed.

Married.] Mr. J. Goodwin, to Miss Godfrey; Mr. E. Godfrey, to Miss A. Radcliffe; Mr. T. Godden, to Miss Ginner: all of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Davey, to Miss R. Reed, both of Dover.—Mr. Wood, of Dover, to Miss Smith, of Alkham.—Mr. R. Relf, to Miss F. Buley; Mr. W. Anderson, to Miss A. F. Wilkinson; Mr. Sevale, to Miss A. Allen: all of Chatham.—Mr. G. F. Fuller, to Miss Rickords, both of Ramsgate.—Capt. Bell, R.N. to Miss Wilks, of Davington.

Died.] At Canterbury, 82, Mr. T. Roalfe.—In St. Alphage-lane, 69, Mary, widow of Sampson Kingsford, esq.

At Dover, Mrs. Bersken.—55, Capt. Henry Bazely, R.N.

At Chatham, Mrs. Light.—66, John Howe, esq. of the Ordnance department.—63, Mrs. M. Saxby.

At Maidstone, 52, Mr. E. Jupp.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. E. Wykeham.

At Folkestone, 33, Mr. H. Dray.—74, Mrs. Smith.—53, Mr. H. Worrell.

At Chatham Hatch, 87, Mrs. Hubbard.—At Farleigh, 69, Mr. Lewis.—At Dumpton-house, Thanet, 31, Mrs. Crofts, deservedly lamented.—At Harbledown, George Peter, esq.

SUSSEX.

A numerous body of landowners in this county lately petitioned the House of Commons against the repeal of the duty on wool imported.

Married.] Mr. Bradshaw, of St. James's-street, to Miss Lashmar, of Ship-street.—Mr. T. Huggins, to Miss M. A. Foard, of High-street: all of Brighton.

Died.] At Chichester, in West-street, Miss O. S. Boyce, greatly regretted.—Mr. Fosbrook, generally respected.

At Brighton, in the Pavilion Colonnade, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Lawton.

At Horsham, 82, Mrs. Howes.—The Rev. T. Williams, M.A. master of the Grammar-school.

HAMPSHIRE.

Several elegant landaus have been lately launched at Southampton, which convey passengers about the town and environs at small fares.

A county meeting was lately held at Winchester, Walter Long, esq. the high sheriff, in the chair, to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament for a repeal of the assessed taxes. Several gentlemen, in an able manner, delivered their sentiments, and a petition was agreed upon.

Married.] Mr. D. Primer, to Miss S. Lanham; Mr. W. Porter, to Miss M. Evans: all of Southampton.—The Rev. J. Edmunds, of Portsea, to Miss Caston, of Basingstoke.—Mr. C. Cox, to Miss Rose, both of Gosport.—Mr. Waterman, to Miss M. Purdy, both of Romsey.—The Rev. J. Le Marchant, of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, to Miss E. Utterson, of Marwell-hall.

Died.] At Southampton, in Kingsland-place, Mrs. Parkis.—At Mount-place, 57, Mr. T. A. Eglan.—At an advanced age, Frances, widow of Admiral Evans.—35, Mrs. Dent.—74, Sheerman Bird, esq. late Senior Judge of the Courts of Appeal and Circuit of Dacca.

At Winchester, at an advanced age, Mrs. E. Tombs.

At Portsmouth, Miss B. Torriano.—In Penny-street, Luke Allen, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Portsea, Mr. S. Salmon.

At Gosport, Mr. Amos.—At Spring Gardens, 84, Mr. Wooldridge.

At Great Abshott, 71, John Blagrove, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Cooper, jun. of Trowbridge, to Miss E. Wilkins, of Dilton Marsh.—Mr. G. Edwards, to Miss Miffen, both of Warminster.—M. Barton, esq. of Corsham, to Mary, widow of T. Adams, esq. of Thornbury.—Samuel Greatheed, jun. esq. of Sandford, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Crook.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. S. Loder.

At Trowbridge, 60, Mr. J. Burgess.

At Marlborough, 82, the Rev. F. Henchman, A.M. rector of Beckbury, and vicar of North Moreton.

At Warminster, 47, Mrs. Buckler, generally respected.

At

At Chippenham, Mrs. Bowness, wife of Gen. B.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late Somersetshire assizes, sixteen prisoners received sentence of death, five were to be transported for seven years, and twenty-six to imprisonment for various periods.

A public meeting was lately held at Taunton, Mr. G. Cox, bailiff, in the chair; when a petition to parliament was resolved on, praying for an equalization of Land-Tax Rate, and particularly for a relief from all payment in receipt of stock in trade.

Married.] Mr. J. Stothert, to Susan, daughter of Samuel Kilson, esq.; Mr. E. Weymiss, to Miss H. Skrine, of Orange-Grove; Mr. W. H. Tozer, to Mrs. H. Jones; Mr. J. Price, to Miss J. Tiley: all of Bath.—Robert Austen Langworthy, esq. of the Circus, Bath, to Miss Rigby Collins, Royal Crescent.—W. Webster, esq. R.N. to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. C. Rigby Collins.

Died.] At Bath, in Dunsford-place, Thomas Beckford, esq.—25, Mrs. Jones, late of Lansdown.—In Stall-street, 26, Mr. H. Healey; 29, Mrs. Appleby.—In Stanhope-street, J. Bush, esq. of Stanton Drew.—In Lansdown-place, Edward Hill, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the Marines.

At Taunton, 59, Mr. J. Pyne.

At Bridgwater, 84, Mrs. Kebby.

At Brislington, R. Willoughby, esq.—69, John Hurle, esq. an active magistrate for this county.—At Wiveliscombe, Mrs. Boucher.—At Somerton, 25, Miss Ann Davis.—At Eggford, Mrs. Ashman.

At Bishop's Hull, Mrs. Boardes, widow of Capt. B.

DORSETSHIRE.

At the late assizes for this county, three prisoners received sentence of death, two to be transported for seven years, and ten to various periods of imprisonment.

Married.] Mr. Lowring, of Yarcombe, to Miss Jerrard, of Bridport.

Died.] At Weymouth, 43, Mr. J. Rolls, generally regretted.—W. Young, esq.

At Blandford, Lieut. Foot of the Vet. Batt.

At Langport, R. Uttermare, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

The erection of a public library in Devonport, which has been long in contemplation, has lately been resolved on. The number of shares is limited to one hundred, at thirty pounds each.

A meeting lately took place in the school-room at the back of Stoke Terrace, for the purpose of forming a Devonport and Stoke Association, auxiliary to the Ladies' Hibernian Female School Society, London.

A society has been recently formed at Plymouth, called the "Western Medical and Chirurgical Society." Its design is the acquiring and diffusing the most authentic and recent information in the profession.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Barnstaple (Earl Fortescue in the chair), when it was resolved to establish an Infirmary in that town, for the benefit of the poor of the north of Devon.

Married.] W. H. Hooper, esq. R.N. to Miss White; Mr. Bickford, to Miss M. Slocombe; all of Exeter: Mr. C. Upham, jun. of Exeter, to Mrs. Stewart, of Stoke Cottage.—Mr. C. Merefield, of Exeter, to Miss M. Stevens, of Taunton.—Mr. J. Rippon, jun. of St. Thomas's, Exeter, to Miss Mitchell, of Lymstone.—Mr. Dyer, to Miss Pemphrase; the Rev. W. Sheerman, to Mrs. Shellibeare: all of Plymouth.—Henry Rendall, esq. of Ashburton, to Miss Gates, of Cadbury.—T. Edmonds, esq. of Yeston, to Miss Hunt.

Died.] At Exeter, Miss Eliz. Brown.—Mrs. Cranch, deservedly regretted.—45, Mr. J. Gale Snelling.—In Bradninch-buildings, 67, Miss M. Pierce, generally and justly esteemed.

At Plymouth, in Mount-street, 50, Mr. Holbrook.—In Town-square, 59, Mr. Cousins.—In Duke-street, 63, Mr. Pochetty.—In Cherry-garden-street, 77, Mrs. Smith.—In Portland-place, Mr. Martin, jun.

At Devonport, in William-street, 70, Mrs. Dodman.—In Pembroke-street, 70, Mrs. Udy.—In Cumberland-street, 72, Mrs. Stevenson.

CORNWALL.

A meeting of the tradesmen of Falmouth was lately held, E. C. Carne, esq. mayor, in the chair, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of Lord Althorp's Bill for the recovery of small debts, when a petition was proposed and carried by a large majority.

The two lately formed Mexican Mining Companies have recently engaged some of the most active and best practical miners in this county, to superintend the working of their mines.

Married.] Mr. R. S. Courtis, to Nancy, daughter of John Hooton, esq. both of Falmouth.—Mr. Spashat, of Penzance, to Miss C. W. Puddy, of Falmouth.—Mr. T. Matthews, of Penzance, to Miss J. Edmonds, of Helston.—Mr. J. Rosewell, jun. of Penzance, to Miss James, of St. Just.—Mr. J. Nicholls, to Miss S. Jolbert, both of St. Austall.—Capt. Darke, North Cornwall hussars, to Jane, daughter of the late John Wright, esq. of Laubessow.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Hoblyn, wife of Thomas H. esq.

At Penzance, 49, Capt. Richard Oats, deservedly regretted.

At St. Austell, Miss Dawe, late of Plymouth.

mouth.—37, Mrs. John Budge, of Camborne, of the Society of Friends.

At Penryn, 63, Mrs. Mitchell.

At Redruth, Mr. J. Trevena.

WALES.

A meeting lately took place of the county and borough of Carmarthen, for the purpose of petitioning for the repeal of the tax upon windows. The petitions were agreed to.

An explosion of the fire-damp lately occurred at the Old Church Pit Colliery, near Swansea, when four men lost their lives, eighteen were dreadfully scorched and lacerated, and four received compound fractures.

A brig, name unknown, lately sank in Swansea Bay, and all on-board perished.

Married.] Mr. W. Thomes, to Miss M. Hanson; Mr. W. Freeman, to Miss S. James; Mr. H. A. Robinson, to Miss H. Webb: all of Swansea.—Jonathan Rees, of Neath, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Joshire, Regent-street, London, members of the Society of Friends.—John Lewis, esq. of Henllan, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Humphreys, of Pembroke.—At Lantroit Major, Glamorganshire, Mr. T. Meyrick, to Mrs. M. Thomas.—Mr. B. Richards, of Wern, to Miss A. Davies, of Glantowy, Carmarthenshire.

Died.] At Swansea, in Wind-street, Mrs. Andrews.—44, Mrs. James.

At Carmarthen, 58, J. W. Mansfield, esq. of Swansea, much respected.—37, the Rev. T. Hancock, M.A. justly regretted.

At Llanelly, 81, Henry Child, esq. generally and justly lamented.

At Wenvoe-castle, Glamorganshire, 40, Robert Jenner, esq.—At Devynnock, Breconshire, 26, the Rev. W. Williams.—At Cydfowyr, Pembrokeshire, 82, Martha, widow of the Rev. L. Thomas.

After a short illness, 72, Edward Jones, bard to the Prince of Wales. He was a native of Merionethshire, in North Wales, and published, about thirty years ago, a work entitled "*Relics of the Bards,*" which contains much valuable historical information; also a collection of *Welsh Airs*, arranged for the harp, an instrument which Mr. Jones performed on after the manner of his forefathers, that is, he played the treble with his left hand, and the bass with the right. Mr. Jones possessed a library of rare books, both manuscript and printed. He was a member of the Royal Society of Musicians, the governors of which, on hearing that he was totally unable to follow his professional pursuits, granted him an annuity of fifty pounds per annum; but he only lived to enjoy the first payment of the Institution's bounty.

At Bryn-y-Groes Fach, near Llanelly, 76, the Rev. Thomas Clement. He distinguished himself by publishing, some years since, a work on Natural Philosophy; he has also written an Essay on Theology, and an introduction to the study of Polite Literature, both of which will shortly be published.

SCOTLAND.

A society has been lately formed in Edinburgh, to aid deserving persons in their endeavours to emigrate and settle in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Dr. R. Dobson, to Miss R. Purves, daughter of the late Sir A. P. bart.

C. C. Halkets, esq. of Hallhill, Fifeshire, to Susan, daughter of Sir J. Majoribanks, bart.

Died.] At Edinburgh, John Gleed, esq. solicitor of the Excise in Scotland, and formerly recorder of Reading.—Major-General W. Dacres.—Andrew Fyfe, esq. Fellow of the College of Surgeons, assistant to the late Dr. Munro, and author of the System and Compendium of Anatomy, the plates of which were engraved by himself.

At Banff, James Robinson, esq. late of the 91st regiment.

At Dumbarton Castle, 77, Major-Gen. Hay Ferrier, Lieutenant-Governor of that garrison.

IRELAND.

A meeting was lately held at Dublin, Lord Cloncurry in the chair, when it was agreed to form an association for the purpose of draining the bogs of Ireland. It is calculated that there are about 3,000,000 acres of such land in that kingdom. A great number of persons enrolled their names for shares.

Two thousand respectable inhabitants of Drogheda, lately agreed to petition Parliament for relief. They complained that Roman Catholics were excluded from Grand Juries, Corporations, &c. and that the benefits from the relaxation of laws in their favour were prevented by local influence.

We regret to state that the discontents of the South yet continue; the rigorous exaction of tithes appears to have stimulated the people to murder in several instances. In Limerick, they arrest under the Insurrection Act; on one day sixteen men were taken up in Kilmeady.

Married.] At Dublin, Sir F. L. Blosse, bart. to Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. W. C. Plunket.—John Plunket, esq. to Charlotte, daughter of Chief-Justice Bushe.—Robert Kerr, esq. of the county Tyrone, to Anne, daughter of the late William Gorton, esq. of Windsor.—Capt. Mahir, of the county Tipperary, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Henry Francis Wintle, esq. of Walworth.

BRITISH MUSEUM
NATURAL HISTORY

TEMPLE OF VISVACARMA.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* TEMPLE *of* VISVACARMA, HEWN *out of* ELORA MOUNTAIN. *(With an Engraving.)*

CAPTAIN SEELY, of the Bombay Native Infantry, has just published a very interesting volume, on "The Wonders of Elora." It appears that these famous temples and dwellings are excavated out of a mountain of granite, and extend upwards of a mile and a quarter.

It was, he says, not without emotion, that I entered the pretty little rural village of Elora, embosomed in a grove of trees, inhabited by Brāhmans; and, on account of the holiness of the spot, the troops stationed here were Rajpoots. The whole district then belonged to the Mahratta prince Holkar, whose mother was a munificent patroness to the Brāhmans and devotees living in the neighbourhood. I at once rushed into the wonders and glories of these immortal works; but it is totally impossible to describe the feelings of admiration and awe excited on the mind upon first beholding these stupendous excavations. On a close approach to the temples, the eye and imagination are bewildered with the variety of interesting objects that present themselves on every side.

Conceive the burst of surprise at suddenly coming upon a stupendous temple, within a large open court, hewn out of the solid rock, with all its parts perfect and beautiful, standing proudly alone upon its native bed, and detached from the neighbouring mountain by a spacious area all round, nearly 250 feet deep, and 150 feet broad: this unrivalled fane rearing its rocky head to a height of nearly 100 feet—its length about 145 feet, by sixty-two broad—having well-formed door-ways, windows, staircases to its upper floor, containing fine large rooms of a smooth and polished surface, regularly divided by rows of pillars: the whole bulk of this immense block of isolated excavation being upwards of 500 feet in circumference, and, extraordinary as it may appear, having beyond its areas three handsome figure-galleries, or virandas, supported by regular pillars, with compartments hewn out of the boundary scarp, containing forty-two curious gigantic figures of the Hindoo mythology—the whole three galleries in continuity, enclosing the areas, and occupying the almost incredible space of nearly 420 feet of excavated rock; being, upon the average, about thirteen feet two inches broad all round, and in height fourteen feet and a half; while, positively, above these again are excavated fine large rooms. Within the court, and opposite these galleries, or virandas, stands Keylas the Proud, wonderfully towering in hoary majesty —a mighty fabric of rock, surpassed by no relic of antiquity in the known world.

Keylas is but one out of about a dozen that are hewn out of this mountain. A range of distinct habitations and temples extend along the line, to the right and left, for more than a mile and a quarter, in a direction nearly north and south.

A few yards further to the southward stands Teen Tal (three stories), a vast excavation, hollowed out of the very bowels of the mountain; having three spacious floors, distinct, and standing over each other, ascended by regular flights of steps leading into the upper stories like those of a large mansion. If Keylas, from its figure, gallery, areas, and insular situation, stands pre-eminent, Teen Tal, from its immensity of excavation, massive pillars, and rich sculptures, nearly rivals its neighbour in grandeur.

The arched temple of Visvacarma is a singular and unique piece of incredible labour, and is enough of itself to stamp the glory of any country. Human industry and skill are here seen in unequalled perfection. This astonishing cavity is hewn out of the solid rock, penetrating 130 feet into it; exhibiting a deep spacious temple, having an arched or circular roof, a series of octangular pillars reaching down the whole length of the temple to the farther or eastern end, where stands an immense

immense insulated hemispherical mass of rock, as an altar. In front of it are figures, as seen in the accompanying plate, which gives a correct view of the interior of the temple.

This temple, or vaulted chapel, is named Visvacarma, from the architect who excavated the whole of these works, under the patronage of Vishnu and the Pandoos. The length to the wall in the rear of the altar is eighty feet: from the floor to the centre of the arch, thirty-five feet six inches: breadth from each boundary-wall, forty-four feet. The figure, in front of the great altar, has a kind of canopy spread over him, with his hands raised a little, the palms and fingers being closed up, as if in the act of meditation or prayer. He is supported on his right and left by two figures of Bheema and Ranga, and, by way of eminence, Sri Ranga (another name for Siva or Mhah Deo). The small figures represented over the entablature of the pillars were the favourite servants of Visvacarma, whom he thus honoured by giving them a station from which they might view the place they themselves had assisted in forming. From the sides of the roof project small beams of rock, or rafters, arched, and extending over the whole of the orbicular roof. They are about seven inches thick; and the entire breadth is ribbed in this way.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN consequence of a statement in the Monthly Magazine of April last, in which allusion is made by Mr. Cowdry to the patent apparatus of Messrs. Deurbroucq and Nichols, we feel called upon to make a few observations on the subject.

Our object is to oppose the delusive prospects advanced by that gentleman in his explanation to the practical brewer of the delicate operation of the process of fermentation by a modified use of the original apparatus, applied in such a form, as, in the first place, to subject them to a penalty from information of the officers of Excise, for distilling spirit contrary to the present regulations; in the second place, for an infringement of Messrs. Derbroucq and Nichols's patent; and, in the third place, from incurring an expence that can afford them no satisfactory results.

We are far from wishing to be at issue with Mr. Cowdry, but cannot fail noticing how obligingly he professes himself an advocate for remunerating the patentees for their trouble and expence in establishing an apparatus which is about to produce a new era in fermentation, and then with how little compunction he recommends the infringement of their patent right, because a subject of such great importance should not be confined and shackled by patent regulations: the same objection might have been made to Messrs. Bolton and Watt's discovery of the steam-engine, and all other inventions of equal importance to the country, had the public been guided by the same illiberality that Mr. Cowdry entertains towards the promoters of this. With the same indifference, Mr. Cowdry appears to have copied whatever suited his convenience from their pamphlet, explanatory of the original process. The futility of his plan is sufficiently obvious to the practical brewer, who knows the difficulty of producing good beer when the atmospheric temperature in summer is as high as 70°; but the public generally are as little aware as Mr. Cowdry appears to be himself, of the state of a gyle of beer in a close tun, with the bulk and temperature increasing from 70° to 80° or higher, enclosed in a non-conducting vessel without a condensing power over the surface of the beer, the gyle dissipating in a proportionate degree its flavour, and in a violent state of ebullition; neither does Mr. Cowdry inform us of any tangible mode of reinstating the aroma and spirit in the beer, even if it were to be permitted by the Excise. Mr. Cowdry does not seem to be acquainted with the various unsuccessful attempts that have been made, both in France and other places, to supersede the invention, and deprive the inventress, Madame Gervais, of the honour and profit of her discovery. Some of her antagonists have pretended her system was not new, and that the principle of close fermentation was known long ago; but what has that to do with the new system, which does not merely consist in fermenting in close vessels, but also in condensing the spirit and aroma evolved during the process by means of a cool medium connected mediately or immediately with the fermenting vat, in order to restore the spirit and aroma to the gyle in conformity with the present Excise Laws; and, at the same time, to preserve that certain internal temperature which is most

most congenial, and essentially necessary, for a good fermentation. The only question possible, as to the originality of the invention, is, whether this method was ever before publicly applied or not? We answer No; for if it had, why should the celebrated Olivier de Serre, the learned Abbé Rosier; and, in more modern times, Count Chaptal, who have all written complete treatises on the subject of fermentation, have regretted the loss of a considerable quantity of spirit carried away along with the carbonic acid gas.

In addition, it may be stated, that the new process has been examined carefully by the leading chemists of this country, who appear to possess but one opinion as to its general utility.

The detractors of Madame Gervais having failed in the attempts to prove her system not new, have endeavoured to find out, and have even publicly offered, substitutes to enable the manufacturers to elude the payment of a remuneration to the inventress; but they have not succeeded in overcoming a system founded on the strictest laws of chemistry and natural philosophy; and which, for simplicity and easy application, can vie with any modern discovery. A detail of the various schemes proposed, will show the deficiency and ignorance of the projectors, and sufficiently prove the absurdity of the inventions. The proprietor of a vineyard near Bourdeaux, in a pamphlet, wherein every possible argument is used in favour of close fermentation, concludes by proposing a method, which consists in making the fermenting vat air-tight, with an aperture, about the size of a bung-hole, for the escape of the carbonic acid gas. So glaring a contradiction did not prevent some proprietors from making trials of a system which was stated to be founded upon actual experiments. One was made at Epernay, in Champagne, by a gentleman of the name of Godard Rojer. The fermentation commenced the second day, and continued for about thirty hours nearly in the same way as in an open vessel; but the third day the heat developed by fermentation, being more concentrated, (and having no refrigerator to counteract its power,) expanded the fluid, and caused it to flow out at the bung-hole, by which means a great part was lost; and, had he not directed his cooper to ascend the vat, and with an axe knock in the head, it would shortly have burst, as the wine was forcing its way with great violence between the staves of the vat. Another gentleman, who entitles himself a chemist, has recommended to his countrymen at Toulouse the adoption of a tube connected with the working tun, made air-tight, and turned into a vessel full of water, and immersed several inches: This plan, at first sight, appeared to promise some of the advantages secured by Madame Gervais's apparatus; but, like the former, was in great danger of bursting by the concentration of heat. A third plan has been proposed, and its resemblance to the last is so great, that we should not have mentioned it had it not been supported by more insidious arguments, and founded on theories calculated to seduce the unguarded, and betray them into endless expences. This consists in conveying the spirit and aroma evolved during fermentation, from the working-tun to a condensor, not immediately connected with it, by a tube, and then conveying the gas from the condensor to another vessel full of water by means of another tube; and even a second condensor, and a third pipe, is recommended, if necessary, by this author. It would be useless dwelling on the fallacy and complication of this plan, whilst it possesses the same fatal objections of the two former; and which, for want of the condensor, becomes more dangerous in proportion as the quantity of fluid is greater: added to which, they are infringements of the patent which claims every cool medium applied to the condensing of the spirit and aroma evolved during fermentation, whether mediately or immediately connected with the fermenting vat.

We shall conclude, by saying, the great number of experiments we have witnessed in this country, both on small and very large quantities, leave us no room to doubt that Madame Gervais's apparatus, as introduced by Messrs. Derbroucq and Nichols, in its uncomplicated form, is the only one likely to secure to the manufacturers of fermented liquors all the advantages of close fermentation, without exposing them to risk, danger, or inconvenience: and any person wishing to adopt the same, will be treated with by us, (Gray and Dacre,) their agents at Westham, Essex, who have already granted licences to Messrs. Whitbread and Co. brewers, Messrs. Bishop and Co. British wine makers of London, with several other

other concerns of less magnitude, all of whom confirm the importance of the process. GRAY and DACRE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING my time very much occupied in the conducting of an extensive concern, I have little time to devote to literature; and did not, on that account, know, that you had honoured my improvements, in an application of Roman stone, with notice in your Journal, until a friend favoured me with a perusal of a number for June 1823, and that of the current month.

To enumerate the very many purposes to which I have applied this useful discovery, would appear like vanity in me, and the length of the communication would be inconvenient to you. I will, therefore, with your permission, confine my reply strictly to the questions asked by your Haverfordwest correspondent, and content myself with inviting the curious to inspect, at my depository, the rest. The application of Roman stone to the embellishing and landscape gardening, with picturesque objects, is practicable, whether it be for bridges, fountains, temples, statues, busts, or vases, some of which articles I have a large collection of; and, being formed of calcined substances, is as durable as Portland stone. The same composition will be found equally beneficial to rural economy. In cow-houses, it will be found a most neat and cleanly flooring, that may be washed down with water. Piggeries and pig-baths, &c. may be formed of this material, so that the whole may be kept sweet and clean. I am not fully able to answer the query of your correspondent respecting comparative price between the Roman stone and Portland; but, on a rough calculation, should suppose from one-eighth to three-fourths of the amount; the garden vases, &c. considerably less than that, and are highly ornamental for the reception of plants in conservatory, &c.

Little Titchfield-street, F. AUSTIN.
Portland Chapel.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the third and fourth of my recently published DIALOGUES, I have developed a new theory of electrical and galvanic excitement. I explained it on the principle of the action and re-action of atoms, without requiring the aid of any of those gratuitous fluids which have rendered the *modus operandi* of all these phenomena so incomprehensible and inapplicable. When I came to treat of magnetism, that opprobrium on the human faculties, I found that all its mysteries yielded, by considering iron in regard to this excitement as performing the same office in magnetism as the wide range of non-electrics in electricity; or, in truth, as the only non-magnetic; and I determined, by this analogy, that magnetic iron is merely a galvanic arrangement on the surface of iron or steel.*

Having explained the *local* phenomena, I ventured into the bottomless ocean of polarity, declination, and inclination, and hazarded some *conjectures*; but, as will appear by what follows, failed, where so many have failed before me. Piqued at my error, I have reconsidered the subject, and I now hasten to submit my improved views to the readers of the Dialogues, and others who are interested in these most curious enquiries.

In the first place, I will state what the directive force cannot be, and then submit my views of what it is, with all the deference which the judgment of others, and the difficulty of the subject, demands.

I conceive that the directive power arises from no internal appetite or innate propensity of the affected bar, because this would be to render it sentient.

I conceive that the direction is not created by distant iron, *or either pole would be directed indifferently.*

I conceive that it is no circulation or current from the poles to the equator, or from the equator to the poles, *because, in either case, the same poles would not be constant in both hemispheres.*

I conceive that it is not a single action on either of the poles determining the direction of both; or that any single influence, proceeding as a current from the south, determines that of the north, or *vice versa*, because the phenomena of dip alternates in both hemispheres.

I conceive that it is no current (as has lately

* That the agency and government of a magnet arises from a mere affection of the surface, and an action of that surface on the intervening space, as in electricity, is evident from the consideration that its power is the same, however thin be the metal, that it is destroyed by rust, wet, &c. and that its force is as the surface.

lately been asserted,) parallel, or nearly so, to the earth's equator, because such current would not discriminate between the two poles, and the poles would be indifferently directed under such general lateral impulse.

I conceive that no current, mechanically acting, can explain the phenomena; because, in such case, it would direct other bodies, as well as magnetic ones.

I conceive that it is not (as I had before supposed) an effluvium proceeding from the earth, because the affinities would then be the same every where, yet either pole dips in its own hemisphere.

I conceive that the same cause extends over both hemispheres; for the north pole of the magnet is always directed to the northward, and the south pole to the southward. But each operative cause is strongest in its own hemisphere, for similar poles dip only in their own hemisphere; while the contrary poles lift the most iron, because the earth acts less on that pole.

I conceive that it arises from no magnet or magnets within the earth, because these would direct all iron without process or preparation; because, if existing, it merely adopts another effect for an original cause; and because it does not explain varying declination without absurd hypotheses that the earth is hollow, that the magnets revolve, &c. &c.

I conclude, therefore, universally, that magnetic polarity arises from no circulation whatever, from no masses of iron or loadstone, nor from any general gross action or propulsion.

Yet a magnet is directed, regularly varies in its direction, and regularly inclines to the horizon!

A more complicated conundrum never therefore was presented to the curiosity and enquiry of mankind!

It is a mundane effect, and yet the globe selects for its action a particular preparation of iron. The mystery lies, then, in the preparation, and in some connection between its excitement and the constant state of the globe.

This, at any rate, is narrowing the question to the simple nature of the preparation, and to the examination of its possible relation to general causes of similar affections.

According to my theory, a magnet is merely a natural galvanic arrangement, made up of galvanised parts or spaces, which act in series from end to end, or rather in the adjoining space, from one opposed surface of iron to another.

It appears by old and new experiments, that all magnets can be directed by artificial influence of like kind, as by galvanism and electricity, but of which the species is contrary to that said to be attracted or repelled.

It would seem, then, *beyond all question*, that the influence which occasions the direction and dip, must be of the kind, but of the contrary species to that which affects the near pole of the directed magnet.

It appears, however, that this directive force can be no general current, because no current would agree with the relative and absolute character of the phenomena; yet happily, by the new theory of electric, galvanic, and magnetic, excitement, no current exists, or is necessary to the effects.

If, therefore, we divest the generation of these phenomena of the old gratuitous and ridiculous hypotheses about fluids and currents of fluids; and if we adopt the new theory of the correlative action of the atoms which produce the effects called acidity, alkalinity, heat, and light; we shall find less difficulty, perhaps none, in accounting for the origin, extension, and variable action of the species of similar influence by which the globe itself, and a species of electrical action generally, affects the magnet.

If we look at Jupiter, Venus, or Mars, we lose that erroneous idea of vastness which seems at first incompatible with the notion of a galvanized mass so bulky as the earth. We know that proximity of variously constructed bodies generates the correlative actions called electric and galvanic; hence there is little difficulty in conceiving, that most of the solid parts of the globe are subject to this condition. Nothing more than juxta-position seems necessary of such bodies as we know compose the earth; and the diversified substances, and their accidents of mutual position, would evidently produce, at the surface, after the manner of a galvanic combination, every variety of intensity in the results.

The proofs are to be found in the known electricity of the atmosphere, in storms of thunder and lightning, in the phenomena of earthquakes by land and sea, in aurora borealis, and, in fine, in the direction, inclination, and declination, of the needle. To which we might, perhaps,

perhaps, add, the germination and growth of vegetables, and many other phenomena, if it were not dangerous at once to push a new principle too far. At any rate, different strata would produce varied galvanic and magnetic action; and, carrying our ideas to Jupiter, Venus, or Mars, we may easily conceive their opposed hemispheres, or antipodes, to be in contrary states.

Variations of variations may be referred to the oblique motions of the earth producing oblique action, re-action, and counter-action; to increased and diminished action in various situations; and to cycles of heat and weather resulting from the obliquity of the planes of the equator and orbit, and the cycles of their motions.

Here would be no current or fluid irreconcileable with the phenomena; but a silent, appropriate, constant, continuous, and effective action and re-action, such as we know operates in our experiments. We have only to understand the local operation, and get rid of the wild notion of fluids *sui generis*, and then the subject becomes as intelligible as any in philosophy.

The motions, actions, and re-actions, of both hemispheres, are a counter-balance and contrast to each other; and antipodes may be regarded as the opposed ends of galvanic combinations. At the same time, there must be many poles, interruptions, deflections, and degrees of ultimate excitement, depending on various materials and circumstances, but serving to create all those varied results which appear in magnetic phenomena.

But galvanic or correlative action does not take place as the mere consequence of continuity. There must be a difference in the conducting powers, or in the excitement of one of the ends to produce phenomena. This difference may be created by the vertical position of the sun, sometimes in one hemisphere, and sometimes in the other; and to this, in a general way, may be referred the original mundane, or hemispherical, excitement; while the resulting general effect, determined by general actions and particular re-actions, would be the magnetic equator and poles. Nor do I entirely exclude the difference in motion of the two hemispheres arising from the aqueous bulk of the southern, and its consequent effect, an elliptical orbit, while the contrasted component parts of the two hemispheres may have their peculiar agency.

Different galvanic arrangements indicate all those changes of character, and intensity in the results, which lead us to the peculiar atoms affected by magnetic galvanism, and indicate that they are of the smallest or purest kind, and similar to the small atoms which compose light when moved in one manner, and heat when moved in another, and whose chemical and magnetizing qualities harmonize with the facile passage of the magnetic influence through solids.*

I wish, however, to avoid details in this communication. It is enough at one time to suggest the principle, and to leave the following questions for the consideration of anxious enquirers:

Whether all these phenomena do not result from the correlative action of atoms which, in different kinds and circumstances, produce acidity and alkalinity, electricity, galvanism, &c. &c.?

Whether the smallest or purest of those atoms do not, under particular affections, produce the phenomena of heat, light, and magnetism?

Whether the larger, or grosser, or combined, do not produce the phenomena of electricity and galvanism?

Whether the masses of the earth are not subject to a constant, though variable, galvanic action?

Whether atmospherical electricity and lightning are not chiefly owing to this mundane galvanism?

Whether earthquakes do not palpably arise from it, as proved by the phenomena sensible at sea?

Whether volcanos are not a variety of the same general cause?

Whether the *aurora borealis* is not an effect of hemispherical restoration?

I put these questions; but, before they are correctly answered, it will be necessary to understand the nature of electric, galvanic, and magnetic excitement, without the aid of the mystical fluids, to whose *hocus pocus*, and *will-o'the-wisp* activity, they have hitherto been assigned. This new theory being conceded, (and, if studied, it will be difficult not to concede it,) we then are no longer puzzled by circulating fluids, and

* May not the affection through solids proceed by re-action through the adjoining earth, and around the solid? If so, half the magnetic miracle terminates.

and we reduce all these difficulties of atomic phenomena to the single principle of correlative action, or of equal momentum in every equal space, i. e. differently divided on two sides by more motion and less matter, or less motion and more matter, while the sudden or silent restoration creates all our phenomena.

Viewing the whole globe as in a species of galvanic action, and the northern hemisphere in one state, and the southern in the contrary, we arrive at a competent cause of a directive force; for each hemisphere will present a preponderating action to a pole in the contrary state, and the opposite pole will seek the parts towards the other hemisphere. This preponderating action will necessarily lead to the dip of the pole most acted upon, and the dip will depend on the energy of the sub-strata in producing or conducting the atomic action called galvanic.

At the same time as the terrestrial masses are subject to a compound reaction from the oblique direction of the rotating and orbicular forces, the position of the galvanic poles will not be in the mundane poles, but in points determined by the angles of re-action, or within 23½ degrees of either pole.

Again, as these points are determined by motions which do not exactly return into themselves, so they will not be fixed, but move in the same cycles as the earth's own motions, of which motions they are the mere results. Nor is it difficult, on this principle, to comprehend the formation of the peculiar curves of magnetic variation; for, as the globular figure gives a peculiar direction to every rhomb-line on the surface, so the continuity of the rhomboidal points will, on the surface, generate such magnetic curves. The principle of action being understood, and the chief elements given, it would not be difficult to reduce the whole to a rigid geometrical analysis.

At the same time, it is not to be concluded, that the energy developed by the juxtaposition of the terrestrial masses is exactly the same as that educed from an ordinary galvanic trough. It is merely contended, that it results from the same principle of action, and probably bears the same relation to galvanism that galvanism bears to electricity. In some cases, its action may be immediate; and, in others, be what is called induced excitement, depending on the proximate materials; and hence local variations and differences of intensity. Light and heat, too, would affect it; and, in truth, I consider the atoms which produce the phenomena to be the same which, under different modes of action, produce light and heat. All these phenomena are produced by the conflicts of atoms; and all the absurdities, of which we have for ages been the dupes, have arisen from causes being assigned to qualities and appetites instead of matter in motion. Banish the attractive and repulsive powers, the fluids *sui generis*, and the other inventions of ignorance, quackery, and superstition; and in varied matter and motion we shall easily detect all the mysteries of nature, and find that they are sublime, and worthy of their Artizan, only because they are simple and harmonious.

R. PHILLIPS.

Tavistock-Square.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, in Mr. Tredgold's "Principles of Warming and Ventilating Buildings," that he assumes an excess of heat of 16° of Fahrenheit, as ordinarily prevailing in a London house-chimney, above the heat of the ambient air, for effecting the ascent and discharge of the smoke from the chimney top.

From the great care and accuracy with which the author's data for calculating seem in general obtained, I presume he has sufficient grounds for this assumption; although, as far as I have noticed, they are not stated. I much wish, therefore, that some of your ingenious contributors, who may happen, by means of a flat roof, to have ready access to the tops of their chimneys, would make and send to you the results of a series of experiments, through the various seasons, and at different intervals after the morning lighting of the fires, of the actual heat in the tops of chimney-pots, and of the ambient air at the same times.

I mention here, the heat in the top of the chimney-pot, because this is the most accessible point to which we can apply a thermometer; and also from an opinion, that the heat here chiefly regulates the discharge of the smoke, and noxiously carbonized gases of our domestic fires. It has occurred to me also, in taking this view of the matter, that the use

use of a thin chimney-pot, whose inside is so much cooled by the surrounding air and cold wind, is the cause of many a chimney's smoking: and that the sheet-iron funnels, often erected as a mode of cure, are from this cause inefficient, unless raised inordinately high. Towards confirming or confuting this last opinion, I wish that comparative experiments should at the same time be made, of the actual heat in the tops of iron funnels, in those of chimney-pots, and in the tops of brick chimneys, having no more than a sufficient extent of opening, and provided with a properly formed copeing, like that shown by Mr. Tredgold in p. 91. The subject is one of great importance to domestic comfort; and will, I hope, attract the notice of the proper persons to give it an experimental elucidation.

O. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RAMAGE'S REFLECTING TELESCOPE.

(With an Engraving.)

WE have this month given an engraving of one of the reflecting telescopes made by Mr. John Ramage, of Aberdeen. The readers of the "Modern Voyages and Travels," will recollect a short notice of it in the third number from M. Dupin and Dr. Gregory, who were much delighted with the excellence of the instruments, their facility of use, and valuable observations of the heavens, worthy of an observatory of the first order. They were astonished to find such inventive talents and knowledge in an humble currier, who devotes the leisure hours spared from his business to scientific pursuits, whose knowledge and genius are only excelled by his great modesty and readiness to oblige. The drawing, and the following short description, were furnished by a correspondent who visited Aberdeen last autumn.

The telescope, of which the accompanying sketch was taken, is placed at Broadford, near Aberdeen, in the grounds of Dr. Dauney, the professor of law. The tube is twenty-five feet long, and its diameter eighteen inches. At the bottom of the tube, when the telescope is to be used, is placed a metallic speculum, finely polished, of fifteen inches diameter. From this speculum, a fine bright, and clearly defined image of the body observed, is reflected; and, as an eye-piece of only a small magnifying power is required, there is as pleasant and distinct a view as if the object were seen by the naked eye. The superior view of the heavens, as seen by such an instrument, can be appreciated by those only who have enjoyed the advantage of an observation with it. To produce any considerable power upon a small telescope, deep magnifying eye-glasses must be used; consequently, the field of view is much contracted, and, there being but little light, the object is seen very unsatisfactorily. But, with the large reflecting telescope, the observation is one continued source of unmixed pleasure. Mr. Ramage's telescope is erected on a cast-iron platform, 27½ feet in diameter, on piles jointed and dovetailed together. The whole was placed in a horizontal position by means of a spirit level. The centre part is sunk four feet deep. The telescope is moved round to any direction on cast-iron rollers, by a winch at the end, near the lower part of the tube, and a rope. The tube of the telescope is raised to any altitude by the winch represented in front of the drawing. When it is desired to direct it to the zenith, or to any high elevation, the end of the tube is brought forward. The gallery on which the observer stands is elevated by a similar winch on the opposite side. All the motions of the telescope are produced in the simplest manner by means of a few cords: yet the telescope is perfectly steady and free from tremor, and may be managed by the observer without an assistant, almost as easily as a three-feet achromatic telescope. This is a decided advantage, as the observer can place the tube in the most favourable position for vision better than any assistant. When the observer is in the gallery, he is able to keep the object a long time in view, as the telescope may sweep backwards and forwards 10°, and the observer may elevate or depress it, and himself, with one hand. The machinery of Herschel's twenty-feet telescope is very complicated, and requires two assistants.

Mr. Ramage is now engaged in preparing a grand telescope, of which the speculum is fifty-four feet focal length, and twenty-one inches diameter. The casting and polishing of the specula, and erection of the telescopes, are done under his direction, and, in a great degree, with his own hand. The excellence and simplicity of management alike entitle the instruments to admiration.

To

Ramage's New Telescope

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AGAIN engaged in educating youth, after completing my *Nature Displayed*, I have had occasion to refer to my manuscript notes on different subjects, and find (what I now trespass on your valuable vehicle to convey to your readers for examination,) the following observations concerning the CASES OF ENGLISH NOUNS.

The conceptions the mind entertains of subjects in connexion with other subjects, or with states signified by verbs, associate certain reciprocal relations, by some method indicated in all cultivated languages.

These relations are,—*agency*, either producing or possessing an effect, state, or property; and, *quiescence*, in a state, whether under its energetic effect, affected thereby, or possessing it as a property. (These varied relations accord with the mind's purpose of presenting first to attention, the agent, or the affected subject; which principle, assuming only three cases, (the *nominative*, the *accusative*, and the *possessive*,) frees our language from ambiguous arrangement; the relations being so definitely marked, as seldom to need reference to the prepositions correspondent to the Latin cases.) And the indications of these relations, whether by the situation of the noun, or by affixed contracted words signifying the coalescence of the conceptions, is called *grammatical case*; and the accurate connexion of the contracted words, forms *declension*.

Consequently, each noun in a sentence denotes a conception of,—either the agent causing *energy*, signified by the connected verb; as "Him, sole Almighty, Nature's *book displays*;" or possessing some object or quality, as "A *courtier's dependent* is a *beggar's dog*;" or the affected subject of such energy *(a)*, or quality *(b)*, or possession *(c)*; whether inherent *(d)*, or quiescent *(e)*; as "*Knowledge* is plainly to be *preferred (a)* before power, as being that which guides and *directs its blind force and impetus*." *(a, b, c, d, e.)* — *Cudworth.*

CASE (Lat. *casus,*) denotes *end* or *termination*, associating also the conception of *situation*; all the contracted words employed to form *cases*, and every kind of *declension* and *conjugation*, being significant of either *connexion* or *augmentation*, also associating the conception of *inclusion*. Consequently, *cases* indicate that something must be regarded as addible, or to be added; and inclusion and connexion are accessory conceptions regarding the end or termination, and also the situation of the object.

Case is not in the essence, but in the accidents, of a noun. We learn from the early grammarians, that the Peripatetics regarded the noun unconnected, as similar to a perpendicular line; (called, by the Stoics, the *upright case*;) and connected, as similar to lines from the same point, with varied obliquity, (the *oblique cases* of the Stoics.) The nouns' unrestricted connexions, they called *cases*; but the simile has led many to suppose, that the *fallings* of the lines were the objects signified by that word. Hence, the enumeration of a noun's cases is frequently called declension, declination, or inflexion; and the cases themselves are regarded as a *chain of termination*; while, in fact, they are employed solely and properly to mark the association of the relation between the two objects signified by the two nouns. All the *terminations* of words, being indeed not *unmeaning elongations*, but significant (though perhaps *contracted*) words, by corruption allowed to coalesce with, and be almost lost in, those words. Professor Barron, p. 79, vol. 1, gives a fair illustration of the indefiniteness of cases in Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish; and he might very easily have extended his remarks to Portuguese, Italian, &c.

Because we can have conceptions of the agent and the affected subject, and such, merely simply considered, without regarding their associated conceptions, the English language is considered as having the two substantive cases, called the *nominative* and the *accusative*, (the noun unvaried, the pronoun varied;) and the adjective case called the possessive (the noun varied by the affix *'s, es,)* or genitive, which shows the connexion and dependence of one conception with and on another, as its cause, owner, origin, &c. This frequently causes the conversion of the noun into an adjective. But more of this hereafter.

The NOMINATIVE case includes the noun which signifies the conception of the agent of an operative state, as *God supports man*; or the subject of a preceding connected state, as *man is supported by God*; or the subject of a distinguishing property or quality, as *God is kind*. Here we have a proposition, regarding an agent, *God*, a state, *support*; and a subject, *man*; but the two

forms show, that the conceptions are considered in different arrangements, according as the mind may be designed to rest on the agent or subject. The agent, *God*, is nominative in the first, hence it precedes the state; and accusative in the second, hence it follows the state; for the same reasons, the subject, *man*, is accusative (hence after the state) in the first; and nominative (hence before the state) in the second. But it is self-evident, that the relations between the agent and subject are not any way altered by the varied arrangement. The second form presents the affected subject first to notice, that the mind may most regard the grand agent; and the state is mentioned as completed, and as a property exerted by God, and affecting man; hence the verb is varied into the form capable of denoting completion, either as a state exerted, or as a property connective to the subject; the copula, *is*, being used to indicate the connexion of this state as a property unto the subject; while the preposition, *by*, denotes the relation of the state to its operative agent, God. In the sentence—God is kind, the quality is obviously connected with its possessor, object, or agent.

The nominative is essential to the completion of each regular and perfect sentence; because, when we mention the state *supports*, as proceeding from or originating in an agent, it is requisite to mention that agent; and the conception of *energy*, associated with the word supports, occasions the nominative to be regarded as signifying an active efficient cause, or agent; and, in like manner, the conception of *quiescence*, associated with the subject regarded as affected by —*is supported*, occasions that noun, even though nominative, to be considered as signifying a passive or affected subject.

The second form shows the true nature of the *passive voice*, in verbs; for *voice* is the application of the word signifying a sensitive or energetic state. Grammarians appear to have overlooked the fact, that the quiescence or passiveness must of necessity be in the subject, and cannot possibly be in the state; for all *states* associate the conception of *energy* in the producer thereof; and with Mr. Grant, of Crouch End, I am of opinion that we have not a single passive verb in the English language; and I very much question the possibility of the existence of one in any other language. I am aware that, in all other cultivated languages, there will be names of objects, capable of being employed as either agents or affected subjects, by being in either of the relations of agency or quiescence, and such nouns may have either application where capability of activeness is associated or attributable. But multitudes of nouns denote objects certainly quiescent; as 'the book is printed; the house is built; the letter is sealed.' The states here mentioned, however, tacitly imply the existence of suitable agents productive thereof. But to return.

The first noun in the sentence, in English, is in the nominative case; therefore, when this noun denotes the conception of—

1. An *agent*, merely as such, its employment is *nominative of the agent;* as '*The devil tempts* every man except the idle; the idle *man tempts* the devil.'—*Spanish Proverb.*—Every *virtue produces* consequent felicity. *Ignorance* is a wild beast of the night, which *hates* the light, and shuns the haunts of man; but *bigotry* is a ravening wolf of the day, which *walks* abroad, and *seeks* men to devour them.

2. The agent, as solely affected by the energy produced, like a property, its employment is *nominative of the inhering subject;* as 'The *enemies* of Christ exulted in their success; the *hearts* of his friends *were sunk* in despondency; the *spirits* in glory *waited* with anxious suspence to *behold* the event, and *wondered* at the depth of the ways of God.'—*Hardie.*

3. The subject possessed *(a)*, or affected *(b)*, by existing energy; its employment is *nominative of the affected subject;* as *(a)*, 'This *opinion* is Lord Bacon's, the great precursor of Descartes and Newton. *(b) Soldiers* who think themselves *neglected*,—if they are brave, become much more *dejected;* but, if they are vicious, much more insolent.'—*Xenophon.*

The ACCUSATIVE case includes the noun which signifies the conception, of a subject of an operative state *(a)*; or of possession *(b)*; or the agent of a preceding connected state *(c)*; as *(a)* 'The impression which any thing *makes* on the *memory*, depends much on the *degree of attention (b).*'—*Helvetius.* *(c.)* Some *refinement* of mind, some *accuracy* of *thinking*, will almost certainly result from *grammatical studies.*

The last noun in the sentence, in English, is in the accusative case; hence, when this noun denotes the conception of—

1. The agent producing the state previously mentioned, its employment is *accusative of the agent*, as in this extract from Lamont:—"That dismal habitation of darkness and despair, where reside only *demons*

demons and the *spirits* of malevolent men; the soul is ever *forced* upwards by the *desire of happiness*, but it is ever *pressed* downwards by the *weight of iniquity;* while the mind is continually *harassed* by this *melancholy reflection*,—all the treasure of celestial felicity I might have enjoyed, had I not barred the gates of heaven against myself by my obstinate *wickedness*."

2. The subject solely possessing *(a)*, or existing in *(b)*, the state previously mentioned, its employment is *accusative of the inhering subject;* as *(a)* How *amiable and delightful* do cheerfulness and benevolence render *piety!' (b)* Where innocence sat enthroned, there, over her own stinging reflections and tormenting fears, *broods fell despair*.'—*Hunter.*

3. The subject possessed *(a)*, or affected by *(b)*, the state or energy previously mentioned, its employment is *objective*, or *accusative of the object;* as *(a)* 'Without being biassed or prejudiced, Homer's *Odyssey* and Ariosto's *Orlando* may well be compared.'—*Voltaire. (b)* The remorse-stricken, broken-hearted, criminal, can around him only *view* the *pall*, the *winding-sheet*, the *coffin*, and the *grave*.'—*Frere.* 'No man ought to *look* upon the *advantages of life* (such as *riches*, *honour*, *power*, and the like,) as his *property*, but merely as a trust, which God has deposited with him, to be employed for the use of his brethren.'—*Swift.*

SIMEON SHAW.

Burslem Grammar School.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *of* RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

NO. III.

THE Emperor Frederick II. had been a pupil of Innocent III. and declared himself the Protector of the Inquisition. The plan of this work does not admit of detailing its history in Italy; but it may be well to record and preserve some leading particulars of the penalties to be incurred in the above law. 1. Heretics, condemned, as such, by the church, to be delivered to secular justice, and punished in a manner proportioned to their crime. 2. Should the dread of punishment reclaim any to the unity of the faith, such must submit to a canonical penitence, and be shut up in a prison for life. 3. If heretics should be found in any part of the empire, the Inquisitors, or zealous Catholics, may call upon the judges to apprehend and detain them as prisoners, until, after previous excommunication, they should be condemned and suffer death. 4. That such as should protect or support them, should undergo the same punishment. 5. That any person, after making abjuration, in the article of apparent death, and relapsing into heresy, on the recovery of his health, to incur the same penalty. 6. The crime of lese majesty divine, being greater than that of lese majesty human, and God punishing the sins of the fathers upon the children, to teach them not to tread in their steps, those of heretics, to the second generation, to be declared incapable of holding any public employment, or enjoying any honours, except in the case of such children as should denounce their own parents.

Wherever the Inquisition appeared, it assumed a menacing attitude, but it had not acquired the form of a permanent tribunal, one principal end proposed by the popes, at the accession of Gregory IX. to the pontifical throne. This pope exerted his influence so effectually, to promote the interests of the Inquisition, that he at length succeeded. As he had been a zealous protector of St. Dominic de Guzman, and the intimate friend of St. Francis d'Assises, he assigned the functions of inquisitors to the Dominican monks; but he joined the Franciscans with them, sending them into the provinces where there were no religious of the order of St. Dominic; and associating them also, in their labours, in several places where they were established.

While the inquisitors were prosecuting heresies in France and Italy, the pope's legates successively assembled councils at Toulouse, at Melun, and at Beziers, wherein they not only renewed the former severe measures, but added others, subject to the disposition of the inquisitors. In substance, they purported, that all the inhabitants, from the age of fourteen for men, and twelve for women, should engage upon oath to prosecute heretics; in case of refusal, to be treated as persons suspected of heresy. That such as did not appear, regularly three times a year, before the Tribunal of Penitence, should be treated as suspected persons; that every town wherein heretics should be found, should pay a silver mark for each, to the person that shall denounce and cause them to be apprehended; that houses, which have served for an asylum to heretics, shall be razed to the ground; that all the property of heretics, and their accomplices, shall be confiscated, the children being excluded from the smallest portion; that voluntary converts from heresy shall not be suffered to dwell in the same country; that

that such should be obliged to carry on their clothing two yellow crosses, one on the breast, and the other on the back, so as to be ever distinguished from other Catholics; and, lastly, that no laic should be allowed to read the Holy Scripture in the vulgar tongue.

Not content with these rigorous measures decreed by the councils, Gregory IX. in 1231, fulminated a bull against heretics, wherein he involved them in a common sentence of excommunication, and directed their being turned over to the secular arm, to receive the chastisement due to their crimes.

All these dispositions, executed under the special protection of St. Louis, and the emperor Frederick II. invested the Inquisition with a form and character that surpassed the hopes of the church, and conduced to extend, immensely, the temporal sovereignty of the popes.

France and Italy were, at that time, crouching under the frightful yoke of the Inquisition, the King of Naples having also admitted it into his states. Pope Gregory IX. was bent on introducing it into Spain; and, from the ignorance and fanaticism of the age, succeeded in his intention.

At the period when Gregory IV. fulminated his bull against heretics, the Peninsula was divided into four Christian states: Castile, to which soon after were united the Mahometan kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen; that of Arragon, whose sovereign soon after made himself master of the kingdoms of Valencia and Majorca; and the kingdoms of Navarre and Portugal. Some convents of Dominicans had already been fixed, several years, in these four Catholic kingdoms, but there is no authentic document to prove the existence of the Inquisition in Spain, till the appearance of the pope's brief, addressed to the Archbishop of Tarragona, in the year 1232. The pope therein announces that, heresy having penetrated into several Spanish provinces, it becomes the duty of the archbishop, and his suffragan bishops, to check its progress, agreeably to the tenor of his bull of 1231.

The Bishop of Tarragona communicated this brief to Rodrigues de Villadares, Provincial of the Dominicans, whose functions extended over all the four Christian kingdoms; and he directed him to select such religious of his order as he considered most proper to discharge the office of inquisitors. The bull was then forwarded to the Bishop of Lerida, who immediately enforced it in his diocese, so that the first Spanish Inquisition was established there. The Bishop of Urgel soon followed his example; but the monk Pierre de Planedis, the Dominican Inquisitor, lost his life in the attempt. Several bloody affrays took place, ere the Inquisition could secure firm hold in all the provinces of Spain. In these, a number of Dominican monks, and some Cordeliers, perished.

No sooner had the Inquisition been fixed in Arragon, than the Archbishop of Tarragona held a Provincial Council, wherein the manner of proceeding against heretics was agreed upon, together with the forms of canonical penance that the persons reconciled were to observe. Persons impenitent were to be transferred to secular justice, and to suffer death. Those reconciled, were to stand, every Sunday in Lent, for ten years successively, at the church-door, in the costume garb of a penitent, with two crosses, of a different colour from that of the apparel, attached to it.

Pope Innocent IV. extended still further the rights of inquisitors, so as to deprive not only heretics, but their accomplices, factors, and concealers, of all honours, dignities, and employments. Encouraged by this pope, protected also and sanctioned by the King of Arragon, and by Louis IX. King of France, the inquisitors proceeded to make the most minute researches, and disturbing even the ashes of the dead. The tombs were violated, and the bones of Arnaud, Count of Forcalquier, and of Urgel, and those of several other lords, were exhumated, to be consigned to the flames.

This conduct, thereby consigning to infamy a number of great families, was the means of occasioning the assassination of the Inquisitor Pierre de Caderete; this Dominican, like St. Stephen, was literally stoned to death by the people. But, notwithstanding these frequent assassinations, the employment was eagerly sought after, from the consideration and privileges attached to it; bishops, magistrates, and princes, paying a sort of homage to their commission.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE frequency of that dreadful disease, hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the head, has engaged the attention of some of the most eminent writers on medical

medical subjects, from the days of Hippocrates down to the present time; and their concurrent testimony proves, that it is always preceded, and probably caused, by a state of congestion in the blood-vessels of the head. Morgagni, Drs. Beddoes, Percival, Withering, Garnett, and others, give us this view of the subject; and several cases, that have lately fallen under my notice, strongly tend to corroborate this opinion. They further agree, that, after the well-known characteristic symptoms prove that there is water accumulated in the ventricles of the brain, the most powerful remedies with which the science of medicine can furnish us will be insufficient to produce its re-absorption. That the water is effused in consequence of previous increased action is shown from the state of blood drawn in the earlier stages of this truly formidable malady, and more certainly and uniformly from those infallible appearances which present themselves on dissection. The subjects of it have been usually from one year and a half to three years of age, when the constitution is thrown into a state of general febrile disorder by the process of dentition, to which I am disposed to attribute the malady in question. I am, however, ready to confess, that it sometimes occurs at a time of life when no such cause can be assigned. Dr. Fothergill, in the 4th volume of the Medical Observations and Enquiries, relates a case in which the patient was a female, aged 30. And I recollect to have seen another account of a young man, who, having worked in a stooping posture, without his hat, exposed to the rays of the sun in a tan-yard, was seized with hydrocephalus. It is frequently remarked, that several children in a family fall victims to it; and, when such families are aware of this tendency, they should procure the earliest and most efficacious assistance, whenever any symptom indicates the approach of this dreadful malady.

The children affected by hydrocephalus have been commonly active and healthy prior to the seizure, which commences with the usual symptoms of fever, pains of the head, and sickness. If these are not relieved by proper remedies, the breathing becomes laborious, the pulse slower than natural, and often irregular; the pupils are dilated, frequently the diameter of one exceeds that of the other; the little sufferers fall into a state of stupor, unconscious of whatever passes around them; and death, at the end of four or five days after their insensibility, closes the melancholy scene. The near approach of a lighted candle produces no contraction of the iris, the retina being paralyzed by superincumbent fluid pressing on the thalami nervorum opticorum.

The time at which medical assistance may be effectual, is prior to the effusion of water into the ventricles of the brain; after which, little benefit is to be expected from the best-directed measures. In the early stage of the disease is good to be done, by removing that congestion, and arresting the progress of that inflammatory action which would produce a secretion of water; for let it be remembered, that, when once effused, its removal is impossible. As soon, therefore, as increased action takes place, not a moment should be lost, in abstracting blood by means of leeches applied to the temples, or by opening the jugular vein. Blisters should be applied between the shoulders, and active doses of calomel, with jalap, or scammony, administered.

CHARLES SEVERN.

Manor-row, Tower-hill.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* CASSINIS.

THE name of the Cassinis has been long known among the learned, but less particularly among the different descriptions of general readers. The following article, by M. Merlin, which contains some historical observations, sufficiently characteristic of those persons and their labours, will be found to be authentic, and by no means uninteresting.

The first of the Cassinis (names become popular in Europe from their contributions to the progress of mathematical geography,) was born at Perinaldo, in the duchy of Nice. His useful improvements on the speculations of his predecessors, in astronomical science, recommended him to the senate of Bologna, who appointed him professor of it in the university of that city. In this situation he completed a very accurate and important work, determining the meridian of St. Petrona, which was only the 600,000th part of the circumference of the earth, and preluded to his determination of that of France.

Although astronomy was the ruling passion of John Dominic Cassini, he possessed all the information requisite for undertakings of a various description. To his conduct, as the leading person employed in it, was referred the settling of

of differences between Ferrara and Bologna, relative to the course of the Po; this was by desire of Pope Alexander VII. who was himself at variance with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, concerning the waters of the Chiana. This business was also entrusted to Cassini, as the most eminent hydrographer of his country, his merits being of a nature not to be long unobserved. He was, successively, superintendant of the waters of Bologna, and of the whole ecclesiastical state, of the fortifications of Urbino, and surveyor of the fortress of Perusa, &c. He also collected much curious and important matter, in a number of observations on insects; these were printed in the works of Aldrovandus. Labours so very learned and considerable should not be forgotten, and they may be selected as marking the early career of Cassini.

His meridian of St. Petrona justly demanded the respect and admiration of scientific men; and Queen Christina, just arrived in Italy, took all opportunities of noticing him, and showing her regard for his character. His reputation, which might now be said to have become European, suggested to Colbert, minister of Louis XIV. the propriety of inviting and receiving him into their society.

Colbert, who, by order of the king, had formed the Academy of Sciences in 1666, was anxious to have Cassini as a corresponding member. But soon after, not content with this, he employed Count Graziani, minister and secretary of state to the Duke of Modena, to invite him into France, where he should receive a pension, and such distinctions as his talents and honourable notoriety gave him a claim to.

Cassini's answer purported, that he could not dispose of himself, nor accept of the honour intended him by the king, without the pope's consent. Application was then made to Pope Clement IX. and to the senate of Bologna, by M. the Abbé de Bourlemont, Auditor of the Rota; but the request was limited for a term of years, as, without such a restriction, the negociation was looked upon as hopeless.

It is certain, however, that, in 1669, this genuine and exalted genius quitted Italy, to enlighten and adorn the sciences of France; just as Sosigenes, a famous astronomer of Egypt, had been invited to Rome by Julius Cæsar. The king received him as one qualified to make a brilliant part in the history of the country. Cassini's intention was to return; and the pope and city of Bologna, who had preserved for him the profits of his employments, demanded this, with importunity; but Colbert, no less eager in opposing it, was at last successful. In 1673, Cassini received letters of naturalization; and, in the same year, he married Geneviève Delaitre, daughter of M. Delaitre, Lieut.-Gen. of Clermont, in Beauvoisis. The king, expressing his approbation of this matrimonial connexion, told him, it was with extreme satisfaction he saw him married, as he would now become a Frenchman in perpetuity.

In 1695, M. Cassini returned for a time into Italy. He had refused very pressing and advantageous offers from the Queen of Sweden, to recall him thither, and no doubts were entertained of his fidelity to his adopted country. In visiting his Meridian of Petrona, he repaired the injuries which it had sustained, and this work became a monument which he left to Italy.

But previous to this, in 1670, Picard, a member of the Academy of Sciences, had determined the length of a degree of the meridian, from Soardon, near Amiens, to Malvoisine, near Etampes. This measure being too small and incompetent to serve as a rule for all the other degrees not measured, which would be unequal, if the earth was not perfectly spherical, a resolution was taken to continue the meridian across France, to the north as far as the Channel, and to the south as far as the Pyrenees; that is, from Dunkirk to Canigon, near Perpignan. This operation commenced by order of the king, and Cassini was charged with the execution of it; for assistants, he had Jacques Cassini, his son, and Lahire.

The meridian was so far determined, but a perpendicular was wanting; Jacques Cassini traced it from Paris, westerly, as far as St. Malo, but this was not till 1733; in 1734 he extended it, easterly, to the Rhine, near Strasburgh.

A beautiful marble statue has been erected to the memory of the first Cassini; it is placed in the hall of the Observatory. It was due to his observations, his astronomical discoveries, his numerous works, &c. A detailed account of these, and of the labours of Jacques, his son, would occupy a considerable space in a history of the sciences.

Colbert had demanded of the Academy of Sciences a Geometrical Description of France. This has been completed by degrees. Cæsar François Cassini

Cassini de Thury, Director of the Royal Observatory, the son of Jacques, and grandson of the first Cassini, who, at the age of ten, had calculated the entire phases of the sun for 1727, and had been admitted into the academy at the age of 21, conceived the project of that chart of France to which he has given his name. For the basis of his labour, he proposed to subject all the distances, and to refer all the elements, to the simple idea of the theory of co-ordinates; this consists in tracing, on the earth, two great perpendicular lines, one from north to south, the other from east to west, and divided into equal parts of 60,000 toises each, by lines parallel to one another, setting out from their point of intersection at the Observatory.

This chart, commenced about 1750, by order of Louis XV. under the direction of Cassini de Thury, was carried on by his son, Cassini IV. whose survey was completed about 1787, three years after the death of its principal author. It consists at present of 182 sheets or numbers, is engraved on a scale of from 1 to 86,400, and furnishes all the details that a semitopography will admit of.

Cassini de Thury superintended the execution of this vast undertaking during forty years, or from 1744; when, with the astronomer Maraldi, the second of the name, they constructed and published the chart of the great triangles which have served as a foundation and regulators of the more minute operations. Jacques Dominic Cassini, great grandson of the famous astronomer, and now a member of the Institute, &c. carried it on from the death of his father, in 1784, ten years additional, bringing it towards a close in 1793; there only remained, then, to complete it entirely, three plates to be engraved. All the sheets of this noble specimen of geodesy, arising from the divisions of the total surface of France, made by thirteen parallels to the meridian from east to west, cut by twenty perpendiculars from north to south, to this same meridian; all these may be combined so as to form one single map, which would comprehend a space of about thirty-six feet square. Each sheet or number forming a parallelogram, represents 40,000 toises of breadth by 25,000 of length, and a surface of 1,000,000,000 of square toises. To give an idea, still more complete, of the immensity of these labours, it may be stated, that thirty-seven years were occupied in their execution, under the direction of the Cassinis, that thirty engineers were employed for the small triangulation and the details, and that their labours called for 400 original drawings, 50,000 copies of tables of distances from the meridian, 60 volumes of observations and registers of engineers, 600 stitched books of calculations, and 500 ditto of the enumeration of communes.

It was the perseverance of Cassini de Thury that overcame all obstacles; he had to struggle with numberless discouragements, from the secondary agents employed under him, and at times with a scarcity of the requisite pecuniary means. Public opinion in France has assigned to him the title of Creator of Topography.

Cassini had projected a geometrical description of all Europe, on the model of that of France; he began, at Strasburgh, a triangulation which was to terminate at Vienna, and cover the German empire. He met with encouragement at first; but, certain princes of the empire not feeling a like interest in it, his farther progress was obstructed.

Prior to this map, France possessed critical, but not geometrical, geography. Or, at least, the exceptions must be confined to the map of the Pyrenees, by Roussel, and to some other particular maps and plans of battle. New instruments have been invented, and the geodesic methods have attained greater perfection; but, considering the extent represented, this map maintains its pre-eminence, and will do so till the new general topographical map, intended for all the public services, and confided to the Royal Corps of Geographical Engineers shall be completed. This last was ordered by the present king in 1817.

The family of the Cassinis, to whom the Map of France is owing, has been truly astronomical and geographical, from father to son; numerically, they are designated by the names of Cassini the first, second, third, and fourth. The two astronomers Maraldi, who were associated with the four Cassinis in the Royal Observatory, and who made astronomical observations, without interruption, through a series of 122 years, were of the Cassini family. John Dominic, the first Cassini, took possession of the Observatory Sept. 14, 1671, the day when the building was finished; and in 1793, Jaques Dominic, the last Cassini, director of the establishment, quitted the scientific residence of his fathers. Jaques Philippe Maraldi, who co-operated

co-operated in the labours of the Meridian, was the nephew and pupil of the first Cassini, whom he esteemed as a second parent, and for whom he evinced his sense of gratitude by directing the first studies of Cassini de Thury.

"The Cassinis (says M. Merlin, in his conclusion,) are the creators of maps on a grand and extensive scale. As such, they should be considered as being for mathematical geography what D'Anville was for historical and critical geography, Vauban for military engineers, Buffon for natural history, Lavoisier for chemistry, and Gaspard Monge for descriptive geometry."

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTES *on the* ANALOGY *between* DREAMING *and* IDIOTISM.*

I.

THE analogy between dreaming and idiotism may appear, at first sight, to be one of those vague and visionary theories which employ the mind of an idle man, and which can only be supported by ambiguous arguments and unmeaning sophistry; but, on a more deliberate examination of the properties of each, we shall find, I think, that there is a striking similarity between them both.

II.

To discover this, it will be necessary, 1st. To consider and point out the attributes of the mind in its sound and healthy state; and 2dly. To describe its condition when influenced by idiotism and sleep. This I shall do as concisely as possible; first premising, that by the word *idiotism* I mean that state of the mind only which approaches to insanity, or, in other words, a mere imbecility of the mental faculties.

III.

The great leading faculties of the mind may be thus simply pourtrayed:—*Reason*, by which we distinguish between good and evil, calculate future consequences, and discern the fitness of things.

Perception,—By which ideas and the knowledge of things, or of separate existences, are received through the medium of the senses.

Memory, — By which impressions already received are retained in the mind.

Association,—By which the impressions and images received are connected together, and called into action.

Judgment,—By which we compare, weigh, and determine, between contrarieties.

Imagination,—By which we conceive and create new combinations of images.

Volition or *will*,—The presiding, directing, and governing, power of the mind, which, though not able actually to prevent the admission of ideas and impressions, can determine and regulate the attention towards them when received; suppressing it towards those that are painful, and continuing it towards those that are agreeable.

IV.

To enjoy a perfect mastery over our thoughts, we must possess these faculties in a greater or less degree; but it is a deprivation or a suspension of the faculty of volition or will, which more immediately induces insanity; and it is precisely the absence of this regulating power, which occasions that peculiar state of mind denominated *dreaming*. A sound and healthy sleeper cannot govern his mind while sleeping; the most absurd and incongruous ideas are admitted, and followed up, without the power, and frequently without the will, of preventing their admission or subsequent concatenation. It is precisely the same with him whose mind is unsettled by old age, by bodily infirmity, and perhaps by care and melancholy. An idea, having no relation to immediately existing circumstances, enters his mind, is retained there, harped upon, and followed up, till it becomes completely exhausted, or till the individual has become conscious of his absurd wandering.

V.

If there be any particular state of mental imbecility, which bears the greatest affinity to *dreaming*, it is that which characterizes extreme old age, or that period of life which has been termed superannuation, or second childhood. The mind appears to have lost all its vigor and elasticity; entertaining,—just as it does in dreams,—the most erroneous and ridiculous ideas of time and place, and passing events. It has, indeed, its lucid intervals, and so has the dreamer;

* These Notes are to be considered merely as hints for a more elaborate work, (on the same subject,) which the author has in contemplation. The subject was suggested by some very interesting conversation which he had with a gentleman of no mean repute in the scientific world, but whose name he is not at liberty to mention: he may observe, however, that he has frequently contributed to the pages of the Monthly Magazine.

dreamer; and it is probable that the mind is often influenced, during its most incoherent aberrations, by events which have transpired in former life, and by the habits and mode of living of the individual. VI.

It will be seen by this very brief and desultory summary, that dreaming bears no inconsiderable analogy to the first stage of insanity. Both are influenced by the same physiological principles, and both act alike during their continuance. But there is this remarkable difference between them, viz. that while the dreamer can often recollect and relate his dreams, the idiot is generally rendered incapable of doing so by the happy interposition of a fearful forgetfulness. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE scarcity of female employments has always been in England a subject of lamentation. On the Continent it is otherwise: there the women perform all the duties of shopkeepers and bookkeepers; and, in all thriving mercantile establishments, the daughters are as useful and as fully engaged as the sons. Hence, though there are enow of idle men in France and the Low Countries, there are few idle women.

In England female employments are more circumscribed; and we find men in the shops of linendrapers, haberdashers, hosiers, grocers, booksellers, &c. all the occupations in which, on the Continent, are filled by women. In truth, the English custom, in this respect, is a constant theme of their remark and astonishment. It is enquired what becomes of our women; and it excites no surprise that the degraded part of the sex are ten times more numerous in England than in any other country.

Surely this subject merits special notice; and, amid all our institutions and reformations, it seems to be one, in regard to which, much good might be done, and much happiness substituted for extensive and indescribable miseries.

It must be unnecessary to enlarge on the cares created in families by the dependence of girls, and the want of suitable employments; while to describe the complicated sufferings of the abandoned and deserted part of that sex, so interesting in a state of virtue, would fill hundreds of pathetic volumes, and afford everlasting themes for the tragic muse. Even the situation of the virtuous old maid is one of merited sympathy,—outliving at once the attractions of her sex, and all the connexions of her youth; she exists unprotected, and dies contemning and often contemned.

In truth, though woman is said in England to be a Queen, yet it is only in loveliness and in powers of fascination, not in condition. Subordinate in power and authority to her husband, dependent on his resources of mind and industry, and bound down to his fortunes or misfortunes,—those who prosper and obtain happiness are comparatively few in number! But, in seeking a companion for life, on whom their prosperity depends, all the usages of society operate against the sex. They are restrained from making overtures, and must wait to be sought. If they have a preference, they must practise self-denial; and, if they refuse offers made, they are charged with pride. In short, not one woman in fifty (bound even as the sex are to the fortunes of their husbands,) marries the man of her choice; while the man chosen is forbidden, by our law of decorum, from knowing that he is a favoured object. It would be impossible to legislate on such subjects; but it would be useful to consider them,—to examine them as we would topics in philosophy—and to reason upon them as very important to half, and the best half, of our species.

The object, however, of this paper is to point out some means of rendering the sex more independent; and, by giving them employment, to render them, in that important respect, more happy.

The first plan that offers grows out of the peculiar constitution of women, and suggests that, to a considerable extent, they might be their own physicians. Delicacy forbids women from freely communicating with male doctors; and it is well known, that thousands of valuable women are constantly lost from reserves in this respect. If a college, for educating females in the knowledge of physiology, anatomy, and materia medica, were instituted, 10,000 of the strongest-minded of the sex might derive independence from advising and prescribing in female disorders, and particularly in regard to diseases of children.

Another 5000 might subsist as accoucheurs.

50,000 shops, now served by men, ought to afford employment for 100,000 women.

The employments of 50,000 men, now employed as tailors, staymakers, shoemakers, &c. might be advantageously filled by women.

There is no employment better fitted for the sedentary habits of women than

that of compositors in printing-offices, and these would employ another 5000.

Bookbinding in all its branches might also be performed by women.

Watch and clockmaking is also admirably adapted to the sex, and might employ 5000.

We have many female engravers and workers in various arts, and these might be increased another 5000.

As accountants and bookkeepers, they are on the Continent unrivalled, and in Britain these employments might occupy 10,000.

Thus I have pointed out, with little energy of invention, means of employing nearly 200,000 of the sex; but, if attention were drawn to the subject by a society for the purpose, and the object were specially promoted, I have no doubt it might be extended to 300,000; the sex, in consequence, be raised in social utility, importance, independence, and happiness; and the 100,000 now living in degradation might be reduced to 10,000.

It is usual to treat this subject jestingly and sneeringly, and hence nothing is done. But, in making these observations, I am serious and in earnest. At present great evils exist, and much unhappiness prevails. Is it not our duty to endeavour to remove them? Can it be done, if it is not attempted? And can it be attempted, if not considered with a solemnity and sobriety befitting its great importance?

I have always considered women, in regard to virtue and social qualities, as the best portion of the human race; yet the laws of custom have rendered all their fine endowments unavailing, and made them slaves, dependents, and subordinates. There seems no good or just reason why they should not be allowed to play the entire part in society for which nature has fitted them; at least, let us enquire on the subject, and be governed in our policy by the ascertained result. COMMON SENSE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ADVENTURES *of the* BROTHERS BACHEVILLE *in various* COUNTRIES, *before and after the* UNHAPPY RESTORATION *of the* BOURBONS.

MARCH 4, 1816.—At 4 o'clock we were returning to Trevoux, and, on approaching one of the gates, *la Porte d'Anse*, the commissary and marechal des logis, who had been following us unobserved, accosted us in a rough manner, demanding my passport: my answer was, "I live only a league from here, and have some property in Villefranche: I am not obliged to take out a passport, coming to take a family dinner in a place where I am well known." "Known or not known, the officers have sent me for your passport." Here I presented a copy, in form, of the ordonnance which excluded me from the army. "Whether a *militaire* or not, I arrest you."—"I am ready to follow you: show me your order." "I have none to show you; but am determined to make you surrender yourself." He then seized me by the collar, and laid his hand on his sabre: I drew a pistol out of my pocket, and, showing him one end of it, exclaimed, "No violence!" Saltel immediately disappeared among the crowd that had gathered round us; and the commissary, with a quick motion, withdrew from my brother, who had been a spectator of this scene.

My first intention was to go and complain to the municipal authority; but my brother dissuaded me; alleging that we could have no justice here. "I shall take (said he,) the high road to the Saone: our safety is in flight."

The marechal des logis and the commissary, to justify their panic, spread outcries of alarm through the town; the chasseurs of the Pyrenees sound to horse, and gallop in the track of my brother; the gendarmerie, pistol in hand, follow in that which I had taken, insulting the peaceable citizens, as having favoured our flight.

I had reached the Quay de Franc, and threw myself into a boat, which we were pushing off from the shore, when Saltel, followed by his troop, came up, quite out of breath: "*Arrete, arrete,*" (stop, stop,) he vociferates to the boatman, whom I threatened for form's sake, for the brave man was entirely devoted to my interest. I continued rowing, without saying any thing; when the marechal des logis, roaring out lustily, "Brigand, the galleys, the galleys, &c." fired his pistol at me, and ordered his troop to do the like.

I was then so near, that it seemed unaccountable they should miss me. The boatman let fall his oar, and lay down in the boat, which was left to my management. When about the middle of the stream, so that the current alone would carry us along, I dropped the oar for a moment, and in my turn fired my pistol at Saltel, well knowing that he was out of reach. He pretended, before the Provost Court, that it went through his hat, which was impossible; and, besides, he had taken the precaution to dismount, and plant himself behind his horse.

In the mean time, I gained the other bank

bank; there I recommended to the boatman to plead compulsion,—that I had threatened to pistol him, to get a passage over. Soon after, I plunged into the wood of Riotier, where I rested for a short time, and, evening coming on, I hastened towards Trevoux.

Before I had reached Trevoux, my adventure had been represented in such a light, as to preclude all hopes of self-defence, at least for some time. My relations, duly apprised of this, had scattered themselves, in different directions, to provide for my re-entrance into the town. One of them conducted me to a small house, situated in Les Bruyeres, belonging to one of my friends. Here I was to remain secluded till the violence of the passions had subsided, and the storm of persecution had blown over. Intelligence relative to any transactions, wherein my brother and I were implicated, was to be speedily conveyed; and, in the name of my family, I was entreated to arm myself with patience. I thought a few days would suffice to clear up my innocence; but no! for three years I have had to pine and ruminate on my mournful doom.

About four in the morning of the next day, my brother came to find me in my retreat. He had just escaped from the moveable guard, which, conducted by the mayor and justice of peace, had beset the house of one of our cousins, where he had taken refuge, to get some rest, after a wearisome course that the chasseurs of the Pyrenees had led him.

As the road from Villefranche to Anse is one of the finest and smoothest in France, horsemen would quickly overtake a foot-passenger, that had only half an hour's start of them. He heard very distinctly the horses galloping, and, concealment being his aim till the troop had gone by, he sought, but in vain, for some retired nook, on either side of the road, which unfortunately lay open to view in every direction. Poor Antoine was then obliged to throw himself under a bridge, up to the neck in water, hiding his head among the bulrushes. In this position he had to remain till dark; in this durance vile, his limbs congealed with cold, he heard the horsemen pass and repass over the bridge, dealing out menaces and invectives against us; some of them reporting that I had been taken, and others that I was killed. In all his campaigns, he never had to endure what he experienced under the bridge of Ambery.

I have been puzzled to remark, that in certain circles, some curious gentlemen have, in good earnest, agitated the question, whether my brother's situation, or that of Scarron, when he plunged into a river, to escape the resentment of some females whom he had scandalized by an indecent masquerade, was the most ludicrous. With respect to this frivolous problem, I can only distinctly explain to them, and it is to be hoped they will understand and acknowledge, that there is a wide difference between the last farcical days of a carnival, and the beginning of a cruel and violent persecution.

The ardour of our pursuers seemed to increase in proportion to the exertions we made to avoid them. They were within a minute of overtaking me at the port or quay De Franc, and my brother had but just time to jump out of a window when the guard was entering his chamber. The zeal of our friends redoubled also with our dangers, and was proved in many instances.

On the left side of the ancient church of the Fathers *(des Peres)*, at Trevoux, there runs a narrow and rapid path, called Prionde; after passing along it about twenty minutes, we are in the plain that bears the name of Les Bruyeres. Here a bloody battle was fought between the Emperor Severus and his competitor Albinus, wherein the latter lost his life. On this tract, where formerly the empire of the world was disputed, we can now trace no vestiges or remembrances of that combat. We see only one or two farms, and a few small houses, where the inhabitants of Trevoux occasionally repair for a promenade and for recreation. In all this, there was nothing terrible to us; but still it appeared to be thronged with sinister images.

Severus was a tyrant, and the father of Caracalla; he had with him only the Asiatic legions. Albinus was a favourite of the people, and his army consisted of those fierce Gauls that Marius extolled, as excelling even the Romans in valour. Victory, however, declared for Severus; Albinus fled along the banks of the Saone; but, being hard pressed by his enemies, to avoid the torments they would have inflicted, he destroyed himself.

We, for our parts, had witnessed victory confronted with our courage; we also were fugitives, and might have to follow the same route, and experience a disastrous fate, like Albinus.

Ideas and apprehensions such as these would lose nothing of their terror in the stillness and solemnity of night.

But

But our silence was suddenly interrupted, by the steps of men approaching the cabin wherein we were shut up. In a low voice it is asked, "Who is there?" I call my brother: "We are discovered, Antoine; arm yourself, and let us sell our lives as dearly as possible." We interchange a last adieu, and prepare to act on the defensive; but, oh! matter of surprise,—of joy unexpected! it was three of our friends coming to our relief, —we could distinguish their voices: the door is opened, and we are locked in their embraces.

One of the three was M. Dumas Lamarche, ancient officer of cuirassiers. He has remained faithful to us through the whole series of our misfortunes, at a distance as well as near; vindicating our characters, and asserting our rights. He celebrated my return, in verses which all our friends have in memory; and, after aiding me with all his might in the reclamations which I made at Paris, where we came together, he assisted me in the drawing up of these Memoirs.

The gendarmerie and the moveable guard, put on a wrong scent, by rumours circulated purposely, went in search of us, beating about the forest of Ambierieux. One of our friends, an indefatigable huntsman, well acquainted with all the bye-paths and impracticable defiles, offered himself to be our guide, in removing us to a distance. We gladly embraced this overture; and, surmounting obstacles that occurred at every step, we arrived, about one in the morning, at a little port of the Saone, above Trevoux, called Le Quart, where we were kindly received by a brave fisherman, named Nesme, who since has perished, under the sentence of that Provost Court from which he exerted himself to snatch us.

Nesme was one of the victims of that terror which in 1817 crimsoned with blood the banks of the Rhone and the Saone. He was a courageous but simple man, easy to be drawn in by others, when an honourable object was to be pursued. He suffered himself to be seduced by villains that were plotting his destruction, when they professed to be hatching schemes for withdrawing the country from the yoke of foreigners. This constituted the whole of his crime: forty years of his life he had borne an irreproachable character, marked also by a number of beneficent actions. He was condemned to death.

In vain the respectable curate of St. Bernard, now general of the Lazarists at Paris, repaired to Lyons, to depose in his favour, before the Provost Court at Lyons. Nesme was, indeed, recommended to the royal clemency; but he had sunk under the long confinement of the dungeon, before the commutation of his sentence arrived.

In those times of trouble, the venerable curate above mentioned, exhibited a courageous example of evangelical virtues. Without being summoned by the Court, he pleaded the cause of the unfortunate. When this was objected to him by the Public Advocate, "Sir, (he replied,) some of my parishioners are among the prisoners: if it is your duty to accuse, it is no less mine to defend, them: they are my children." He was one of my warmest friends; and I cannot but contrast his noble behaviour with the calumnies and unrelenting hatred of my enemies.

Nesme soon wafted us into a little island of the Saone, nearly fronting his house. This island was overrun with a coppice of underwood, hedges, thickets, &c. very fit for concealment; and we had the precaution not to appear out of the little hut that our friend had hastily raised for us. We were in no want of provisions or arms; and we passed two days there pretty quietly.

We heard the boatmen, as they coasted along our island, holding talk with Nesme about our adventure, and expressing an eager wish to serve us. We then resolved upon making ourselves known to one of them, who gladly received us into his boat, carefully excluded us from observation, and landed us safe and sound at the Faubourg de Serin. Nesme would not leave us till we were securely housed at a worthy merchant's of Lyons, who gave us a welcome reception.

But it was not enough to penetrate into the suburbs; we must advance into the heart of the city. We passed the barriers (gates) at twilight, or otherwise we should have been known, notwithstanding our disguise. In Lyons we found not one, but twenty, asylums: all purses, — all hearts,—were open to us.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

REVOLUTIONS *in* NATIONAL TASTE.

IT is at once curious and instructive to watch the variations in national tastes, in the different periods of English history, and to observe the very dissimilar means which various manners

ners hold out to the aspiring and ambitious in the career of fortune and fame. The same path that is obstructed in one age by endless difficulties, is opened and smoothed by the flattering hand of invitation and incitement in another. Monkish habits in former times were the prelude to dignities and the statesman's robes. Emoluments and honours were then only lavished upon churchmen, and those whose minds were enslaved by the gross bigotry of monastic life. The Pope had then more subjects at his will than any potentate in Christendom. Every department of our state was priest-ridden: the helm of England has been directed by the tyrannic hand of a butcher's son, under the sanction of these delusive trappings.

To this succeeded a more liberal age, where reason and refinement were seen, like the great luminary of the world, emerging from a cloud, and bursting through the gloom of superstition and cloistered ignorance. Polite and speculative literature succeeded the dull jargon of the schools; and philosophers and poets were called to fill many of the important offices of state. The men of the law succeeded in dethroning the Muses, and by this revolution introduced what may ever since be called the "age of lawyers." Formerly men were whelmed in the vassalage of priesthood; the priests being in those times a kind of solicitors in the chancery of heaven, invested at the same time, however, with all its plenitude of power on earth. Hence the vast donations to the church, rich gifts in *mortmain*, &c.

Lawyers are now, in a great measure, what priests were then, and the tribute paid to them is as great as superstition once rendered to the church. Men of this profession,—without distinction of birth, family, connexions, or wealth,—have been daily seen, during the last half century or more, raising themselves to the highest offices and dignities of the state, by their expertness in law quibbles and law jargon. Witness the Bathursts, the Thurlows, the Kenyons, &c. and, above all, the Scotts. This last instance of rapid rise to eminence and fortune astounds every beholder; for, although eloquence has, ever since the time of the Romans, infallibly led to distinction or riches, yet our present Chancellor possesses none of its bewitching qualities: he has, however, so conducted himself, by labour and steadiness, as from a Chancery draughtsman to ascend the Chancery bench, which gives him precedence over every lay subject of the kingdom.

How long the law may possess this great ascendancy, and the bar remain the chief avenue to wealth, fame, and titles, it is difficult to say; but it is to be greatly deplored: for, if a litigious disposition in the people of Great Britain be not the cause of the great evil, it is a never-failing concomitant of it.

It is not impertinent in this place and at this time to remark, that our neighbours the French are catching the infection of forensic eloquence; and in this respect their modern pleaders seem to surpass all the long-robed gentry of their ancient parliaments and *lits de justice*, as much as the *gimcracks* and *highflyers* on the course would eclipse in speed the hired donkies of Brighton.

S. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has no doubt struck you, as it has myself, that frequent mistakes, in the translations from the French papers, appear in our journals, so as sometimes to confound or completely obscure the sense the author meant to convey to his reader. An error of this description lately appeared in one of our most popular journals; wherein it is said, that "an assurance is offered to the French people for their *preventive happiness*;" meaning, no doubt, (for I have not the original to refer to,) that the adoption of those measures and precautions spoken of and recommended, will secure their happiness beforehand. "*Assurer leur bon heur par prevention*," is unquestionably the French phrase. These misconceptions are often the fruit of a young and inexperienced translator, who thinks himself fully capable, with a French dictionary by his side, of rendering that language into English.

During the period that the foreign gazettes were translated by privileged clerks in the Post Office, and copies of such translations were multiplied by a polygraphic machine, and distributed to the different newspapers which subscribed for them, a more ludicrous error ran through almost half the journals of England. A decree of the French legislature, upon the subject of forest-timber, which it was wished to cherish for the French navy, forbad all persons, however authorised to pursue game, deer, and other wild animals, from cutting down, rooting up, or otherwise injuring, the young and stripling trees. As

As in the original decree the phrase was "*tels personnes sont defendus de faire*" *ceci et cela*, the inexperienced philologist ran to his dictionary, and found the verb *defendre*, to defend, as well as to forbid, and he adopted the first interpretation, making the English version proceed thus:—"All persons are defended in cutting down, rooting up, &c. the young timber-trees in the royal forests, while in pursuit of game, deer, or animals of prey."

The mistake of the Frenchman, who imagined he could travel through Italy with a composition of his own and the Latin language together, was scarcely more whimsical. He was, however, undeceived in his attempting to order his very first meal. Ringing the bell for the waiter, he called out, "*Galatzo volo dejeunare*;" the attendant replied, "*Bene, signor*," and withdrew; but, no breakfast coming, the traveller rang again, and with more than usual emphasis repeated his supposed demand, (whereas it was a declaration that he would *fast*,) and the boy as loudly said, with a bow, "*Bene, signor*." Nothing but an appeal to the host set the matter right, and administered to the guest's hungry impatience.

The French blunder even worse than we do. I remember a grave translation of a work on our mineral waters: it was at the time when the gardens behind the sign of the *Dog-and-Duck* were in popular vogue for cockney tea-drinking, and the fame of the spot was augmented by a mineral spring, which the French translator had to represent as the Dog-and-Duck spring; but he described it as soup made by stewing a dog and a duck, and then gravely commented on the national fondness of the English for *dog-and-duck broth!* A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DISCOVERY *of another* GREAT CAVERN *in* NORTH AMERICA.

THERE has been lately discovered, on the northern bank of the Black River, in the grounds of Mr. Bayze, opposite the village of Watertown, Massachusetts, in the United States, an extraordinary cavern, the entrance to which is about 600 paces from the river. A traveller, who has descended into it, details the following particulars.

Our first advance is by a path that has been dug five feet below the surface of the adjacent soil; there is then a descent, to a depth of sixteen feet and a half, to arrive at the first chamber, which is twenty feet long by sixteen broad. Opposite the entrance is a large flat stone or table, formed by a rock; it is from twelve to fourteen feet square, and two feet in thickness. Enormous stalactites descend from the vault to this stone: on the left is a vaulted path, 150 feet in length; and on the right another vaulted path, six feet broad, and as many in height, leading to a considerable chamber. Proceeding in this direction, we come to a hall a hundred feet long, by ten broad, varying in its height from eight to five feet. The vault is supported by columns and arcades, and the sides are covered with stalactites as white as snow, folded variously, like rich silver stuffs of elegant drapery. Towards the middle of this hall, facing the entrance, is an arched doorway, through which we pass into another large hall, which, like the former, is embellished with crystallizations.

Returning to the great hall, we enter, through another arcade, into an endless number of partitions, communicating with each other, and filled with stalactites. After this suite of apartments, there is a descent of ten feet; here we find a chamber of about twenty feet square, and twelve in height. In a corner of it is a small elevation, twelve feet in diameter, and three in height; the top is hollowed and filled with water, which drops from the stalactites. Leaving this chamber, we enter a large gallery, where there is another basin, filled with limpid water.

The number and extent of the compartments, the beauty of the stalactites that cover the walls,—the numberless crystallizations of the vault, distilling or dropping water,—the columns of spath resting on pedestals, that seem cut out artificially to support them,—the reverberation of the lights,—the various forms produced by the crystallizations,—combined to give a magical effect to this wonderful cavern, and render it one of the most magnificent spectacles any where to be seen.

When first discovered, it attracted crowds of visitors to Watertown; but, as many made free with what they found,—breaking off and carrying away pieces of its contents, the proprietor blocked up the passage with a door, secured with a lock and key.

The cavern, at present, is but imperfectly known: only a small part of it has been penetrated, though several say they have traversed more than a hundred acres in it. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TABLE *showing the* ORBUS *et* OCCASUS POETICUS, *or* HELIACAL, COSMICAL, *and* ACHRONICAL, RISINGS *and* SETTINGS *of* SEVENTEEN PRINCIPAL CONSTELLATIONS *and* STARS; *calculated for the Lat. of London in the Year* 1825.

Constellatio Stella.	*Ortus heliacus.*	*Occasus heliacus.*	*Ortus cosmicus.*	*Occasus cosmicus.*	*Ortus achronicus.*	*Occasus achronicus.*	*Emersio horizontalis.*
CANIS MAJOR, *Sirius.*	Sept. 11	April 19	Aug. 12	Oct. 10	Feb. 11	May 12	S.E.byE.
CANIS MINOR, *Procyon.*	Aug. 22	May 12	July 31	Dec. 12	Jan. 29	June 16	E.
BOÖTIS, *Arcturus.*	Oct. 15	Nov. 12	Sept. 24	Dec. 28	March 24	June 22	E.N.E.
ORION, *E in Cingulo.*	Aug. 9	April 21	July 15	Nov. 13	Jan. 15	May 15	E. by S.
TAURUS, *Pleiades.*	July 16	April 26	May 4	Nov. 21	Nov. 10	May 20	NE.byE.
TAURUS, *Hyades.*	July 19	Nov. 25	June 9	Nov. 20	Dec. 15	May 19	E.N.E.
LEO MAJOR, *Regulus.*	Sept. 10	May 28	Aug. 18	Feb. 6	Feb. 18	Aug. 18	E. by N.
CORONA ARIADNES *Alpheua.*	Oct. 20	Dec. 26	Sept. 28	July 20	March 29	Jan. 20	NE.byE.
AQUILA, *Atair.*	Dec. 30	Jan. 21	Dec. 3	Aug. 13	June 5	Feb. 12	E. by N.
SCORPIO, *Antares.*	Jan. 13	Sept. 8	Nov. 5	March 7	June 7	Nov. 15	S.E. byS.
HYDRA, *a Apliard.*	Sept. 22	May 18	Sept. 2	Dec. 20	March 2	June 26	E.S.E.
CORVUS, *γ in ala.*	Oct. 31	May 23	Sept. 10	Jan. 20	April 10	Aug. 2	S.E.byE.
ORION, *Rigel.*	Aug. 12	April 12	July 18	Nov. 3	Jan. 18	May 4	E.S.E.
ORION, *Betulgeus.*	Aug. 8	May 1	July 10	Nov. 26	Jan. 10	May 28	E.
LYRA, *Vega.*	Oct. 20	March 3	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	March 30	March 21	N. by E.
CYGNUS, *Hella, E.*	Dec. 2	March 5	Nov. 9	Sept. 26	May 11	March 25	N.N.E.
HYDRA, *γ in Caput.*	Sept. 3	May 20	Aug. 10	Dec. 26	Feb. 9	July 1	E.
AURIGA, *Capella.*	June 20	At Rome	....	Sets not at London.	....	....	N. by E. at Rome.

The question is so repeatedly asked, what is meant by the poetical risings and settings of the constellations, mentioned by the ancient poets, that I have been induced to offer some explanation of it for general information. *A star rises helically* when it first appears before the sun in the morning, and *sets heliacally*

heliacally when it last appears above him in the evening. *Stars rise or set cosmically*, when they rise or set at sun-rise; *and they rise or set achronically*, when they rise or set at sun-set.

I have calculated the annexed table for latitude 51° 30′ N. and for 1825. By subtracting the quantity of equinoctial precession, which has elapsed in 1834 years, we shall easily reduce the table to the period of the Julian Calendar and the times of Virgil; and, by rectifying the globe to 42° N. lat. we shall see the precise time of year when the ancient rustic operations took place, denoted by Columella, Virgil, and Hesiod, by the risings of certain stars.

With your permission, I shall communicate in future Numbers some farther particulars on this subject.

F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

NO. XXX.

WIELAND'S "GIRON LE COURTEOIS."

"I WAS on horseback, strolling through the forest
In quest of some adventure, when a storm
Assail'd me suddenly: I sought for shelter
Under a cavern, where I soon perceiv'd
A narrow path, which led into the mountain.
Downwards, and ever darker, grew the way,
Then bent aside; and I beheld before me
What seem'd a sepulchre,—a hollow vault
Hewn in the solid rock by human hands.
Within it hung a lamp, at whose faint light
I could discern, as were they hallow'd corses,
Two ancient knights in still solemnity
Sitting beside each other. Even now,
Though seventy years have since that time gone by,
An awful shudder comes with the remembrance.
It was as if the sight of me awaken'd
Them both from gentle slumber. Not astonish'd,
With friendly calmness their eyes turn'd upon me,
And seem'd to welcome once again the strange
And long-miss'd sight of man. With hollow voice
They greeted me, and said they had been toss'd
Full long enough upon the waves of life,
And were retir'd to this deep hermitage
Here in the tomb to wait the stroke of death;
That with the world they pass'd for dead already,
As those who sought them found them there no longer.
Their narrow wants the spirits of the mountain,
Who sometimes told them what the living do,
Came to supply. The name of one was Brehus;
The other's Geron,—Geron senior,
He who in France had reign'd, and to his son
Gave up the sovereignty, that he might live
To knighthood wholly. Soon a like resolve
Came on the son; he too resign'd his kingdom
To a still younger brother,—sought adventures
For many years, and finally came hither,
With his old father in this sepulchre
To pass in prayer, and penitence, and fasting,
The weary remnant of a busy life.
'There you behold his grave,' the old man added;
'But where my second son has been inter'd
I cannot learn. The French king Faramond
Robb'd him of life and throne. One more remains
Yet of my race and blood,—my namesake too,—
Geron the Courteous. What from time to time
The spirits tell me of him is the food
That will not let me die. He is a man,—
May God reward him for it,—who preserves
My name and house in honour.' Then he paus'd.

"Upon the spot I form'd the resolution
To seek this Geron; and to Uther's court
I bent my quest; and there I heard much praise
Of Geron's virtues: but he was afar.
I follow'd,—found him,—and admir'd his beauty,
The vigor of his arm, his dauntless courage,
And, above all, his honourable heart.
He became gracious to me. I went with him
To many a tournament,—to many a venture,—
And was the witness of his latter deeds.

"He was but a mere boy when his poor father
Lost, in the strife with Faramond, his throne
And life. An old friend of his ancestors,
Hector the Brown, contrived to save the stripling;
Fled with him into Britain, and became
The teacher of his youth, his willing master
In all the arts of knighthood. Geron was to him
As his own son. Once, when in a great battle
The old man was much wounded, Geron caught him
Up in his arms, struck down with lion-fury
Whoever sought to lay hands on his friend,—
Bore him on his own back into the tent;
But to preserve his life it not avail'd.

"Old

"Old Hector, dying, handed his good sword
To the young man. 'There,' said he, 'take this gift;
I know none other who is after me
Worthier to wield it.' Mighty was the virtue
Of this tried weapon, rich its studded hilt,
And richer still th' enamell'd sheath of steel.
Upon the blade in golden letters stood:
'This trusty blade let none essay
For any purpose of foul play;
Fairly let him fight his way.
Honour be his proudest stay;
Shame to him who can betray,
Clad in lion-like array.'
The noble youth receiv'd this holy sword
Out of his dying foster-father's hand
With tearful eyes, and thought himself as rich
As had a kingdom been the last bequest.
And how he handled it, I now will give you
A proud example, if you are not already
Weary of listening to an old man's tale."

Then Lancelot of the Lake, and his dear lady,
The lovely queen, assured the hoary Branor,
In their own name, and that of all the guests,
They should be nothing loth to sit and listen,
Were he to talk to them the whole night long.
The old man, from beneath his gray eyelashes,
Shot a keen glance on Lancelot, and the queen;
And both their eyes sank down before the look
Of earnest worth,——and a short silence follow'd.

Branor continued thus: "At that time liv'd
In Britany a noble knight, surnamed
Danayn the Red, who dwelt at Maloane;
Geron the Courteous was his constant comrade,
And dearest friend; together they had sworn
The bond to die for one another, and
Their fast affection was become a proverb.
The dame of Maloane, the wife of Danayn,
Was in all Britany the fairest woman,
Though 'tis a shire renown'd for handsome ladies.
To look at her without quick thoughts of love
Was held impossible. The first time Geron
Laid eyes upon her, in his heart he said,
Troth it would not be a dear purchase, if,
To pass a night in this sweet lady's arms,
A man forwent his life. And from that moment
He steadily forbore to meet her eyes;
Spoke seldom to her,—never by himself,
Nor else but in the presence of his friend,
Into whose honest heart and open eye
Suspicion came not. Months together sometimes,
And longer even, into foreign lands
They travelled for adventures to the courts
Of princes,—where at tournaments and skurries,
Fame could be earn'd; and, when they were come back
To Maloane, Sir Geron kept his way,
Renewed the silent covenant with his eyes,
So that who saw him always would have fancied
The lovely dame of Maloane to him
Was nothing more than any other woman.

"Unluckily, the lovely lady's heart
Was not so guarded as his own. She thought,
At the first glance, that Geron was the man,
Above all other men, to whom a lady
Could not refuse the recompence of love.
And heedlessly she let her eye-balls rove
Along his stately form, and gaz'd at him,
And ever and anon unconsciously
Her looks, her heart, observ'd how fair he was.
She calls it in her inmost soul but friendship,
But courtesy; and cheats herself with names,
Till she no longer from herself can hide
How deep the wound has eaten, nor from him
Who only can administer the cure.

"A woman's passion has a falcon-eye.
However Geron may conceal himself,
Soon as his eye meets her's, she can discern,
Or thinks she can discern, a secret glow
Beneath the smother'd fire,—a flush of love;
And, in this hope, she watches the occasion
To be with him alone; and, when she finds it,
Bewrays to him her hidden painfulness.

"Sin never tempted in a fairer form
A thing of flesh and blood. From her soft lips
All the persuasion of the ancient serpent
Flow'd;—on her heaving bosom breath'd seduction,
And beckon'd from her arms. Geron ne'er fought
So hard a fight before; but friendship,—truth,—
Hector and Danayn,—stand in stern array
Between him and the consort of his friend,
Like angels of the Lord with swords of flame.
'God wills it not, that I should dare abuse
A momentary weakness of the wife
Of my best friend,'—he said, and broke away.

"Embarrass'd,—speechless,—to behold her hopes
Thus disappointed, as he quitted her,
The culprit stood awhile, and would have sunk
With shame and grief, had it been doubtful to her,
Even for a moment, whether the coy knight
Had separated from her with contempt.
Her eyes, alas! had serv'd her but too well.
'He loves me,' so she thought; 'I could discern
The struggle in his soul; 'tis not his heart
That is in fault;'—and now the knight appears
To her the nobler for his sense of honour,—
Her love the nobler for his lofty worth.
She even for her weakness prais'd herself,
And let him read more freely in her eyes,
She gloried in it.
This became to Geron
A hint no longer to expose himself
Beside the fair seducer; he set off
From Maloane, and went to Bruneval,

To visit in his castle there a knight.
Days slid away in hunting, jousting, feasting,
But Geron soon grew tired. 'Ah,' thought he,
'If Danayn were but here! without my friend
To live among these cold and stranger-people,
I can endure no longer.' Whether share
Of his annoy the dame of Maloane
Perhaps occasion'd, Geron hardly car'd
To ask himself; but, calling for his armure,
He got on horseback, and rode home again.

"Great was the joy, to see him there once more,
Of Danayn the Red, his faithful friend,
Who lov'd him so, as two twin-brothers hardly
Can love each other; and although so long
They had been comrades, and so seldom parted,
Yet in the castle neither squire nor damsel
Were wont to call him by his name, save Danayn
And his fair wife,—the rest, they always knew him
As the *Good Knight*; no other phrase had they
In all the castle, when they spoke of him.

"It happen'd now, while Geron was abiding
At Maloane, there came a dapper squire
Who brought to Danayn a message, that
In seven days there would be held at Morlaix
A stately tournament. 'So, help me G—,'
Said Danayn, 'I'll be there if I can.'

"Then Danayn the Red went to his friend,
And they agreed to be both at the tourney,
But unbeknown, and clad in common armure.

"The news of this soon spread throughout the castle,
And reach'd the dame of Maloane, who gladly
Heard of the festival; for, as Morlaix
Was but a half-day's journey from their dwelling,
She hoped Sir Danayn would, as is the custom,
Take her, too, to this splendid tournament;
For in those days there was in all the land
No form so fair to grace the public sittings.

"And Geron too, she thought, would come with them,
And she should have the pleasure to behold
How he, among the kings, and knights, and nobles,
Would show himself the bravest and most handsome.
For still her heart on Geron hung, tho' he
Had so repell'd her love. He was, and is,
Still in her eyes the only man;—with him
By day and night her inmost soul is busy;
His beauty, and his noble sense of honour,
Is all her thought, and she would rather be
His lady than the wife of higher men;
And secretly she vow'd within herself
Never to turn her heart to any other:
And could she, at the cost of life, become
His love, she should esteem it her best glory.

"Thus was the dame of Maloane dispos'd
When she determin'd to attend the tourney;
And the same evening she convers'd about it
Much with her husband. Then Sir Danayn,
Benignant-smiling, gave her leave to go.
'Lady,' said he, 'as you are bent upon it,
I am quite content it be so; and will give you
A stately escort, such as may become
A person of your rank, and age, and figure
Damsels to wait on you, and knights to guard you
In safety to and fro, shall not be wanting.
Still I cannot be one. Geron and I
Have laid a plan to go in vulgar armure,
And namelessly to step into the lists.'

"Now when the time was come, the faithful friends,
With but one squire to carry shields and swords,
Set off, and through bye-ways arriv'd at Morlaix,
As if they came elsewhere; but the fair lady
By six-and-twenty knights accompanied,
On the high road in loitering state proceeded.

"When the two friends approach'd the moated castle
Upon the plain, Sir Flounce accosted them,
A young conceited boaster, who in knighthood
Pretended to be mightily accomplish'd,
And who at all times, proper or improper,
Would crow and sneer most manfully at any
Who came across the pathway of his speech.
When he beheld the knights so calmly trotting,
And mark'd their rough black armure, their coarse, cheap,
And unassuming, plain caparisons,
He gallop'd towards them, and at once defy'd them
To break a lance with him upon the spot.
They civilly excus'd themselves; they wish'd
Against to-morrow to reserve their efforts.
But all was said in vain,—the more politely
They spoke, the ruder grew Sir Flounce's tongue;
And when, unheeding him, they went their way,
He jested, with a knight of the Round Table,
Who stood beside him, at the two black fellows
So loudly, that they overheard his speech.

"Thereat Sir Danayn was moved to anger,
And said to Geron, 'Brother, do you hear
Those knights, who fancy they may scorn unpunish'd
Men such as we.' But Geron answer'd him
'Do as I do, and let them say their say.
Their empty prate will neither make us better,
Nor make us worse; and if they scoff at us
To-day, perhaps to-morrow they'll repent it.
And think themselves the simpletons, and wish
They'd held their tongues. Too many such are seen
To stroll about the country, full of airs,

And fond of cutting jokes at every one,
And spitting their conceit 'twixt every tooth.
I never trouble myself what they say;
And when they speak, 'tis just the same to me
As were they silent.' 'You are right, by G—,'
Said Danayn, 'let them cackle as they will,
He is a blockhead who gives heed to that.'

"Sir Irwin, one of the most noble knights
Of the Round Table, heard with pain the language
Of the young man, who unprovoked had taunted
The quiet strangers; but Sir Flounce, to show
He fear'd them not, renew'd his gibes. For this
Small was his gain, as both the knights rode on,
Not heeding him, and either thought apart
To-morrow 'twill be seen what stuff we are made off.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

LAND STEAM-CONVEYANCE,* *to* SUPERSEDE *the* NECESSITY *of* HORSES *in all* PUBLIC VEHICLES.

"It has been remarked, that railways have hitherto been confined almost exclusively to coal-works, and other mines; and that inventions, whose only recommendations are simplicity and usefulness, are often suffered to lie long in a state of public neglect; whilst others of no real utility, but of more imposing aspect, and being pertinaciously blazoned forth by interested or blinded partizans, are readily adopted, and bask for awhile in the sunshine of public favour."

Rees's Cyclopædia.

"No local interests, no partialities, must be allowed to interfere; and, although petty conflicts may be sustained, they must all yield to this measure of great public utility."

Lord Liverpool.

THE practical economy of steam-power is already so fully proved by its universal adoption in our mining districts, in our manufactories, and on-board our packets, as to afford demonstrative evidence of the numerous, but yet unforeseen, advantages which might daily be derived from its general application to our inland conveyance.

By the establishment of a general iron-railway in a direct line, the distance between the capital and the manufacturing towns and the principal cities, might be reduced one quarter, and in many cases one-third, instead of the ridiculously winding course the stage and mail coaches now daily run.

The permanent prosperity which would arise to commerce from this rapid communication, would soon be felt in every corner of the United Kingdom. The mails from London to Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, might be conveyed within the space of twelve hours, and those to Glasgow and Edinburgh within twenty-four. The ordinary stage-coaches, caravans, and vehicles for the conveyance of every description of merchandize, might also be transported on the same improved principle.

The farmer would also greatly participate in this national improvement. The land now required to feed his horses might be cultivated for other purposes far more profitable: the various products of the farm, as well as live stock of every kind, might be conveyed to any market, and manures brought back, without employing a single horse, in one-half the time, and at one-half the expense now incurred. The introduction of fresh fish throughout the interior of the kingdom would open a source of trade to numerous individuals, and very essentially contribute

* "Although it is only of late years that steam has been extensively applied to the propelling of vessels on water, yet a knowledge of its capabilities for this purpose is of old date. As far back as the 21st of December, 1736, Mr. Jonathan Hulls took out a patent for 'A new invented machine, for carrying vessels or ships out of, or into, any harbour, port, or river, against wind and tide, or in a calm;' and in the following year he published a pamphlet at London, which is now extremely rare, detailing at length the nature of his invention. In the introduction to his pamphlet, Mr. H. prophetically remarks, 'There is one great hardship lies too commonly upon those who propose to advance some new, though useful, scheme for the public benefit; the world abounding more in rash censure than in a candid and unprejudiced estimation of things: if a person does not answer their expectation in every point, instead of friendly treatment for good intentions, he too often meets with ridicule and contempt.' We are willing to think that there is less of this ungenerous feeling to be met with now-a-days than formerly; and yet even at the present time how many are the projects of genius for the benefit of mankind, which lie thrown aside, neglected and contemned? How can we be certain that our children's children may not have as much cause to wonder at the stupidity of their grandsires, in not adopting some palpable improvements revealed to them, as we have to wonder at the stupidity of ours in leaving untried so fair an invention as the steam-boat?"—*Mechanic's Magazine, No. 7. Oct.* 11, 1823.

bute to the improvement of our fisheries, as well as to the establishment of new ones. This branch of internal commerce requires most particular attention, on account of its forming a nursery for seamen.

The inhabitants of London might be regularly supplied with coals on reasonable terms, (were their markets thrown open to the free competition of trade,) instead of labouring under the most abominable extortion, as they now do. The many disadvantages attending the coal-trade in London are sufficiently apparent, in the expense of vessels, seaman's wages, protracted voyages, insurance, tonnage-dues, light-dues, &c.; and it should also be remembered, that vessels in this trade generally, I believe, return from London in ballast; whereas coal-waggons, coming to London on railways, might obtain loading, on return, to all the populous districts through which they might pass. One gang of coal-waggons, carrying the full freight of a vessel, might be forwarded from Newcastle to London in three days, by the simple expense of one steam-engine; but the manifold benefits which the measure would throw open to the general commerce of London, and throughout the interior of the country, can only be justly appreciated when they become known and understood.

It remains only to know the exact amount of capital required for the railway, in order to show the feasibility of this scheme; and on this head, if we reckon each single railway at 2000*l.* per mile, and allow two railways for vehicles going down, and two railways for those returning, the whole sum per mile would be 8000*l.*: in order, however, to guard against contingent expenses, let the sum be stated at 12,000*l.* per mile; and this, I think, the most experienced engineers and surveyors will allow to be the very extent. The distance between London and Newcastle, in a direct line, will be about 200 miles, which, at 12,000*l.* per mile, (cost of the railway,) will amount to 2,400,000*l.* Taking, for a calculation, the number of chaldrons of coals consumed annually in London to be two millions, and reckoning the toll per railway at 5*s.* only per chaldron for the whole distance, from Newcastle to London, this branch of commerce alone would yield a revenue of 500,000*l.* to the proprietors of the railway; without taking into account the numerous daily vehicles of every description for the conveyance of persons, and of merchandize of every kind.

There are not less than 10,000 steam-engines employed daily in this country, but not one is yet applied to our inland conveyance; the many attempts made to improve still further our steam-engine, instead of a due application of its present commanding power to the purpose now recommended, must, one would hope, in time disturb the lethargic slumbers of the public, who are hourly smarting under the most oppressive tax upon the conveyance of persons and merchandize.

As a permanently improving source of revenue to our capitalists, this plan would have no parallel: the diurnal returns, at the most moderate toll upon each vehicle, would annually produce many millions; indeed no limits can be assigned to the increase of wealth which this change in our inland conveyance might produce. There is no branch of agriculture, no branch of commerce or of arts, but would partake of its endless prosperity. In support of this statement, it is merely necessary to remark here, that one steam-engine, on an improved railway, would draw from London to Edinburgh three stage-coaches (each carrying twice the luggage and number of passengers of ordinary coaches,) in thirty hours, which now require three hundred horses and at least fifty hours time, for the performance of the journey.

For further information, I beg to refer to the fourth edition of my "Observations on a General Iron-Railway," (containing plates and maps illustrative of the plan,) published by Messrs. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, Paternoster-row.

If a public meeting were convened by the wealthy merchants and capitalists of the metropolis, in order to canvass the relative properties of this scheme, the example would soon be followed in the manufacturing districts and principal cities; and the many millions now annually squandered away in purchasing and feeding unnecessary horses, might be divided by the holders of shares in a General Iron-Railway Company, and the numerous branch companies which would be established throughout the United Kingdom.

THOMAS GRAY.

Nottingham; May 1, 1824.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of a* JOURNEY *through* NUBIA *and* NORTH ETHIOPIA; *from the* JOURNAL *of* JOSEPH SSENKOWSKY, *a* RUSSIAN TRAVELLER.

(*Continued from p.* 313.)

THE Nubian nights are beautiful. After a boisterous day, darkened by a dense fog and clouds of sand, the sun sets delightfully. The bright splendour of his rays, the dark clouds above him, and the clear blue sky, form varying scenes of the most majestic beauty on the horizon. The sun produces colours in the air, such as are seen no where else; the sand in the desert seems to burn in the brightest rose-coloured fire; the hills seem to rise higher, and more majestically. As soon as the sun is set, it is perfectly dark, and the cold is intense; the wind ceases, the clouds disappear, the sky clears up, and the horizon is clothed in new beauties. I shall never forget one of those delightful nights which I spent at *Sheich-abd-eddain*, and where the following event caused the most pleasing emotion in me. Some years ago this place was inhabited by a Sheich, who, by dint of fasting, piety, witchcraft, and strange dressing, had acquired uncommon celebrity among his neighbours. Such hypocrites are always considered by the common people as saints leagued with heaven. After their death they immediately enter the paradise, where, as a reward of their virtues, sixty palaces, each containing sixty beautiful and modest virgins, are placed at their disposal. If one of them should ever appear in the sky at night-time, the whole world would be illuminated by a light similar to that of the sun. The Sheich of whom I am now speaking, was, after his death, buried in his hut, over which the natives built an awning, covered with mats of palm-leaves, and now assemble near it to prayer. A white flag, the symbol of the dead man, flies above it, and a clay lamp spreads its faint light within. Attracted by the beauty of the night, we wandered between the Lybian hills, and the Nile, through *Wadi-el-Arab*, when we were attracted by this light. We went up to it, and, fatigued by our walk, sat down on the mats. Soon after, two handsome youths entered the hut, the youngest of whom threw himself to the ground, praying in the Eastern fashion. Among his tears and sobs I distinguished the words, Father, mother, mercy, *Kaim-Mekam*. The other, seated at some distance, seemed to be plunged in deep reflection, casting from time to time his eyes on his brother, till he also began to weep. Our curiosity was greatly excited, especially as the young men did not observe us, in the shade where we sat. I at last called out to the eldest, whose sorrow seemed more moderate. The sudden call seemed at first to frighten them: yet, on perceiving us, he approached, although rather timidly on perceiving our Turkish dress. I learnt from him that they were the sons of the Sheich buried here, and had come over from the opposite bank of the river, in order to water the garden near the hut, which their father had cultivated with his own hands for twenty years, and had left to them as an inheritance. It was planted with barley and Turkish beans, and contained eight palm-trees. This small estate was scarcely sufficient for the maintenance of their mother; nevertheless, they were to pay a duty of fifteen piastres to the pacha. The *Kaim-Mekam* of the village, a cruel Arnaut, did every thing to compel the mother to pay this sum, and at last threw the sons into prison. They had been there for a fortnight, during which time the mother had tried in vain to raise money. After this two days more were granted to the mother, after which he threatened to bestow a hundred blows with the *karbatch* (a whip, lightly twisted, of the skin of the hippopotamus,) on each of the sons. But, as the money was not forthcoming, the cruel Turk executed his threat, and declared that they should each of them have eighty blows more upon the soles of their feet on the next day, if the money were not procured. The mother could no longer hold out against the suffering of her offspring. By her tears and entreaties, and the intermission of the Sheich of the village, she at last succeeded in being imprisoned instead of her children, and the *Kaim-Mekam* granted her one month farther delay, after which he threatened the mother with the severest punishment. "What do you intend to do now?" I inquired. "We shall endeavour to sell the produce of our trees and garden of this year," he replied. "And what will you do with yourselves?" "We," continued the youth, "shall go to *Essuan*, begging on the road, and there we shall try to find employment on-board the ships." Such is the method of the Turks for collecting their taxes! During this narrative, the younger brother,

ther, who was but twelve years old, wept constantly. We were happy to be able to relieve the distress of this unhappy family, and speedily collected among ourselves the small sum they required. On giving them the money, I said: "Take this to-morrow to the *Kaim-Mekam*, and ransom your mother." It would be impossible to describe the demonstration of gratitude of these poor children! They threw themselves at our feet, wished to kiss our hands; and the youngest, rising from the ground, ran to the white flag of his father, and caressing it, said, with childish candour: "Our holy father, who seest the countenance of the ruler of the universe, pray for them, that he may reward them a thousand fold, and increase their importance in their valley."* A touching union of superstition and filial piety! When we had returned to our tents near the shore, we saw the two youths approaching the river, and, laying hold of a beam, they swam across.

Wadi-Malki offers a more beautiful prospect than the preceding country; in *Eherabass* we saw a great many palm-trees on the western shore of the river. The Nile is here very shallow, and the sand-banks continue nearly as far as the island of *Tumas*, beyond *Derre*. The river turns again, running in small, but numerous windings, for a considerable time towards the west. Between two of these windings is *Derre*, the capital of all Nubia, and the residence of the *kashef*, or governor.† The town is forty-five leagues from *Philöe*; and is, as it were, built in the midst of a palm-wood, which runs along the river. The houses of this town, concealed among the trees, and scattered on a space of ground of nearly three leagues, are much better built than in other parts of the country. But that part which may be properly called the town has such streets as the other towns in Upper Egypt. Here is a small *khan*, (inn,) a pretty mosque of Arabian architecture, and two or three shops, in which the Turkish soldiers of the garrison sell coarse linen, beads, copper rings, bits of coloured cloth, and other trifles. The number of inhabitants amounts to 3,000. Their houses are built of unburnt bricks, and have preserved the declining shape, in form of a balustrade, called by the ancient Egyptians, *Talus*. This is certainly not done for the purpose of imitating the ancients, of such an emulation the Musselmans would be ashamed; but, in these countries, no custom, no vice, no prejudice, nay, not even a stone disappears. Customs and manners are transmitted from generation to generation, and perpetuated. Even to this day the nations of the East have preserved, with some of the virtues of the times of the patriarchs, the timidity and covetousness of the ancient Asiatics.

Derre appears in every respect as the capital of Nubia. Many women here wear blue shirts, and throw a piece of cloth over their heads, which hangs down to their knees. The rings in the noses are larger and finer than with the peasant-women; they wear pearls round their necks, and even the song of these women betrays the improved taste of a capital, with its coquetting. Most of the men wear shirts descending to their knees; and, as a superior ornament, a red cap, called *Fess*, bordered with a narrow stripe of cloth. These objects of luxury have only been known among them since the conquest of the country through the pacha. The Turkish soldiers buy of the tailors the list of European cloths, which they retail, with considerable advantage to themselves, to the inhabitants of this country. The idlers of this metropolis are found sitting in rows under small sheds, smoking tobacco, and drinking one after the other *nebid*; a beverage made of dates, and resembling porter in taste, and even in smell, only being darker. The trade, and consequent wealth of the inhabitants of this town, consists in the plaiting of double-mats of palm-leaves, of baskets of various colours, (a great quantity of which are exported to Essuan,) and in the sale of a large quantity of black dates, of peculiar taste, which grow sometimes to the size of three inches. The dates growing in the vicinity of *Derre* and *Ibrim* are, in fact, considered as the best. On the opposite side is a small temple cut in the rock; and, when rude workmanship may be admitted as a proof of antiquity, the time of its construction cannot be fixed. Near the island of *Tumas* the Nile again takes a south-western direction. The island is well cultivated.

* The Nubians believe that the whole earth is traversed by the Nile, and divided into valleys.

† Nubia has only been subdued of late years by the Pacha of Egypt, who made the former king one of his *kashefs*, or governors.

vated. *Wadi-Ambe* has well-built houses in a desert, but *Ibrim* seems richer and more populous. The ruins of a castle, on a rock, perhaps belonged to ancient *Primis;* which city, in the inscription of King *Silko*, is considered as the strongest and most important in the country. Farther on we find *Wadi-Tush Re* in a pleasant and advantageous situation; but, in *Ermina*, the country has the same sort of appearance as in front of *Derre*. *Wadi-Tarige* has some cultivated land and palm trees on the east side; but, on the west, the rocks border immediately upon the shore, in which manner they continue as far as *Wadi-abu Sumbol*, or the Valley of Sheaves, which is twenty-five leagues distant from *Derre*. *Abu-Sumbol*, commonly called by Europeans *Ebsambul*, is, for the curiosity of the traveller, what Mecca and Medina are for the pious. Some of the numerous English travellers sail from Cairo straight to Nubia, spend a few hours at *Ebsambul* to see its grand temple, and then return to *Damiette*, without having seen any thing else of Nubia or Egypt. Thence they go to Jerusalem to witness the first Easter day, and thence hurry to Athens; which, after a few hours, they again quit, in order to dine with the Lord High Commissioner at Corfu; and this they call, "A Tour in the Levant."

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENT of SMITHFIELD MARKET.

LITTLE, I should suppose, need be said to prove the impropriety of the present practice of driving live cattle to market in a city like London: the unnecessary cruelty to which the animals are subjected, the injury so frequently occasioned by infuriated beasts, and the nuisance of slaughter-houses in confined situations, are quite sufficient reasons for some alteration; and, I am persuaded, the only reason why an alteration is not made, is the injury that would be sustained by individuals whose property is dependent upon the market. The plan I have to propose will not entirely meet the objection, though I think it will occasion injury to none but the proprietors of slaughter-houses; and remuneration may be easily provided for them if necessary.

I propose, then, that no cattle be slaughtered within four miles of the Post Office. That a large building be erected in the middle of Smithfield, with two floors; the one a little below the level of the street, so that the upper floor may be convenient to load carts from. This building would be sufficiently large to afford every convenience for the supply of meat, while the surrounding space would be sufficient for the number of carts and waggons that must attend; and, by arranging two sides for receiving from the country carts, and two sides for delivery, confusion might be avoided, and every facility afforded for the dispatch of business. The superiority of the situation, when compared with Newgate or Leadenhall markets, cannot be questioned.

I would propose two market-days in the week for meat, one for vegetables, and one a pitch-market for corn and flour; such a market as the last-named appears to me highly desirable, and that it would be attended with great advantages to all the producers within thirty miles of London: the intermediate dealers, at present, enhance the price to the consumers in and about London fifteen or twenty per cent.; and this might, (by the establishment of a pitch-market in London,) and ought, I think, to be divided between the grower and consumer. I consider, therefore, that this market would be very popular with both, and consequently well attended.

One day, I suppose, must still be allotted to the sale of cows and horses: this is a partial evil, for which I see no remedy.

Every day in the week would thus be occupied; but, as the meat and vegetable markets would be over by ten o'clock in the day, the hay and straw market might commence at that hour.

I would further propose, that, instead of Bartholomew Fair as it is at present conducted, a fair for the sale of onions be established; and, at different suitable periods, annual fairs for cheese, catchup, seeds, &c.

A very small toll would be sufficient for defraying the expenses of the building, and employment might be found for all those whose living is now dependent on the market; while the public-houses and tradesmen in the neighbourhood would be rather benefited than injured by the proposed alteration.

I cannot think the difficulty, in carrying the plan into execution, would be great; while the general good, I think, cannot be doubted. The only question that remains is, how is it to be brought about?

about? and, as so many improvements owe their origin to suggestions first made public in the Monthly Magazine, I have thought it best to send this rough outline for that purpose; leaving it to time and circumstances to fill up the detail. H.

Smithfield; May 11, 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL feel obliged to your correspondent Mr. Scott, to whom your readers are already indebted for some interesting particulars respecting the author of the poem entitled "the Beggar's Petition," if he can inform me in what year the said poem was written, and when it was first published.

As it is stated that the author wrote it when he was about twenty-three, should Mr. Scott be unable to answer the first of these questions, but can ascertain the age at which Mr. Moss died, and when that event occurred, it will of course lead to the desired information, although not on authority quite so satisfactory as might be wished.*

I should likewise be glad to know whether the poem, as originally promulgated by Mr. Moss, differed from the copy now generally printed in any other particulars than those mentioned by Mr. Scott, and the writer in the Gentleman's Magazine to whom he refers; and, if so, can Mr. S. or any of your correspondents, gratify your readers by publishing it as originally written?

INVESTIGATOR.

Feb. 10, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS *from the* JOURNAL *of a* TOUR *through* FRANCE.

JUNE 29, 1823.—Left Paris with Mr. W. in his caleche. Passed through Charenton, celebrated for its mad-house, which, though large, is too small for all the fools and madmen not a hundred miles from the spot. *Apropos* of insanity, I have read in Dr. Gall, the great craniologist, that all vices and crimes may be attributed to the different species of mental alienation. Whether correct or not, it exhibits the benevolence of the doctor in a most amiable point of view, thus to account for the aberrations of frail humanity. The Cains, the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Abershaws, &c. may all take refuge in Dr. Gall's sanctuary of insanity, and have salvation at a cheaper rate than at the Pope's custom-houses. It is true, it may be looked upon as smuggling and defrauding the holy father of his dues; therefore I would counsel the good doctor not to approach the sacred toe of his holiness in Italy, nor to hold communion with the resurrectional Jesuits of France; and, above all, to keep out of musket-shot of the Army of the Faith in Spain. No, if he like a quiet life and a merry one, let him continue to live,—if he be living,—and may he live long, in enlightened and tolerant Germany, where perhaps he is secure from a papal excommunicating kick into *hades*,—a sudden expulsion from France, like that of the good Llorente,—or a broiling at the inquisitorial fires which may be lighted up in Spain. But, after all, let him beware of the Holy Alliance; all whose seditions, plots, conspiracies, and treasons, against mankind, have not perhaps as yet transpired, though it has begun a drama with Naples and Piedmont, the horrible *denouement* of which may embrace not only Spain, but every free country,—if there be one in Europe,—within its grasp. Should the Pope have been appointed its almoner and grand inquisitor,—which is probable, for how could it be *holy* without the *papal sanction*,—the poor doctor may be delivered into the hands of the Pope, from thence to the prison, and from thence to the executioner.

Charenton-le-Pont contains 1340 inhabitants. At a populous village near Charenton, called Aux Carrières, is a large foundry in a building which was formerly a church, the proprietors of which are the life-boat Capt. Manby and Co.: from 4 to 500 hands are employed, chiefly English. They have a minister, who instructs their children, and preaches once a-week. There is likewise a manufactory of soap for common use and for the toilette; a purifier of wood-fuel, and a brewer.

In changing horses at Provins, we perceived that the forespring of the carriage was broken, which was soon spliced with a whisp of straw and a rope. Provins is situated upon the Voulsie and the Dartin, which works sixty flour-mills. This town contains 3500 inhabitants: its commerce is in corn, flour, roses called Provins, (for medicinal use, which have been grown here

* It may not be unimportant to remark, that this circumstance only rests on the assertion of an anonymous writer, notwithstanding it is said to be communicated by direction of the author.

here for centuries,) wools, a manufactory of common druggets, potteries, tanneries, and mineral waters.—From Provins we proceeded to Nogent-sur-Seine; but, as ill-luck would have it, there we found that the iron of one of the fore-wheels had given way; so that we were obliged to stop all night. Nogent-sur-Seine has 3200 inhabitants; contains a very good harbour, from which wood is floated to Paris. There is a manufactory of hosiery, one of tin utensils, and one of vinegar.

June 30.—After getting the spring and wheel repaired, we were imposed upon, as happens usually to travellers who meet with accidents; landlords, smiths, and wheelwrights, regarding them as a Cornwall wreck. Thus, when fortune is in her angry mood, she is not satisfied with rolling her victim in the dirt, but she whistles to her highwaymen to come and rifle their pockets.

About a mile from Nogent-sur-Seine, and three from the road to the right, is the celebrated monastery of the Paraclete, where the two lovers Abelard and Eloise ended their days. Here unhappy lovers may find food for contemplation, and compare the pains of disappointment with those of a mutual, ardent, and constant, affection, deprived by a sacrilegious hand of its chief support. The monastery has been converted into a manufactory of steel, &c. of which General Pajod is the proprietor: he was one of Napoleon's best cavalry generals.

The country hitherto is waving with fine crops of hay and corn; but the landscape,—from want of the beautiful thorn and holly hedge, studded with the knotty oak, the smooth ash, and the towering poplar, little meandering, murmuring rivulets, country-seats, and good farm-houses,—makes a monotonous and tiresome impression. The farm-houses, in general, form the villages; which thus compose the circle of their domestic endearments, friendly intercourse, social union, and mutual support. Though the landscape is not calculated to please the admirer and painter of nature in her richest and gayest robe, yet to the political economist it must yield a high gratification to see every spot of ground under cultivation, even to the heath; none occupied by ornamental copses, parks, and pleasure-grounds. The boundaries of the estates are designated by small oblong square stones or flags, fixed in the earth, and about a foot high. The cattle in grazing (which is only in the day, for at night they are driven to the homestead,) are tended by boys and girls, to prevent mutual trespasses. Wheat is universally the staple and best crop; then hay-grass, potatoes, barley, oats, and rye. The oats in general are poor, barley not much better, but the potatoes are luxuriant: this queen of vegetables is throughout France of an excellent quality, and the various manners they have of cooking it render it amongst the poor a most nutritive food, and a healthy substitute to all the tribe of highly-seasoned dishes,—those powerful auxiliaries of the art of medicine, and pioneers of death.—We passed a woman at the wheel-plough, with four horses upon a stiff clayey soil, and the driver a youth in his teens.

The weather has been hitherto as cold in the mornings and evenings as the month of April, and the resemblance is strengthened by occasional showers of rain, with warm gleams in the noontide of the day. We arrived about two o'clock at Chaumont, a pretty town, situated between the Marne and the Seine, and about half a league from their confluence. It has 6600 inhabitants: there is a manufactory of knit woollen stockings, hats, druggets, gloves, and a wax-bleacher. Two newspapers are printed here.

While the horses were changing, we entered a draper's shop, the proprietor of which was an unmarried lady, about thirty, neat, healthy-looking, and pretty. Having finished our affair, we found that other business might be done; for she intimated, that not only her goods were to be disposed of, but *herself* also; and she certainly appeared, in addition to her personal attractions, with the powerful recommendations of a well-stocked shop and overflowing bags of crown-pieces. These are no mean ingredients to sweeten the cup of matrimony,—to furnish a bed of down to its pains, and a pillow of peace to its storms. And who would not, in some moments of his rugged path through life, when, after being flattered and disappointed by the illusions of hope, wearied by a succession of the same objects, disgusted with a monotonous and selfish existence, travelled, as it were, every day from Poole's-hole to the Devil's A———, and from the Devil's A——— to Poole's-hole; who would not, I say, wish to turn into a path carpeted with the softest green grass, scented by the rose, the sweet-briar, and jessamine,—sheltered from summer's heats and win-

ter's storms by shady groves, and leading to the bowers of plenty, pleasure, and repose? What Irishman would not exchange his murphies and whiskey for the staff and blood of life; and what son of Jannock* would not desert his leaven god, and the sleepy potations of his butler, John Barleycorn, for the best wheaten bread of the harvest, and the enlivening juice of the vine?

We continued our journey, and arrived at Troyes in the evening.—Troyes, upon the Seine, in the centre of the department of Aube, and chief place of the prefecture, is a large city, situate in a fine plain: it contains 27,000 inhabitants. Here are many cotton-spinning and manufacturing establishments. There are four cotton-merchants; thirty-seven manufacturers of cotton stockings; twelve spinners of cotton; one manufacturer of calicoes, percals, and dimities; ten of cloth; one of agricultural implements; one of woollen; one of cotton and silk lace; one of mustard; one of paper; one of lamp oil; five spinning mills of wool; one foundry of pipes without a seam; one calico-printer one brewer; one coppersmith; seven dyers; twenty-three dyers of stuffs, dimities, fustians, &c. There is a nursery containing 200,000 feet of fruit-trees, indigenous and exotic; also flowers. There are five principal inns; one restaurateur; four coffee-houses; five printers; nine booksellers; one reading-room; four music professors; fifteen drapers; nine tanners, chamois, &c.; one theatre; one butchery; one public library, containing 30,000 volumes; the attorneys' library, and that at the seminary; two bankers, and a tribunal of commerce; five fairs, one of which is for wool.

After getting our carriage, as we thought, thoroughly repaired, we resumed our journey on the 4th, and arrived in the evening at Bar-sur-Aube, intending to sleep at Langres; but after changing horses, and proceeding a few yards, we perceived that the cross-bar support of the vehicle, over the front spring, was broken; which obliged us to turn back, and stop all night. Having got it repaired, we continued our journey. Bar-sur-Aube is twelve leagues east of Troyes: contains 4000 inhabitants; one iron-merchant and manufacturer of nails; three clothiers; seventeen grocers; nine corn-chandlers; three tanners; two veterinary doctors; one apothecary; one printer; and three inns. It has one fair, and good markets. There was some severe fighting here during the campaign of 1814, attested by houses still in ruins, and the marks of musket-balls upon the walls.

We arrived about two o'clock at Langres, a strong fortified town, situate upon a very steep and high mountain, and celebrated for its manufactures of hardware, cutlery, &c.: it is the Sheffield of France. When the Allies had penetrated thus far in 1814, the Imperial Guard, amounting to 12,000 men, on arriving to the succour of this town, cried out, "We come to the relief of Langres the virgin;" so called because it had never yet been taken. However, the enemy being three times more numerous than the guard, the latter left it, and returned to Bar-sur-Aube: Langres soon after capitulated.—We had an excellent dinner, of four courses, and a desert, at one of the best inns in France; for which we only paid 2*s.* 1*d.* each.

Langres is near the river Marne: contains 7000 inhabitants; twenty-two cutlers; eight drapers; three grocers; four dealers in grain, cotton, wool, oils, wine, and brandy; four iron-merchants; one merchant; five milliners; two printers; four booksellers, one of whom is the inventor of the largest-sized paper; five druggists or apothecaries; six inns; a tribunal of commerce; and a banker. There are two fairs of eight days each, and six others; a public library, containing 30,000 volumes; and a theatre.

The next town was Vesoul, upon the river Durgeon, at the foot of a hill covered with vineyards, and the chief place of the prefecture. It contains 5700 inhabitants; one manufacturer of arms; three mercers and hardwaremen; two hosiers; three hatters; four iron and copper merchants; five grocers; three clock-makers; two milliners; three jewellers; three dealers in stained papers and glass, painters, and gilders; one laceman; six apothecaries; one dealer in silks, wool, and novelties; six tanners, chamois-dressers, and furriers; two tape-manufacturers; four wood-turners; three printers; three booksellers and stationers; two bookbinders and pasteboard-makers; three architects; and one banker. There is a fair every Thursday in Lent, four of eight days each, and another of one day. There are pleasant walks in the new alleys, where there are public vapour-baths, a public library of 25,000 volumes, a physical

* Bread made of oatmeal, and leavened, in Lancashire.

physical cabinet, orangeries, a departmental nursery, a large college, a theatre, and mineral waters of Repes, but little frequented.

We arrived at Befort in the evening. It is a strong fortified town, the theatre of a late said-to-be conspiracy against the family of the legitimates. The neighbourhood abounds in coal-mines, which supply the manufactories of Mulhouse. Befort contains 3000 inhabitants: seven roads lead to it, and its proximity to Germany and Switzerland gives it life. There are three jewellers; four brewers; two tallow-chandlers; two hatters; three wax-chandlers; four drapers; nineteen grocers; three iron and copper dealers; one forge, famous for its iron; one clock-maker; one distiller of kirchenwasser, a liquor made from cherries; one paper-manufacturer; three hardwaremen; seven tanners; five wine and brandy merchants; one printer; one bookseller; five factors for dispatching goods; five inns; six coffee-houses; three lawyers; four attorneys; and a tribunal of commerce. Fairs on Mondays for cattle, and, particularly in autumn, for sheep. The garden of the lawyer Bouillot is worth observing; and there are many other pretty gardens. —We finished our journey by reaching Mulhouse at midnight, where we found the amiable and expecting family of my friend Mr. W. in good health.

(To be continued.)

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ARTIZANS AND MACHINERY.

Mr. Bryan Donkin, Mr. Timothy Bramah, Mr. Philip Taylor, Mr. Henry Maudslay, and Mr. John Hague.

HAVE you, Mr. Donkin, in the course of your business, received orders for tools and machines to go abroad?—Yes.

Have you executed all those orders?—No, not all.

Why have you not executed them?—On account of the legal prohibitions to certain kinds of machinery.

(Mr. Bramah.) I think I can take upon myself to say, that within the last seven years, or less, in consequence of the prohibitions, we have been deprived of employment to the amount of upwards of 10,000*l.* I have an order, at this moment, for a considerable quantity of machinery, not any part of which can be exported, unless the prohibitions are removed.

(Mr. Maudslay.) I have received orders to the extent of 20,000*l.* which I might have executed, but for the prohibitions of the Act.

(Mr. Donkin.) I was last year on the Continent, and could have taken orders for a great many screws, but for the prohibition.

If the profits on iron works continue for any given time at less than the average profits in other businesses, would not the masters withdraw a portion of their capital from that employment?—I have always understood that a considerable part of the capital has been withdrawn: I have heard, for three or four years back, of a great many furnaces in Staffordshire having been put out; that is a certain indication of the fact.

Would not a repeal of the laws preventing the exportation of machinery tend to increase that branch of trade?—Most undoubtedly: I was on the Continent last year, and in a part of Germany; I found a manufactory at Wurtzburg, in a suppressed monastery, established for machinery; I found a foundry established, and the iron they used, with very little exception, was brought from England; all the coke they used for the melting of that iron was also brought from England, and this for the production of machinery, for which there was a demand, at that extravagant rate which they must necessarily charge it in order to get any profit at all.

Has such machinery as you have declined taking orders for been made in foreign countries?—Yes.

(Mr. Hague.) I refused one order from abroad, of about 7000*l.* and afterwards they had drawings and workmen from this country, and it was made there.

(Mr. Bramah.) Several things that would have been ordered from our house, have been afterwards made from the drawings obtained from this country. I had some machinery to send out to Mr. Baird, an English gentleman, at St. Petersburgh, who declined the trouble of making them: the first I made was seized at the Custom-house, and,

and, from the drawings he took out to Petersburgh, he made the articles himself, and has continued to do so ever since.

(Mr. Hague.) I refused orders for an iron mill to be sent to France; afterwards they had drawings sent out from an engineer in London: a workman went out and made models of it, and afterwards executed the work; and he has been there ever since.

(Mr. Bramah.) I can state an instance which happened within this fortnight. I am making some machinery for packing cotton, to be sent to Egypt; the agent in London wanted a number of machines for carding wool: he referred to me, to know how he could get them supplied, as they were not allowed to go out of this country. I gave him the address of Mr. Cockerell, of Liege, who is one of the largest manufacturers, and has been almost exclusively employed, for twenty-seven years, in making machinery for cotton and woollen manufactures: he is an engineer, who went out from Manchester, and has realized an immense fortune.

(Mr. Maudslay.) It is a large manufactory: they have one at Liege, another at Sarang, about four miles off; that at Sarang was the Bishop of Liege's palace. I suppose that manufactory must at least cover seven acres of land, and they employ about 5 or 600 people: they wanted me to take orders for a great deal of machinery, but I told them it was impossible. The King of the Netherlands has given Mr. Cockerell 30,000*l.* for the purpose of establishing an iron mill, and extending his manufactory to the making boat-engines and steam-engines in general. The manufactory at Liege is principally for carding and woollen machines.

Are there many English workmen there?—Not now: they have had a great many.

Was it originally established with English workmen?—Yes; Mr. Cockerell, who went from Manchester, originally established it, and he has made an immense fortune.

What countries do they principally supply?—The whole of the Continent: I have seen hundreds of their carding-machines in France.

What would be the effect, in your opinion, of the open exportation of every article of machinery upon the various machine-establishments now on the Continent?—I have no hesitation in saying, that it would very much increase our demand for machinery in general.

Would it check their increase?—They can have any price they please for machines, because they are the only persons established; but, if we had the liberty of sending out carding-machines at 50 per cent. profit, we might do it, as they are getting 100 per cent.

(To Mr. Hague.) Have you visited any manufactory on the Continent?—Yes, a good many: I have been four or five months at a time at those at Liege, and Aix-la-Chapelle, and Vervais.

From the knowledge you acquired there of the qualities and prices of the different machinery, what is your idea of this country supplying that machinery, if the laws now in existence were repealed?—A good workman is hardly to be got there, unless he is from England: I have no doubt we should supply them with machinery, if we were not prohibited by the law from doing it.

Cannot an ordinary man make a machine, by seeing specifications and plans?

(Mr. Donkin.) Competent men can.

(Mr. Taylor.) Plans and engravings of the machines invented in this country are very extensively circulated in France: their works on machinery, with engravings, are far more complete and beautiful than any thing we have.

(To Mr. Donkin.) You are chairman of the committee of mechanics in the Society of Arts?—Yes.

You are aware that annually a publication takes place of the descriptions of machinery which you think it desirable to be made known?—Yes.

Do not those volumes circulate all over the world?—As widely as possible.

Cannot an able workman, from those plans and specifications, produce or make the machinery there described?—Most undoubtedly.

Is not the policy of our laws prohibiting machinery therefore at variance with the whole proceedings of that society, and other scientific societies existing in this country?—Entirely so. I think the law has another prejudicial effect; it is not only futile with regard to the object it aims at, but it has a tendency to demoralization. Whenever a machine is brought into extensive use in this country, a foreigner too frequently gets it by bribing the servants of the person using the machine: there have been many instances of this. Besides, a foreigner, or any person, for a few shillings

lings can go to our record-offices, and examine a specification, containing a description of the best machines we have, because for all the most valuable machines patents are obtained; specifications are by law registered there, and the offices are open to any man, and copies may be obtained at a small expense.

Do you think the Combination Laws tend to disturb the harmony that should exist between workmen and their employers?—I think they do.

Do not the men consider the laws against combination as exceedingly oppressive to them?—Yes they do.

Are not the Combination Laws a bond of union among the men, and the frequent cause of the combinations that take place?—I believe they have tied the bonds firmer than ever.

Have you ever known any strikes or combinations of workmen in any trade?—Many in my own trade, and several in others.

Is not a strike made with very great reluctance, and chiefly where they feel the pressure from inadequate wages?—Not always, but generally so.

Have the demands of the workmen for wages, on such occasions, been unreasonable?—The demand for wages has not been so unreasonable as applied to good workmen; but the demand for uniformity of wages has been unreasonable.

Has not the present system frequently made both masters and men unreasonable on such occasions?—I believe it has that tendency.

Have the men in general succeeded in their demands on occasions when they have struck?—Yes, in our business they have always succeeded.

Does not their success or failure depend on the state of the demand and supply in the particular branch at the time?—Entirely so.

Mr. Francis Place.

Have you any experience as to the exportation of machinery from this country?—Yes, I have, to the amount of 100 tons.

To what part of the world?—To Chili, in South America.

What kind of machinery?—I exported a flatting-mill of great power, and a mint; that is, I exported four complete coining presses.

Does the law prohibit the exportation of these machines?—It does.

How then did you contrive to export them?—Under orders in council.

Under what denomination?—Machinery. The Act 26 Geo. III. c. 89. forbids the exportation of rolling (flatting) mills, and the parts thereof, and it names many of those parts; among others, beds, pinions, pillars, and rollers. Application was made to the Council, for leave to export a *flatting-mill*, and a *number of presses used for coining*: leave was not granted. Application was then made for leave to export the machinery in parts, care being taken to use no one of the names mentioned in the Act, as the names of any parts or pieces of machinery prohibited; pillars, for instance, were not called by that name, but described as bars of wrought iron, a certain number of feet in length, and of a certain diameter, having a male screw cut at one end. Caps were described as masses of bell-metal, having a female screw cut through them; and so with the other parts. Orders were granted in the terms requested; and, at the bottom of some of the orders, the words *other machinery* were added. When the order contained these words, all the machinery that could be got ready in time for the ship was put on-board.

Do you know of your own knowledge whether engineers or other individuals have exported considerable quantities of prohibited machinery?—Yes; I am acquainted with most of the engineers in the metropolis. They are constantly making and exporting prohibited machinery, either by means of orders in council, or by disguising it for other persons, who then ship it. As the engineers, however, will seldom undertake the shipment themselves, the quantity thus sent is comparatively small with what might be exported if the law were repealed.

Are you able to state, that, if the exportation of machinery was permitted, there would be a great demand in Chili, and other places?—I know there would be a great demand. The flatting-mill and presses I sent to Chili were not set up there. When the Spaniards, last summer, regained possession of Lima, in Peru, they destroyed the mint there, and broke all the machinery, before they evacuated the city.

Are you not aware, that extensive mining companies are about to be established in different parts of South America, which will require great quantities of machinery? and, if the laws against the exportation of machinery are repealed, is it your opinion that

that this country will supply it?—There are now in London two persons of distinction from Columbia, accompanied by a very clever man, who has with him a statistical account of the country; and from him I learn, that an Englishman has discovered a coal-field in the midst of a mining district, and measures are taking to work the mines. The machinery used, from the first breaking the earth to the turning out of the dollar, will all be had from England, if the prohibitory laws are repealed. The quantity will be large, and will, for many years to come, be constantly an increasing quantity.

Are you aware, that British-made machinery is wanted abroad, which cannot be procured from hence?—Yes; if the prohibitory laws are repealed, it is probable that I shall send over a large quantity. Large quantities are now making for Mexico: if the law remains as it now is, parts of machines will be sent, and men must be sent out to construct and complete the prohibited parts.

Would the supplying that machinery to South America be prejudicial to any branch of our home manufacture?—Perhaps it might, so far as regards copper sheathing from the northern parts of Chili; a large quantity of copper might be flatted there; but it is doubtful to me, whether it could be manufactured and sent to China and to the neighbouring islands, their only markets, as cheap as it can be furnished by this country.

Have you had much experience with respect to clubs, and combination of workmen and their employers?—Yes. I was for some years a journeyman myself, and got sadly punished, by the masters combining not to employ me: this was for having interfered in a combination of the men, with which I had nothing to do until forced by the masters to join it. I afterwarde formed several clubs, for the purpose of compelling the masters to give an advance of wages. I thought then, and still think, it was proper. Wages were very low in some trades, and the workmen had no other means whatever to procure an increase. These combinations of the men were all of them ultimately successful.

What was the foundation of them?—The desire to increase their wages. I give, as an instance, the leather breeches makers, the trade to which I had been bred. No man could in that trade, in the regular way, earn more than fourteen shillings a-week, on an average; other journeymen, in trades not requiring more time to become expert, could earn about a guinea a-week. Under my direction, therefore, a society was formed, and, within two years from its commencement, the masters were obliged to give an advance of wages to avoid a strike.

What opinion have you formed of the effects of the present Combination Laws, so far as they prohibit combinations of workmen, to raise their wages, or regulate their hours of working?—I think those laws produce no good effects whatever; they appear to me to be wholly pernicious. They are a bond of union to the men. I know, practically, that the men have been kept together by them, when no combination would otherwise have existed.

What are the impressions these laws have made on the minds of the men?—They believe that these laws keep their wages lower than they would otherwise be, and they, therefore, look upon them as oppressive, and their employers as tyrants; this is the general impression.

What is your opinion of the effect of those laws, as to the raising or lowering of wages?—Generally, they have had little effect in that way, taking a number of years into the consideration. I should say, they have neither raised nor lowered wages. In some particular trades, they have kept wages down too low; the type-founders, for instance. In this trade, the masters in London do not exceed ten, and a close combination at all times exists among them; and they have thus been able, by aid of the law, to keep wages very low. The same course has been followed among the sadlers; but, as their number is larger, it has had less effect.

Is there not a combination among the journeymen tailors?—The journeymen tailors have a perfect and perpetual combination among them. I have known only of two combinations among the masters; one was to resist the men, the other was to obtain an act of parliament; the first failed, and the last was not persevered in.

What was the cause of the journeymen tailors' combination, and what is the system they now pursue?—Their system is all but a military system. The orders come from their Executive, and are always obeyed. There are upwards of twenty regular or Flint houses of call in London; each house has a delegate,

legate, and they elect five other delegates, who are technically called the Town. In many cases, the power of these five men is almost unlimited over the trade, and obedience follows as matter of course. The whole body never, in any instance, discuss the propriety of a strike, as that would subject them to prosecution under the Combination Laws. Unlimited confidence is, therefore, given to the Five; and this it is which constitutes their power.

Do the men generally know who are the regulators?—No. It is whispered among them that there is to be a strike; but they never discuss the subject; they strike when bid.

What would be the effect upon this combination, if all the laws against combination of workmen were repealed?—In time, the combination, as it now exists, would cease.

By whom is the rate of wages fixed?—By the men. The Town, as it is called, announce the sum, to which the men conform.

Will you explain why the masters never suffer; suppose the Town should say, that it is necessary to have 7*s.* for a day's work, instead of 6*s*?—They have never struck for wages but when circumstances have justified them. They have never demanded an unreasonable sum, as compared with the actual value of the sum they formerly received.

Or with wages in other branches of business?—Tailors' wages are nominally higher than most other common businesses; but their real wages, I mean the actual amount in money, does not exceed that of other trades, on an average. They are liable to be frequently without employment; and a man cannot work continually as a tailor in a shop; it would kill him.

Do you think the repeal of the Combination Laws would lower wages?—No. I think the wages of journeymen tailors, and other workmen, would be just what they now are, except in some few cases, where the Combination Laws have kept them too low. In general the men have evaded the law, and set it totally aside.

Then you think the only effect of the Combination Laws has been, to create irritated feelings between the masters and men?—Just so.

Have you known instances of combinations of the journeymen in other trades?—Yes. When I was a journeyman, I assisted to form combinations among journeymen in other trades, and acted as secretary to them.

What trades?—Carpenters and plumbers.

Do all journeymen tailors receive the same wages per day, whether they are good or bad workmen?—There are several ways of settling wages among tailors. They are divided into two classes, called flints and dungs. The flints all work by the day, and all receive the same wages; the dungs work by the day, or the piece, but generally by the piece. No inconvenience to the master arises from any of their arrangements; they all get a day's work for a day's pay.

Are the dungs promoted to be flints?—Some dungs become flints. Day-work, in our business, may be called piece-work, with this limitation, that a man will only do a certain quantity in a day. We have books ruled in columns, in which are inserted the name of the workman, the name of the garment, the name of the person it is intended for, and the time the man is employed upon it. Thus a complete check upon the men is established, and every one of them must do his stated quantity.

Do the dungs then try to compensate for a less degree of skill, by a greater quantity of time?—Most of them work by the piece; some of them are capital workmen, and do a great quantity of work. Some undertake to do the whole work of a small master; they work a great many hours, and their families assist them. They often earn a large sum of money. This was my case for several years when I was a journeyman.

What proportion is there of dungs to flints?—I think about one in four.

Do the Town, or Delegates, take any notice of the moral conduct of the flints?—No; but if the question is intended to lead to an opinion as to their moral conduct, I should say, they, like all other journeymen, are greatly improved in morals. Twenty years ago, few tailors' shops were without a bottle of gin; the men drank as they liked; one kept the score, and the publican came at certain times to replenish the gin-bottle. I suppose there is not a shop in London that has one now.

Do all the masters in London pay the same wages?—All the principal masters employ flints, and they pay the same rate of wages, and in the same manner.

What is the general state of feeling between

between the masters and the men, in respect to one another?—There is but one state of feeling; entire want of confidence.

They look with distrust on each other?—Yes; and they annoy each other in consequence of it.

Do you think the journeymen are often unreasonable in their demands for increase of wages?—No, I never knew them unreasonable, except perhaps in one case, many years ago. I remember a case among the millwrights, who, being a small body, became unreasonable, as I then understood the matter; they succeeded for a short time, but the masters beat them ultimately.

Do not the masters, in consequence of a rise of wages, raise their prices?—No; I believe there is no principle of political economy better established than this of wages; increase of wages must come from profits.

Is it within your knowledge, that masters in this town have combined against the men?—Yes, on many occasions.

You think, therefore, that the Combination Laws press on the men, and not upon the masters?—They are unequal and unjust.

Are the feelings of irritation, which you state generally to exist between the masters and the men, chiefly occasioned by the existence of those laws?—I have no doubt of it.

Do you think, that if these laws were repealed, that irritation would subside?—It would gradually subside.

In those cases in which there have been strikes, have the masters yielded without a struggle?—No; sometimes the masters have put down the combination; but that has generally led to another combination, to another strike, and the men have generally carried their point in the end.

Is not the workman much more in the power of the master, than the master is in the power of the man?—Whatever there is of power, is with the master.

What do you think is the general opinion of the masters, respecting the laws against combinations; will they be favourable to their repeal?—They will not generally be favourable to their repeal; they suppose, that if the laws be repealed, wages will rise. The same absurd opinion is entertained by the men; they think they shall receive higher wages.

Then the effect of the repeal of these would, you think, be the putting an end to bad feelings?—That would be the effect.

Richard Batenson Dean, esq.

What situation do you hold in the Customs?—Chairman.

What is your opinion with regard to the efficacy of those laws, as to preventing the emigration of artizans?—I think it nearly impossible to enforce them with any correctness.

Is it your opinion that the laws hitherto have not been efficient for the object for which they were intended, that of preventing the emigration of artizans?—Yes, I should say they have not been so: I think it very difficult for any officer of the Customs, let him be who he may, to determine who is an artificer. Various artificers have gone in from time to time; had we known they were artificers, it would have been the duty of the Board of Customs to make enquiry, with a view to enforcing the Act of Parliament; but, as far as my enquiries have gone, though I have known repeated emigrations, both to America and the Continent, we have very rarely had any evidence of the parties being artificers; they go out as husbandmen, or as people not within the contemplation of the Acts.

In your opinion, the laws have not been efficient to the object intended?—No; that is my decided opinion.

What is your opinion as to the effects of the present laws against the exportation of machinery, in preventing those articles that it is intended to prohibit, being exported?—I think that doubtful, and very doubtful.

Why do you state it to be doubtful?—Inasmuch as all articles going out of the country cannot undergo such strict examination as by possibility to enable the officers to see, in the event of a very large cargo going out, whether there is any machinery among it that is prohibited by the Acts.

Is it your opinion, that the laws have been evaded in different ways?—I should think in numberless instances.

The difficulties attending the strict literal execution of these Acts, you consider to be very great?—Yes, I do certainly; we have had perpetual questions before the Board as to machinery, how far it comes within the particular letter of the Act; because we have always considered it our duty to look at these Acts according to the letter and not the spirit, and to see whether the machinery going out was according to the letter of the Act; and, if not, we have

have invariably allowed it to be exported: we have been most reluctant to put the laws in force.

Mr. Richard Taylor.

What is your opinion as to the effect of the laws against the combination of workmen, so far as they prohibit their combining to raise their wages, to regulate them, or to regulate their hours of working?—My own opinion is, that they are of no service at all to the employers, and that they only create greater difficulty of arrangement between the employers and the men; so much so, that the last time when they struck for wages, and we had a difference for a little time, the masters unanimously agreed that nothing should induce them to avail themselves of the Combination Laws, considering them as very unjust and oppressive, and that it would be disgraceful for them to avail themselves of them, having found that they only protracted the differences that had occurred on former occasions.

Are you able to state, whether the men consider those laws as very oppressive and partial?—Yes, they do: of late years we have not put them into effect; and they know that we have determined that nothing shall induce us to do so.

Is it within your recollection, that the masters of any other trade in London have combined to keep down their wages, or to fix the rate of wages with the men?—I do not know that of my own knowledge: in my trade, the masters have always been in the habit of meeting together, not altogether to keep down the prices, but to regulate the prices, and, by conferring with the men, to maintain a scale of prices which should produce an uniformity of payment.

Do you know that the law applies equally against the masters as the men?—No, I did not suppose that it did: I always understood it applied only to the men. As far as I recollect, we always met together without any reserve or fear, as if we were exempt from any fear of that kind.

As far as you remember, have the men ever combined at a time when their wages were not unreasonably low?—No: I think it was always when there appeared to be an advance in the price of living.

What is your opinion with regard to the general state of morals amongst your workmen?—I think it is very much improved: a printing-office was like a public-house on a Monday when I was an apprentice, and now we have no drinking at all.

To what cause do you refer that amendment?—I should refer it, in a great measure, to the general improvement which has taken place among the working people from education; and another cause is, that we have a better choice of workmen from having broken through the restriction as to apprentices; we have more power of making a selection, and giving the preference to those whose conduct is good.

You said that the masters in your trade had resolved not to enforce the Combination Laws; when was that?—When a reduction was last made, in 1816.

Were the workmen perfectly satisfied, that they had no fear from the Combination Laws?—Yes, we stated that to them.

What induced you to make that communication to them?—Because we thought the laws very abominable and unjust.

You thought it would be more for your advantage not to enforce them?—No, we thought the laws very disgraceful; and that when we were ourselves combining to reduce wages, that we should have men put into prison for doing the very same thing that we were doing.

And you have found no effect produced on wages by your resolution, which was tantamount to a repeal of the laws?—No; we have had no difficulty since.

Then the Committee are to understand, that since you waived the carrying into effect the Combination Laws, the masters and men have agreed much better?—Yes.

Mr. Charles Boyd, general surveyor of the Customs in London; Mr. James Deacon Hume, comptroller of the Customs inwards and outwards; Mr. Henry St. John, comptrolling searcher of the Customs.

(To Mr. St. John.) Have you in fact known any instances of artizans being impeded from leaving the country by any Custom-house officer?—There was an instance, about a year and a-half ago, of three or four artizans going to embark at the Custom-house: I was on duty at that time, and information was given me, that they were on the point of going, and I was desired to stop them. I took

such means as I thought necessary to make every enquiry. They were gone away, but they were to sleep at a public-house that afternoon, and were to go down to Gravesend the day following; but, in the mean time, the Bow-street officers had information of it from a gentleman at Manchester, and they were taken into custody, and carried off. That is the only instance I know of where any thing official has been stated to me as to detaining artificers.

(Mr. Boyd.) In several instances the officers have discovered that artificers were about to leave the kingdom; but as the law does not prohibit artificers from leaving the kingdom, but from going out of the kingdom to teach their trade to foreigners, or to exercise it in foreign parts; a man being merely suspected of being an artificer, or known to be an artificer, we conceive we have no authority to detain him, unless we can prove for what purpose he is going abroad.

Then, in point of fact, the laws are altogether inoperative to prevent the emigration of artificers?—Perfectly so.

(To Mr. St. John.) Do you think the laws have been efficient to prevent those articles which are stated in the 25th and 26th of Geo. III. from being exported?—The laws are certainly efficient, but they are not acted up to: for, where any goods are discovered of that description being exported, they are generally restored by an order of the Treasury, or by an order of our Board, many of them restored without any compensation; the penalties frequently waived, and the goods restored to the parties, some on a satisfaction, and some without any.

Do you remember any instances where condemnation has followed the detection?—I can mention cases within this year and a-half. Two cases, containing large iron rollers, were discovered by me, entered as agricultural instruments, in the name of Mr. Ware. Those goods were seized by me, condemned in the Court of Exchequer, and sold at the King's sale. They were entered for exportation at forty pounds: I was afterwards told, the sum they cost was eighty pounds; but they sold at only four pounds at the Custom-house.

Were they sold for exportation?—No; they were prohibited to be exported. Afterwards, a prosecution was commenced against Mr. Dubois: he was found guilty, and was sent to Stafford-gaol, on account of not being able to pay the penalty.

What was the penalty?—Two hundred pounds.

Is that the only instance you recollect?—That is the only instance of condemnation I recollect.

Do you believe that the laws are often evaded in the exportation of machinery?—Very often, indeed: for it is exceedingly difficult to detect it. There are vast numbers of packages which we open, where there are parts of machinery packed with other iron and steel articles from Birmingham, purposely packed for deception; and it is almost an impossibility for an officer to know whether they are or are not prohibited, being only parts of machinery.

By what rule do you go?—The Act of Parliament says, that such and such articles shall not be exported: if a merchant tenders his entry for a particular article, which we think is prohibited, we should object to the entry in its first stage; we should say, "This is a prohibited article." If a merchant were to tender an entry for a steam-engine, we should say, "We know no law to prevent the exportation of a steam-engine."

Every new machine that may henceforth be made, as the law now exists, may be exported?—Provided they are not so composed in the whole or in part of those particular parts of machinery which fall within the Act of Parliament.

(Mr. Hume.) It depends upon the use of the thing in a great measure, whether it is for woollen or cotton manufacture; if for one of those purposes, it would, I conceive, be prohibited.

(Mr. Boyd.) A new machine, discovered to-morrow, in the cotton, linen, woollen, or silk, manufacture, would be as much prohibited as any discovered fifty years ago: but in the iron or steel manufacture, it is only those by name.

Mr. Alexander Richmond.

During the time you were at Glasgow, had you any connexion with combinations of workmen, who were united on the score of wages?—I was connected for four or five years with several applications that were made to Parliament first, which afterwards ended in a prosecution before the courts in Scotland, for the establishing a rate of wages.

Were you one of the delegates appointed by the workmen in Glasgow?—Yes: on the failure of the last application to Parliament, the association

turned

turned its attention to some Acts of Parliament that were discovered, empowering the justices of the peace to affix rates of wages, with a view to raising the wages; the fact was, fluctuation was a greater evil, perhaps, than the lowness of the rate: previous to that period, fluctuations, to the extent of thirty per cent. took place in the course of a month in the price of labour. An attempt was made to get an extra-judicial arrangement with the masters: the masters were divided in opinion upon the point; some of them were for a regulation, others opposed it. After several ineffectual attempts to come to an arrangement with that part of the masters who opposed it, part of the masters being in the interest of the operatives, at last a process was entered before the quarter sessions.

Will you state how the process proceeded?—The justices of the peace found the rate demanded reasonable: it was amended in some instances, and the masters immediately refused to pay the rate.

Were the masters, during the whole of this process, acting together against you?—For the purpose of making a specimen, there were only forty masters of the leading houses made parties to the action, including a specimen of all the branches in the trade; about sixteen to eighteen hundred of the workmen of those houses were made the pursuers in those cases.

You determined to strike?—We then determined to try the effect of a moral effort, and it was the most extensive ever made in this country. We struck, the whole kingdom: we struck nearly forty thousand looms. It continued for six weeks, without any steps whatever being taken by the masters to accommodate.

What was the organization you had?—It extended through the whole trade in the three kingdoms: Lancashire, Cumberland, and Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr shires, Perth, Stirling, &c. and the north of Ireland. I may state generally, that, in all matters which depended upon the workmen, for the twenty years I have known the trade, the Scots have decidedly taken the lead in the matters of general intelligence, and the workmen have been able always to take the lead, in preference to the population of England connected with the cotton manufacture: hence, in this instance, Glasgow was the focus of the business.

What was the result of this strike?—About three weeks after the effort commenced, there was a direct interference on the part of government to suppress it, by the apprehension of all the parties concerned.

What do you mean by the apprehension of all the parties concerned?—There was a committee of five, who had conducted the process during the whole period; and we were all apprehended and committed to gaol.

Are you able to state on what law?—There is no statute law in Scotland: the indictment went on the common law. The Court of Justiciary possesses both a legislative and a judicial power; for in that court the case was completely new: there was never any one of the same description, and they made it take a retrospective effect.

If the government had not interfered, as they did, in arresting the committee, what do you think would have been the effect between the masters and the men?—I have not the most distant doubt, an arrangement would have taken place.

Do not you think, the great desideratum with regard to the labouring classes, at present, is the restriction of their numbers, so as to afford them great wages?—On the theory Mr. Malthus has laid down, the general proposition is correct: but the actual operation of the thing is in an inverse ratio. The demoralization of the people is keeping pace exactly with the reduction of the price of labour; it has universally.

What is now paid for that for which fifteen pence was paid in 1812?—About five pence is now paid; from five pence to six pence: those articles are perhaps rather below the average; there is a greater reduction upon those articles than some others, perhaps.

What is the reduction in the average rate of wages for the same manual labour now that was in 1812, on the table proven before the court by you, stated twelve shillings?—The reduction from 1809 to the present time, I estimate at about sixty per cent.: it has fluctuated, during the course of that time, a little.

What is the average difference in the amount paid for wages for the same articles now, and in 1812?—There was a considerable reduction took place between 1809 and 1812, perhaps there might be twenty per cent. between 1809 and 1812; and the remainder the other forty per cent. from 1812 to 1816: it was not complete till the close of the year 1816; that was the lowest state of reduction.

Are the wages nearly the same at the present moment as they were in the year 1816?—There is not five per cent. difference in the whole manufacture.

What has been the consequence of such depression of wages on the moral conduct of those masses which you speak of?—Some branches are further advanced in the progress than others, but demoralization has uniformly been found to keep pace with the depression; in some of the districts very nearly similar effects are produced by it which are found to have operated for a length of time upon the peasantry of Ireland. I wish to state, that the improvement of the advance from 1820 consists only in full employment being got, but no material advance in any department in the price of labour from its lowest depression: the people are almost fully employed. The year the greatest degree of suffering took place, there were a great many unemployed.

On the average, what did your workmen receive just previous to the strike in 1812?—The average rate of wages to the first class of workmen was about fifteen shillings a-week.

Are the Committee to understand, that one effect of removing all legislative interference, would be to produce a better understanding and feeling between masters and men?—As far as my experience goes, I have no hesitation in stating that it would.

Do you think that the men, through their committees, would be unreasonable in their demands?—I have stated that, as far as my experience goes, I do not think they would.

Are there any other good effects, that you can state to the Committee, likely to arise from removing all legislative interference?—I think it would have a tendency to reconcile the separated interests that, particularly since the depression, prevails through the whole of the manufacturing districts: a line of demarcation has been drawn, in consequence of the reduction, and the little intercourse that has subsisted between the masters and the workmen; that a rooted antipathy has been engendered in the minds of the labouring classes against the higher ranks; and I think it would have a great tendency to reduce that bitterness of feeling.

Do not you know that in 1817 there was a much greater distress in the manufacturing districts than was ever known before?—Yes.

Do not you know that in 1816 every market almost on the Continent, and every part of the world, was so glutted with our produce, as to have in some cases fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen, months' consumption?—Yes; and, in some instances, three years' consumption.

Do not wages essentially depend on supply and demand?—Yes, I admit the principle; but the only question is, whether any regulation left to the parties, or otherwise, is not better.

When trade is brisk, are not the masters more in the power of the men than the workmen are of the masters?—No; for ten or fifteen years there is not any instance of the masters of any branches, where the workmen are numerous, being at all in their power: when they were not so numerous, before the principle of speculating upon the price of labour became so universal, they were in their power frequently; but never since.

Does not the circumstance of the masters competing one against another, raise the price of wages?—In one state it invariably will, but for ten years in the large branches the redundance of the hands has always more than met the demand, in consequence of which it is not in actual operation: the probable effect of a regulation would be to produce a rise in prosperous times; the moral condition of the people would be improved by that means, and a check to population would necessarily follow from that moral improvement.

Are all the evils, then, which followed to be attributed to the parties not being left to settle their own differences?—I am decidedly of opinion, that in that particular case the differences would have been arranged without any difficulty at all, if there had been no interference between the parties.

In the great combination you were connected with, was there any mixture of political opinion with it?—Not at all: it was altogether a commercial question, altogether unconnected with politics.

Have you had any knowledge of the manner in which the artizans in different branches in Ireland conduct themselves, as compared with what you have stated to have taken place in Scotland?—I believe the combination question in Ireland, amongst trades, may be confined to Dublin almost wholly. I know that combinations have always existed in Ireland. A number of them are in regular correspondence with London: the cabinet-makers, for instance. The upholsterers,

upholsterers, and the boot and shoe trade, are connected over all the kingdom.

This is the same sort of combination as exists between London and Manchester, and any other place, in other trades?—Yes; Ireland is in the same general combination, only they sometimes vary in their prices. I know the linen-trade of the north of Ireland perfectly well, but nothing of the kind has ever existed there; nor is it necessary, because the character and condition of the population is very different; it is partly agricultural, and partly manufacturing.

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1	Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry.	4	2
2	Natural Sciences and Geology.	6	3
3	Medical Sciences, &c.	6	3
4	Agriculture, and Rural Economy, &c.	4	2
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Principal editor. M. Koch, chief of battalion, professor of the art of war at the school of application of the Royal Staff Corps.

We need scarcely add, that this work, and the *Revue Encyclopedique*, are constantly before us, and that our readers may always calculate on seeing the most important of their contents in our pages.

Mr. T. Nuttall, honorary member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, has lately published a Journal of his Travels into the Arkansa Territory. His prime object was to furnish a sketch of the natural history of the countries watered by the river Arkansa, previous to its joining the Mississippi. This last forms an extraordinary basin, comprehending a vast bed of waters, in a channel strikingly grand, and through a rich variety of scenery. It receives a number of tributary currents, some as large as the Danube, before its efflux into the Gulph of Mexico. It extends from the Allegany and Apalachian mountains, which border on the ancient territory of the United States, to the rocky mountains that separate it from New Mexico, and from the other regions along that side of the Continent. The whole of this tract, formerly occupied by numerous tribes of natives, is now replenished with European establishments, which cannot be surveyed without emotions of tranquil pleasure.

Mr. Nuttall set out from Philadelphia in 1818; and, after crossing the chain of the Allegany, arrived at Pittsburgh, built on the banks of the Ohio, at the confluence of the Monongahela and the Allegany. Excellent roads leads to it from all the eastern countries, and it is considered as an entrepôt for those situated on each side of the mountains. More than a hundred vessels of all descriptions were on the Ohio. Steamboats and coal-barges were impatiently waiting for the rising of the waters, then very low. Pit-coal is in great abundance about Pittsburgh, and is a considerable source of gain.

Here Mr. N. took his passage in a vessel, proceeding down the Ohio, till in five days he arrived at Wheeling, a commercial *depôt* for those parts of Virginia. He visited the Swiss colonies of

of Vevay and Gaul, where attempts have been made to cultivate the vine, but without success. He came next to Louisville, in Kentucky, a large and flourishing town, with a number of banking-houses; their credit was at that time in a depreciated state. He then passed the Falls of the Ohio, the force of which was much inferior to the expectations he had formed. The steamboats of New Orleans, which come up the Ohio, as far as Shippingsport, below the Falls, are from 300 to 500 tons; their passage back is effected in eighteen days.

This traveller at length reached the mouth of the Ohio, and entered the Mississippi. The lands adjacent to these two rivers are not inhabited, on account of the inundations; but they abound in game. Here the navigation becomes difficult, and often dangerous, from the trees dragged along by the current, which, meeting with obstruction, adhere to the bottom of the river, forming a sort of dyke or rampart in the channel. The banks both of the Mississippi and Ohio are interspersed with plains, woods, hamlets, rising towns, and Indian camps.

After a navigation of twenty-four days on the Mississippi, Mr. N. entered the Arkansa. The first habitations that he discovered formed a part of a little French settlement, where the land was under culture, producing wheat and cotton. Advancing further, the vegetation seemed to be monotonous, and mostly covered with immense forests, where no pathway could be discerned.

The author afterwards traces an outline of the ancient population on the banks of the Mississippi. This is borrowed from a Narrative of the Expedition of Ferdinand de Soto, who sailed from Cuba, in 1539, with 1000 men, and, landing in Florida, penetrated to the Mississippi, and explored many parts of the adjoining regions: of those that attended him, only 113 returned. The author has arranged and shaded, with distinctness and precision, two most interesting topics,—the gradations of a civilization, rapid in its progress; and the primitive aspect of countries and inhabitants, as yet unexplored.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EVENING CONSOLATIONS;

BY J. R. PRIOR.

THE sun has brightly sunk beneath
The mountains green,
The clouds are woven into a wreath,
The earth and heavens between;
Peasants return to home's sweet spot,
And rest within the mansion cot.

The fire is feeding on the hearth
In flames of blue,
And the smoke ascends like evening mirth
When sympathies are true;
Like breath that runs from lips above
To yield its happiness of love.

Calm is the passion which retires
Content with life,
And a friend or two, whose incense fires
Are never damp and rife;
Whose minds in unison can play
The hour-glass atom-sands away.

Statesmen through midnight's hours may speak,
Monarchs be gay;
And the gamester, miser, reveller, seek
Their fond but careful prey;
Yet with friends, music, books, health, wine,
And Love's delights,—can Man repine?

Islington.

THE STREET-SWEEPERS;

BY JOHN MAYNE,

Author of the Poem of "the Siller Gun," &c.

In Summer's heat, in Winter's squalls,
And rain that freezes as it falls,
Among the hapless sons of Care,
Who claim our pity here and there,
Behold that man, with shoeless feet,
Who sweeps the crossings of the street,—
That man has once seen better days,
But fell by Trade's precarious ways!
Behold his fellow-lab'rer, too,
Who lost an arm at Waterloo!
And, ah! no longer stout and trim,
Yon sailor with the wooden limb,
Who, at the fight of Trafalgar,
Fought in great Nelson's ship of war!

O never, with indiff'rence, then,
Refuse a trifle to such men;
Nor her, yon matron, sorely prest,
Who sweeps, and weeps, and does her best;
Unfit, in any other way,
To earn a morsel for the day!
Reverse of Fortune, old and poor,
Has brought her to the Work-house door;
But, rather far than enter there,
She sweeps the streets in mute despair!

How happy those to whom is giv'n
A competence from gracious Heav'n;

But

But happier still if they dispense
The gifts aright of Providence;
For mortals, as the text declares,
May banquet Angels unawares!

LINES
WRITTEN OFF SICILY, SEPT. 14.

Now the moon in splendor
Bursts upon the sea,
With one feeling tender
Dost thou think of me?
Far away, I come to prove
Thy true honour,—my true love.

Should the waves entomb me,
Should the siroc smite,—
Wilt thou cruel doom me,
Everlasting slight?
Bitter are the frowns that prove
Doubted honour,—doubted love.

See the clouds, dissolving,
Melt before her light;
Thus, each doubt resolving,
Truth shall enter bright:
Far away, I still may prove
My true honour,—thy true love.

ELIZA.

THE FRENCH PRINCESS:
A Ballad from the Spanish.
BY GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

TOWARDS France a maiden went,
Towards France her course she bent,
Unto Paris,—there to find
Her father, and her mother kind.

Far from any known abode
She had wander'd from the road,
And rested on a blasted fir,
Waiting for some passenger.

Towards her came a cavalier,
He to Paris, too, did steer;
When he met the maiden's eyes,
She address'd him in this guise:

"Wilt thou guide me, cavalier,
If to Paris thou dost steer?"
"Will I guide thee, maiden fair?
Yes, by all my hopes I swear."

In the middle of the way,
He spoke to her of love and play;
The maid, when she his suit had heard,
Cool'd him with a single word:

"Hush thee, hush thee, gentle knight;
Tho' I look so fair and bright,
Diseas'd I am,—diseas'd I came
From a tainted sire and dame.

"The mortal who with me shall lie
Will waste away until he die!"
The cavalier grew pale to see,
But not a sentence answer'd he.

The maid, when Paris was in sight,
Smil'd until she laugh'd outright.
"What makes thee smile?" the warrior said;
"What makes thee laugh, my pretty maid?"

'I laugh at the weak cavalier;
I hold in scorn the dastard's fear,
Who led me thro' the desert plains,
And yet got nothing for his pains."

The warrior's face with shame was dy'd,
He stammer'd, and at length replied:
"We must return the way we've crost,
For a something I have lost!"

"No," answer'd she, "I'll not turn back,
To cross with thee you desert track;
And even tho' we did return,
Yet would treat thy love with scorn.

"Daughter of France's royal line,
I boast my birth from Constantine:
The man that makes me shed a tear,
I reckon it will cost him dear."

SONNET.

THIS is the spot which day doth scarcely light,
Such dark o'ershadowing boughs do hang between;
This is the spot, where in Affliction's night
Lorenzo came to terminate the scene
Of all Life's gather'd sufferings: on this brink,
Wearing Despair's black scowl, awhile he stood
The sparkle of a moment,—'twas to think,
Anna, on thee; thou sorceress! who subdued
His heart to Beauty's bondage. Lo! he sinks
In the deep and clasping waters' womb.
Seldom the world on poor Lorenzo thinks,
Seldom a thought strays near the suicide's tomb,
Save when at times, false-hearted Anna, thou
Dost wipe compunction's drops, in madness, from thy brow.

ENORT.

DAY-BREAK;
BY J. R. PRIOR.

THE sun has not yet risen up the east,
But there are planets in the circling blue,
The moon and morning star, lucid of hue
As polish'd silver at a princely feast;
Exalted in their innocent courts, they seem
Celestial spirits, born for love and light:
The one just opes her halo-lid for sight,
Resembling a sweet cherub in a dream
Of happiness; the other looks among
The universe with persevering eye,
While o'er its vision, as the wind goes by,
It twinkles like a lover's in a throng
Of women's smiles.—Creation wakes, and then
They bask in the sun's light, unseen by men.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To EDGAR DOBBS, *of Southwark; for a Variety of Compositions for making a Water-proof Cement, Mortar, and Stucco; the same being also applicable as durable Colouring-washes for Buildings.*

THIS invention consists, first, in making, by means of water, a proper admixture of lime, or its carbonates, with any one or more of the following substances, viz. clay, loam, mud, shale, road dirt or dust, soil, ochre, cheap metallic oxyds, ores, pyrites, blende, sand, stones, earths, ashes, and all such earthy bodies (lime and its carbonates as before excepted,) as can be reduced to powder, and will not vitrify by the heat which they are subsequently to undergo. Secondly, in expelling the redundant water. Thirdly, in burning the mixture when in a concrete state. And, lastly, in reducing that mixture to powder: this powder is the composition for making the cement, mortar, stucco, and wash.

By carbonates of lime, he means chalk, common limestone, marbles, oyster and other marine shells, earths, and earthy bodies, that will slack or fall into powder, either by contact of air or water, after being burnt. By ashes, he means the unconsumed residue of coal or vegetable bodies after burning. The process is this:—First he reduces the lime, or its carbonate, to a fine state of division, the lime by slacking, and the carbonates by grinding them, with or without water, by the common methods used for grinding whiting, white lead, or flint, or by some other method equally effectual, until they are in such a state of disintegration, as, by subsequent agitation in water, will allow the finer particles to remain in suspension a sufficient time to pour off the water from the grosser particles (which will have subsided, and may again be ground), and that the particles so poured off be about as fine as those of common whiting. Secondly, he reduces the other substance or substances, with which he wants to mix the lime or its carbonates, to particles about the same fineness as those before described; the hard ones, or those which require grinding, are reduced either with or without water, and the finer parts, when mixed with water, poured off as before; or, if the selected substance or substances be sufficiently soft of themselves, omit the grinding, and simply diffuse them in water, by mixing and agitating them in it till the matter becomes of about a creamy consistency, and then wash off as before. Thirdly, he takes certain portions of the washed lime, or its carbonate, according to the nature of the required composition, and of the other washed substance or substances, and mixes and incorporates them well together in a vessel, or other receptacle, fit for the purpose; or the incorporation may be made by adding to the bodies, in their natural state, a small quantity of water, and then grinding and tempering them till they become homogeneous and plastic.

The diffused ingredients are then to rest, when the clear water is to be drawn off, and the remainder of it evaporated (as is also to be the case if they have been tempered), either by artificial heat, or by exposure to the atmosphere, till the mass becomes sufficiently stiff to be cut or moulded into pieces for burning.

The burning may be performed in a common lime-kiln, stove, or furnace, or even without any apparatus of that nature, observing that the intensity and duration of heat be sufficient to consume the combustible part of the ashes or fuel when contained in the mixture, and expel carbonic acid from carbonate of lime, without vitrifying any of the substances. The burnt pieces are afterwards to be reduced to powder, by grinding between horizontal stones, or by any other means usually employed for grinding dry substances; and then the composition is in a state fit for use.

If the composition be intended for cement that will set in about ten or twenty minutes, and to be adapted to the general purposes of building, the proportions should be (each of the ingredients supposed to be in a dry state,) about three parts by weight of chalk, or, in lieu of chalk, one and a half of lime, one part of such clay as is found in marshes on the banks of the Thames, or such as turn red by burning, and one part ash, such as is sold in London by the dealers in breeze. If it be required to set sooner, a greater proportion of lime or the carbonate must be taken; and, if not so soon, a greater proportion of the other ingredients.

If the composition be intended for a wash to resemble stone, it will be pro-

per to use pipe-clay, or some soft earth free from iron or other colouring substances, that will not burn away, and omit the coal-ashes altogether. If the ashes or any other combustible substance be omitted in any of the mixtures, either for the cement or the wash, then fuel must be employed in the burning, either by stratifying, as in lime-burning, or by any other convenient method at the discretion of the operator; but, when a proper quantity of combustible substance enters into the compound, no extraneous fuel is necessary. To use the composition as a cement or mortar, mix and temper it with water, and apply it while in a plastic state. To form and use the wash, add a sufficient quantity of water to the composition to make it capable of being applied with a brush, as other water-washes are, taking care that it be used soon after the addition of the water, as it will shortly slake or turn to a solid mass.

Preservation of Ship-wrecked Mariners.

Capt. DANSEY has lately received a gold medal from the Society of Arts, for his ingenious application of the principle of a boy's kite, to convey a strong rope and grappling-iron on shore, from a vessel stranded on a lee-shore. A lozenge-shaped sail, of light canvas or holland, is stretched by two spars of light strong wood, crossing each other at right angles, and forms the captain's kite, which in some instances he has extended to sixty square feet of surface, and even a larger kite might be used, if necessary. From several points in the spars, small belly-bands converge, and are joined together, each of its proper length for sustaining the kite against the horizontally-blowing wind, with such an angle of inclination as will give the kite the greatest power of ascension. The kite is raised by means of a strong rope, which in some of the captain's experiments has weighed 60 lbs. and measured 1¾ inches circumference, and 350 yards long; one end of which rope is joined to that end of the longest spar of the kite which is most remote from its tail, (which is long, and made heavy by pieces of wood,) and at the junction a grapnel or iron drag is fixed, of sufficient strength and weight to enter the ground, and secure the end of the rope on shore, when the kite has fallen there. The manner of occasioning this fall of the kite when desired, constitutes the chief novelty of the captain's invention: this he effects by forming a detachable connexion between the junction of the belly-bands and the rope, at a point thereof so far distant from the grapnel, as to occasion some spare or slack rope in that part.

The kite, thus prepared, is launched from the ship, and its flying rope is slowly and carefully let out, until this has passed some considerable distance in-land, when preparations are made for falling the kite. In the same manner as a boy sends up to his kite a small piece of paper, strung on the kite-string, called a messenger, Capt. D. uses a round piece of light board, with a hole in its centre, passed on to the end of his rope, on board of the distressed vessel; which messenger is by the wind quickly forced up to the point of attachment of the belly-bands, and, when arrived there, it discharges a trigger, by which these bands are instantly loosened from their attachment to the rope; and the same remaining then only attached to the head of the kite, the same begins instantly to fall, and, when down, can be dragged along the ground by those on board, until the grapnel takes effect; so that a seaman may avail himself of the rope to pull himself through the water, for gaining the shore. When such an effective power of ascent and conveyance is used, as Capt. Dansey here describes, it is plain that, besides conveying on shore the strong flying rope and its grapnel, a strong line also may be conveyed on shore, joined to the rope, close above the attachment of the belly-bands thereto; so that when one expert swimmer from amongst the crew has reached the shore, as above mentioned, and has further secured the grapnel by pressing it into the ground, and by heaping stones or earth upon the kite, this first-landed seaman might, by means of the line, drag others of them on shore, holding by the main rope, or else in light boxes or baskets, suspended by rings from the rope; and which boxes or baskets those on board might drag back again, by means of the line; and when, by these means, the chief part and most feeble of the crew had reached the shore, any particularly valuable stores, or part of the cargo, might also be sent on shore, lashed in the box or basket, before the remainder of the crew finally quitted the vessel; to which last the rope and line would be left attached, as the means of again reaching the vessel, in case it held together until the moderating of the storm.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED SETTLERS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

AMONG the numerous objects which have from time to time called forth benevolence, none have presented stronger claims to the compassionate consideration of the public than the unfortunate and destitute emigrants to the New Colony at the Cape of Good Hope.

A Society was formed at Cape Town, in 1820, for the purpose of affording relief as far as their means would extend. The utmost efforts, however, of this Society appear to have been totally inadequate to the constantly-increasing calls on their humanity; for the recurrence of continued failures in the harvests, the frequent loss of cattle, and the recent calamity of an inundation, has involved a large portion of a population amounting to about 5000 souls in one common lot of hopeless ruin.

The two following letters were written by gentlemen who are both heads of respectable parties, and who had lived in genteel and comfortable circumstances in their native country:—

Graham's Town; Dec. 23, 1822.

I received your letter, and am glad that some one thinks it worth while to enquire after so wretched a being as myself. I am sorry to tell you, our dear little Matilda is no more. She was with me while reaping some barley, when I told her to go to the house, to bring me some water to drink: she ran off, and fell on one of those vile reptiles that abound in this part of the globe, and was stung. I attended my sweet babe for seven days and nights, during which she was in the greatest agony, until mortification took place. She then recovered her senses,—prayed for her poor mamma and papa, and expired, quite easy, on Tuesday, at four o'clock. She was a lovely child, only four years old: all my misfortunes are nothing compared to this; she was our last and only child.

You ask me for an account of our situation, which I will give you, and I believe it is applicable to all the settlers, as regards our crops and prospect of food for the ensuing year. My wheat, two months ago the most promising I ever saw in any country, is now cut down, and in heaps for burning, before we plough the ground again. The rust has utterly destroyed it; not a grain have we saved. My barley, from the drought, and a grub which attacks the blade just under the surface, produced little more than I sowed. My Indian corn, very much injured by the caterpillar; cabbages destroyed by the lice; the beans all scorched with the hot winds; the carrots run to seed; the potatoes are good, but I have but a small quantity. Our cows are all dry, for want of grass; not the least appearance of verdure as far as the eye can reach. Nothing but one great wilderness of faded grass, something resembling a couchy fallow in England. On Saturday, whilst watching by the sick bed of my dear little girl, I was startled by the cry of wild dogs.* I ran to the window, and saw about thirty of those ferocious animals: before I could drive them off, they killed twenty of my flock, which consisted of twenty-seven in all. I stood for a moment to think of my misery; my dying child,—my blasted crops,—my scattered and ruined flock. God's will be done! I have need of fortitude to bear up against such accumulated misery. Farewell!

Graham's Town; Jan. 23, 1823.

We are all here struggling in the same way in which you left us, or rather worse; our prospects being still more gloomy, as the crops have again very generally failed in this part of the country. We have also this season been troubled with a new enemy; the caterpillars and locusts have been so numerous, that our gardens are totally destroyed. I took the greatest care of mine, and the prospect of its producing something cheered us a little; but this unexpected visitation has thrown a complete damp on our exertions. The season has been so dry, that many farmers in the Graaff-Reynet district have been obliged to leave their places for want of water. Several whom I know here are forced to send three miles for what water they use for domestic purposes. Bread is now quite out of the question: the scanty allowance of half a pound of rice is all we get. We feel much the want of vegetables, sometimes being under the necessity of living several days on meat alone. The Caffres are very troublesome; they lately stole twenty-four head of oxen from me; but misfortune has so long been my companion, that we begin to be reconciled to each other.

The next two extracts are selected from letters now before the Committee, and are written by a gentleman who formerly held a captain's commission in his majesty's service. They are addressed

* The Wilde Hond, or Wild Dog of the Cape, is mentioned by Burchell as an undescribed and very ferocious species of the hyæna.

addressed to a private friend, who had collected a small subscription for him in Cape Town:—

Feb. 17, 1823.

To my friends, and the friends of humanity, I am indebted, I may say, for the existence of myself and family; for really, but for their kind interference, we must have perished.

If I could only see any kind of bread of my own growing, I should be happy. 'Tis now nearly three months since we had any bread to eat, and indeed very little rice. If I could any way get a bag of meal, it would be a great relief.

I am very sorry to be so troublesome; however, necessity compels me to do what my nature somewhat recoils at. We are very badly off for breakfast, which now usually consists of a bit of fried cabbage, or pumpkin stewed. If we once again get bread, we will enjoy it sweetly.

May 23, 1823.

Every necessary is so extravagant in Graham's Town, that it is impossible to come at clothing. My sons and myself are very naked, and the weather is now excessively cold. If I could but get the price of a pair of new wheels for my waggon, I would put my son J—— on the road, and he would earn a little by drawing loads for the shopkeepers in Graham's Town. The calico will be a great relief when it arrives. A whole shirt will now be a great luxury.

We are at present as badly off as ever. The four cows that gave us milk, which was a great part of our support, are dry, owing to a disease now prevailing among the cattle throughout the country.

The following interesting passages are extracted from the manuscript journal of a gentleman well known to several members of the Committee, who travelled through the English locations in March and April last, and personally witnessed many of the facts which he relates:—

March 31.

Visited Scanlan's party.—There are only three families remaining here out of seven, of which it originally consisted. They were all, but one, shoemakers, and might have obtained plenty of employment among the settlers, were it not that there is not one in twenty who has now money sufficient to purchase a pair of shoes; and, in fact, the settlers are generally found without them. These people have still a few cattle, but have lost many by the Caffres. Indian corn and pumpkins are their only produce.

April 1.

Mr. Mandy informed me, that many in his neighbourhood were in the greatest distress, and that some had killed their last cow for food.

Baillie's party.—Mr. Adams, who is head of one division of this party, informed me, that there were only thirteen or fourteen families now remaining on the location, out of the whole of this large settlement. He added, that there was much distress among those who remained; and instanced one person, of the name of H—, who had formerly been in good circumstances, but who, from the failure of every other resource, had that day been forced to go to Graham's Town, to sell some of the small remaining part of his clothes, to keep himself and his family from starving for absolute want.

April 3.

Visited Smith and Cock's parties.—Three persons belonging to these two parties had some wheat grown this year; and at one of their houses I ate the first and last bread that I met with in Albany, made from wheat grown by any settler. A few of the other settlers have bought some of this wheat for seed, at two shillings per pound.

It is most distressing to see the husband and wife, with scarcely any thing to cover them, and their children in the same condition, lying on the ground, on the outside of their miserable huts, roasting a few heads of Indian corn, probably the only food they have. Many have nothing but pumpkins. One family, of the name of H——, had not tasted butcher's meat, nor, I believe, bread, for about three months; and their children were running about without clothes. As for shoes and stockings, they are seldom to be seen on either old or young.

I am sorry to be obliged to remark, that all that honest boldness of character, so conspicuous in the yeomen and labourers of England, seems to have left these wretched emigrants; and they now appear to meet their disappointments and misfortunes with an indifference bordering on despair.

Hyman and Ford's party are in a truly miserable plight, with scarcely any thing to eat but a few vegetables. I here saw an aged couple in almost a starving condition. On going into their hut, I found the poor woman boiling a little pumpkin-soup, which was mixed with some milk. She said this was the only food they had; and their wretched dwelling was neither wind nor water tight.

At a little distance I met what had once been, as I was told, a fine hearty-looking young woman, but now miserably emaciated, — apparently about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. She was leading one child, another was following, and a third was on her arm. They were all without shoes or stockings. The woman's dress (if such it could be called,) consisted of the remains of an old tent tied about her; the children were clad in the same

same manner; and the canvas appeared so rotten, that it would scarcely hang on them.

April 4.

On reaching Wilson's party, we met with many persons who had formerly been in a respectable situation of life in England, and had brought out some property with them. This is the description of people who have suffered the greatest privations and calamities. I spoke to one or two respectable women, who gave me a more lively idea of their melancholy situation, by replying to me in a manner that immediately evinced that they had been well educated, and brought up in good society, though they now appeared to be half-starved, and almost broken-hearted, with their persons neglected and in rags. At this place their gardens had generally failed, and the corn altogether.

April 6.

Capt. —— and his two sons were without shoes or stockings, and actually without sufficient clothing of any kind to cover their naked limbs. Their corn had totally failed from blight, and their garden had scarcely produced any thing, in consequence of drought and caterpillars.

Mrs. Currie (who has a shop at Bathurst) told me, that though almost every settler was in the greatest distress, for want of the common necessaries of life, and though the articles she sells are chiefly of this description, yet there was almost no demand; because not one in fifty had a single rix-dollar to expend. Such, however, she added, was the distress of some, that she could not help giving credit, though with little or no prospect of ever being repaid.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF PARIS.

Jan. 5.—Some observations were received from M. Guillon, supplementary to his Memoir on the nutritive Animalcule of Oysters.—M. Ampere continued the reading of a Memoir containing some new deductions of the Formula by which he has represented the mutual action of the two elements of electric currents.—M. Roche read a Memoir on Rotary Motion.

Jan. 12.—M. de Jussieu, in the name of a Commission, made a favourable Report on M. A. Richard's Memoir on the Family of Elæagneæ.—A Memoir of M. Libri, on the Theory of Numbers, was referred to a Commission.—M. Magendie gave a verbal account of a Memoir by M. Desmoulins on the Composition of the Spinal Marrow.—M. A. St. Hilaire finished the reading of his Memoir on the genera Sauvagesia and Lavradia.—M. Baillie read a Memoir on the use of the Horns of certain Animals, particularly of the Buffalo.—M. Civiale presented a Memoir on a Lithontriptor, or new means of destroying a stone in the bladder without the operation of cutting.

Jan. 19.—A Memoir was received, on a Gasometer for condensed Gas, by M. Picquet.—Also a Memoir from Lassaigne, on the Possibility of detecting, by chemical Means, the presence of the Acetate of Morphia in the Viscera of Animals poisoned by it.—M. le Gallois presented a Memoir on Animal Heat, written by his father.—A Memoir by M. F. Runge was read, on the means of discovering the slightest traces of narcotic substance in animals poisoned by the Atropa Belladonna and Datura.—M. Segalas presented a Kidney converted into a vast membranous sac, by the increase of a great number of calculi.—M. Desmoulins commenced the reading of a Memoir on the use of the colours of the Choroid Coat in the Eyes of vertebrated Animals.

Jan. 26.—M. Dublanc, jun. apothecary at Paris, stated that he had found the Tincture of Galls to be a very sensible test of the presence of Morphia in liquids, whether alone, or combined with the acetic and sulphuric acids.—M. Giraud made a favourable Report on the Memoir of MM. Seguin relative to Suspension-bridges.—M. Babinet read a Note on a new Construction of the Horse-hair Hygrometer.—M. Strauss continued the reading of his Memoir on the Anatomy of the Cock-chafer.—M. A. de St. Hilaire read some new observations on the Family of the Rutaceæ.

Feb. 2.—A Memoir was received from M. Remain on Vegetable Physiology.—M. Poisson presented his Memoir on the Theory of Magnetism.—M. Chevallier stated, that he had detected ammonia in many native oxydes of iron.—A Report was received from the Commission relative to Gas Illumination and Gasometers.

Feb. 16.—Arnaud Reynaud announced the discovery of a method of protecting the Magnetic Needle from the influence of iron.—M. Tilerier requested that a Report might be made on his mode of making elliptic parabolic Mirrors.—M. Damoiseau presented a Memoir on the Perturbations of the Motion of the Comet of 1819, in the two periods which preceded its perihelion passage in 1825.—M. Arago deposited in the Archives the astronomical observations made at Paramatta in

in June 1823, received from Sir Thomas Brisbane.—M. Geoffroy presented a Table of corresponding Nomenclature of the sections of the skull of various vertebrated animals.—The Commission on Gas Illumination presented some new propositions relative to Gasometers placed at a distance from the Gas-works.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MAY:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE public are under great obligations to the ardour and activity of Mr. BLAQUIERE, who has done honour to his country by his zealous exertions both in Spain and Greece. The Committee of the Greek subscriptions in London evinced a commendable discrimination in appointing Mr. Blaquiere to be the medium of their communication with the chiefs of the *Greek Revolution*; and Mr. Blaquiere has proved his various qualifications in a very intelligent and well-written volume on the *Origin and Progress* of that Revolution. Mr. B. of course writes as an advocate and partizan; but he does not appear to have exposed his fidelity to suspicion, and we are disposed to give him full credit for the glowing picture which he has drawn of Ottoman barbarity and Hellenist patriotism. We shudder, however, at the waste of human life that, on both sides, has resulted from a contest in which religion itself has been the stimulating cause. Priestcraft on both sides appears to have been equally mischievous.

Want of room has prevented us from drawing the public attention earlier to the reprint of Dr. PERCIVAL'S *Poems* in London. We have seen many specimens of American taste and genius, but we think this work one of the most favourable. Dr. Percival resides in Connecticut, is still a young man, and was an instance of precocity of talent during his college studies. "The Wreck," "Prometheus," and "the Suicide," are pieces the length of which enables the author to exhibit his powers of description, and display his philosophical principles. The first of these is in the simple but effective manner of Wordsworth; and the author writes like a man of feeling, who has been accustomed to the phenomena of the sea. In "Prometheus" he displays his physics and his metaphysics; but there is a tinge of that religious mysticism which, perhaps, for another century, must be indulged among the descendants of the gloomy fanatics who first peopled New England, and whose prejudices still restrain the free exertion of American intellect. But for this drawback, the Poems would bear comparison with the most tasteful productions of the mother country. We might introduce several examples similar to the following:—

LIGHT OF LOVE.

Fair as the first blown rose,—but, O! as fleeting,
Soft as the down upon a cygnet's breast,
Sweet as the air when gales and flowers are meeting,
Bright as the jewel on a sultan's vest,
Dear as the infant smiling when caress'd,
Mild as the wind at dawn in April blowing,
Calm as the innocent heart,—and O! as blest;
Pure as the spring from mountain granite flowing,
Gay as the tulip in its starred bed glowing,
As clouds that curtain round the west at even,
O'er earth a canopy of glory throwing,
And heralding the radiant path to heaven.

Sweet as the sound when waves, in calm retreating,
Roll back in gurgling ripples from the shore,
When in the curling well still waters, meeting,
Clear from the spout the molten crystal pour;
Sweet as, at distance heard, the cascade's roar,
Or ocean on the lone rock faintly dashing,
Or dying thunders, when the storm is o'er,
And dim-seen lightnings far away are flashing;
Sweet as when spring is garlanding the trees,
The birds in all the flush of life are singing,
And as the light leaves twinkle in the breeze;
The woods with melody and joy are ringing,
When beds of mint, and flowering fields of clover,
Are redolent of Nature's balmiest store;
And the cool wind from rivers hurries over,
And gathers sweets that Hybla never bore.

Fair as the cloudless moon, o'er night presiding,
When earth, and sea, and air, are hush'd and still,
Along the burning dome of Nature riding,
Crowning with liquid lustre rock and hill,
Pencilling with her silver beam the rill
That o'er the wave-worn marble falling plays,
Sheeting with light the cascade at the mill,
And paving ocean with her tremulous rays,
Through the closed lids of dewy violets stealing,
And gemming with clear drops the mead and grove;
Such is the light the native heart of feeling
Throws round the stainless object of his love.

Mr. STEELE has added to the materials of history, in regard to the late degradation of human nature in the Peninsula, in his *Notes on the War in Spain*. He writes as an eye-witness, and draws a disgusting picture of the consequences of treachery among the Spanish leaders. The soldiers were thus disheartened, and an inglorious triumph obtained. One anecdote which he relates of Sir Robert Wilson is worth all the stars and orders with which that hero was ever decorated. "A gentleman, (says Mr. Steele,) who had made a voyage in his company, exclaimed jocularly, in my presence, that Sir Robert Wilson, with his d——d humanity, had prevented them from shooting at the porpoises and sharks that swam alongside the vessel."

The *Biography of the British Stage* is much superior in matter and manner to the general run of such productions, and

and will be read with interest by all lovers of the drama.

There is great merit, and much happy point, in a Vision, in verse, called *Scotch Nationality*. Nothing better has appeared since the days of Churchill and Macklin, and the antidote is well-timed. The Scotch have the merit of industry, frugality, and perseverance, useful household virtues, which flourish on both sides the Tweed. They are, at the same time, far, however, from possessing that monopoly of literary genius which they arrogantly assume; and their productions have, hitherto, displayed little beyond mere plodding industry in imitating the originality of their Southern neighbours. Poverty has been their stimulus; and, to relieve themselves, they have the merit of suppleness and exertion. In literature, they can be regarded merely as a race of manufacturers, often skilful, but mediocre and common-place; and, if they are successful, it is for the same reason that plain English cookery is generally preferred among us to the soups and fricasees of France. There may be genius in the latter, but plain solidity better suits the constitutions of the multitude. Scotch literature is, besides, too young, to justify the upstart arrogance of Scottish writers; and its reputation out of Scotland, and Scottish circles, would rise more rapidly, if its career were characterized by the modesty which ought to accompany every entrance into the world.

We have seen, with much satisfaction, the announcement of a collection of the most curious old plays, under the title of *The Old English Drama*. At a time when the preceding collections have become rare and costly, notwithstanding their manifold imperfections, such a work cannot fail to be acceptable to the lovers of our ancient Thespis. The first part, containing *The Second Maiden's Tragedy*, now first printed from the manuscript in the Lansdown collection, has just appeared. It affords one of the most beautiful specimens of typography which the present improved state of the art has afforded; and it is highly creditable, at once to the taste of the printer and to the liberality of the publisher. The merits of the "Second Maiden's Tragedy," considered as a drama, are by no means great: the plot, and underplot, want connexion; and most of the incidents (which are sufficiently numerous) assist neither to forward, nor to retard, the catastrophe. It contains, however, many poetical passages, and some beautiful sentiments; but we are by no means inclined, with some critics, to attribute it to the pen of the immortal Shakspeare.

The outcry raised by certain persons against *Mr. James's Naval History*, has induced us, amongst others, to purchase and peruse it. We shall probably, at some future period, enter into an examination of the charges preferred against him by the friends of Lord William Russell, the lamented Sir George Collier, and Sir John Phillimore. We content ourselves, however, at present, with expressing our approbation of the spirit of fairness and impartiality which characterizes the work, and with recommending it to the attention and patronage of the public; only adding, that

> Ubi plura nitent . . . non eger paucis
> Offendae *maculis*; quas aut incuria fudit,
> Aut humana parum cavit natura . . .

remembering, with the same poet, that

> Opere in longo fas est obrepere somnum;

and that, in a work of such magnitude, and containing so many details, to avoid faults would be more than human; and, not to give offence to those of his cotemporaries whose conduct he may animadvert upon, no faithful historian can ever hope.

The second *fasciculus* of CRUIKSHANK'S *Points of Humour* has just been delivered. We consider it as in all respects equal, in most superior, to its predecessor. *The Jolly Beggars*, indeed, still continues to be the *gem* of the collection. It is inimitable. There are, however, many *redeeming points* in the present: and, amongst the best, are the *Relish before Dinner*, and the scenes from Smollett. The figure of Pistol, eating the villanous leek (from Shakspeare,) is very good; but, with this exception, the restoration of the costume is, in our opinion, the chief merit of this plate.

The use, or even the object, of *an Historical Fragment, relative to her late Majesty Queen Caroline*, is not very apparent. Its most attentive readers will only collect from it what, we apprehend, much the greater portion of the people of England soon began to perceive; that the hostility evinced against the queen in a certain quarter was rather personal than moral; that the evidence produced in the House of Lords, like that which had many years before been listened to in a more private place, was by no means pure and unexaggerated: but that her conduct, to say the least of it, had been too imprudent and unguarded not to give, in the eyes of superficial observers, a degree of colour to the accusations by which she was assailed.

We are glad to see an edition in progress of *Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary*. If Voltaire's writings are not solid gold, they are at least so well gilt as to be highly attractive; and, if he made general war on all prejudices, so as to create a too general re-action, he assailed many of those monsters which ought to be destroyed. Plain, Protestant readers, should bear in mind, that Voltaire's jokes about religion

religion were, for the most part, directed against Catholic mummeries and miracles.

We are indebted to the Rev. H. F. CAREY for an original translation of *The Birds of Aristophanes* into English verse. We consider the performance highly creditable in every respect; and the text is much improved by foot notes, at once explanatory and critical. We regret that our room does not permit us to introduce one of many passages which would have justified our high opinion of the work.

Mr. ROWBOTHAM has produced the clearest German and English Grammar which we have seen. The study of German has hitherto been obstructed in England by the circumstance, that the English grammars of the language have been the forbidding productions of Germans; and hence they have been German and English, instead of being English and German. By means of Mr. R.'s luminous grammar, in which he exhibits a corresponding familiarity with both languages, the study of German is likely to be considerably promoted.

We have been much gratified by the perusal of Mr. STEVENSON'S small treatise just published, on the *Nature and Symptoms of Cataract;* in which is recommended an early operation in cases of incipient disorder, so as to prevent its full formation. We doubt not that, in able hands, the practice proposed by Mr. S. of arresting the progress of blindness by exciting the absorbent action, will prove abundantly useful; and we earnestly recommend, both to the profession and the public, a candid investigation of Mr. Stevenson's claim to a very original improvement in a very important branch of operative surgery. We are told by him, that the plan he recommends, of early removing the different species of cataract, "is not only easier of execution, much more certain in its effects, and comparatively free from danger, but that it is also universally applicable to every species of cataract at the early period of its formation, when neither of the common processes can be resorted to with safety or success."

MR. THOMAS MARTIN'S Philological Grammar of the English Language, is the completest body of information on the English language which has been collected into a single book. It is too ample for the use of schools, but it merits a place in the library of every studious person, and will be valued as containing pertinent strictures on other grammars in general use.

We thought our travellers had exhausted Egypt, and especially Italy; but no subject is exhausted, when touched by the wand of genius. We have, therefore, perused with great interest, a delightful volume by a Gentleman, entitled, *Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy.* He has carried us with him, and brought every striking object so accurately before our mental eye, as to render it unnecessary for us to undergo his fatigues and dangers, though she enables us to partake of all his pleasures. We are persuaded that our readers will thank us for recommending this volume to their early attention.

A semi-theological work has appeared, under the title of a *Biographical Portraiture of the late Rev. James Hinton*; and, to those who are partial to religious biography and non-conformist history, the work will afford much gratification.

Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen, by WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, ESQ. This work, comprised in two volumes, octavo, and inscribed to Major-General Stopford, adjutant-general in the army of Columbia, embraces, as its title imports, a great variety of topics; but this is the least of its recommendations. It is written in the pure spirit of patriotism; and, in free and luminous language, explains some of the most valuable truisms. The styles of the dialogues, however, are, in some respect, accommodated to the several characters who speak; which propriety, inasmuch as it favours the colloquial plan of the publication, is highly eligible, though it occasionally, and necessarily, renders the phraseology somewhat quaint and antique. Even the conversations of the seventeenth century bore so different a character from those of the present day, that, without observing that, in many instances, they would now scarcely be understood, we may justly say, that they would rarely be very palatable, or carry with them that obvious meaning by which those who ran might read, or those who perused might readily comprehend. With respect to the opinions expressed in the course of the work, we have the satisfaction to state, that, while they are unavoidably suited to the personages by whom they are uttered, the internal sentiments of the author are every where sufficiently traceable, to imbue the reader with the best moral and political principles; and, of course, to serve the great cause of virtue and freedom. But, so judicious has Mr. Landor been in his choice of interlocutors, that in many, if not most, instances, he has to adopt the opinions and principles of some of the greatest men, ancient and modern, that ever adorned the earth. Demosthenes, Sophocles, Pericles, Cicero, Washington, Middleton, Chatham, Franklin, Horne Tooke, Napoleon, Kosciusko, and Colocotroni, severally figure in his dialogues; and no where does he impute to them sentiments incommensurate with their virtuous and illustrious minds, nor draw from their lips expressions unworthy of their rank and education. Indeed, it is

is one of the prime recommendations of these *Conversations*, that a dramatic suitableness pervades them throughout; and that, while in each speaker, a unity of character is undeviatingly observed, the sentiments are conveyed with all the energy due to their validity, and in the very language natural to the personage by whom they are avowed.

Mr. M'Dermot has analyzed, with great elaboration, *the Source of the Pleasures* derived from tragic representation. Mr. M'Dermot's theory ascribes these pleasures to high degree of excitement; and, whether he be right in his principle or not, he has handled the subject in an able and masterly manner.

To those who prefer rhyme to sense, and sound to knowledge, the reprint of Hall's *Satires* may be acceptable; but really, the sooner the rainbow which was seen at night over St. James's, before the death of Prince Henry, and the providences in the life of Bishop Hall, are forgotten, the more will human nature and religion be honoured. The whole is a tissue of low monkish superstition, though the production of an early Protestant bishop.

As those who have never been in prison, nor experienced the overwhelming privations which accompany the loss of personal liberty, are apt to imagine that a prison is a place of luxury; so we have a great many contrivances for adding torture, under different names, to the prisoner's hapless state. Among other drawing-room inventions, we rank the modern tread-wheel, the introduction of which afforded great merriment to that class of minds who enjoy a cock-fight or a rat-hunt. Happily, the liberty of the press has thwarted these contrivers; and their unthinking sport upon the helpless victims of legal uncertainty, has been arrested. In accordance with these feelings, a student of the Inner Temple has published, *Thoughts on Prison Labour*, in a respectable volume, which we recommend to the perusal of all in authority, from the king to the turnkey.

Mr. Godwin, in his *History of the Commonwealth of England, from its Commencement to the Restoration of Charles the Second*, gives us a book as *the production of his mature life*, in perfect consistency with the principles avowed throughout his career as a politician and an author; and has developed facts which ought to be universally known; and advanced doctrines which, in a country complimenting itself with the appellation of a *free community*, cannot be too generally propagated. Mr. G.'s modesty only permits him to consider himself as a narrator of events; and even that character alone, supported in the style in which he here maintains it, would reflect no slight credit on his talents and industry; but accompanied, as is every part of his relation, with reflections, as much calculated to instruct as to amuse the reader; enriched, as we find it, with many collateral and curious particulars; and dignified, as is the whole, with sentiments worthy of a British writer and genuine patriot,—his work demands our saying, that, in its production, his labour has been as happily as laudably bestowed; and that, while no portion of our history more required to be enlarged upon and elucidated than that which concerns the era of the protectorate, no living writer was better qualified than the author of "Political Justice," to perform the important task. The motives and sensations by which Mr. Godwin was influenced, when he determined to enter upon this undertaking, we shall, perhaps, best explain, by quoting a few words of his preface. Speaking of his book, he says, "It relates to a great and interesting topic, a series of transactions not to be surpassed, in importance, by any thing that has occurred on the theatre of the world. I have no desire to be thought to look upon such transactions with indifference. I have no desire to be thought to be regarded as having no sentiments or sensations, when any thing singularly good, or singularly evil, passes under my review. I wish to be considered as feeling as well as thinking. If to treat good and evil as things having no essential difference, be impartiality, such impartiality I disavow." He then proceeds to explain what impartiality he aims at, and considers as commendable. And who will not concede to him, that that only is a commendable impartiality, the essence of which consists in "a fair and severe examination of evidence, and the not suffering any respect of persons, or approbation of a particular cause, to lead the writer to misapprehend, or misrepresent, the nature of facts?" True to this principle, Mr. Godwin has produced, if not a work distinguished by the elegance of its style, a book, the general spirit and clearness of which throw on certain historical facts a degree of illumination they never, till now, received; on facts, too, that, in the mind of every lover of his country, and its constitutional rights, possess the greatest weight and consequence. As a human being led to the block, and publicly and ignominiously pouring out his life-blood, Charles Stuart is an object of pity with every reader of his fate; but, as the monarch of a free people, employing every force and every artifice to oppress and enslave that people, and suffering consequences which his virtues ought to have taught him not to deserve, or his discernment instructed him to foresee,—as such a monarch, he will never draw down a single tear

tear of commiseration: as the usurper of sovereign authority, as the stern puritan ruler of a people over whom he held no legitimate dominion, Cromwell will ever be regarded as an obtrusive and offensive master; but, as the supplanter of a regal tyrant, and the saviour of English freedom, he will always be contemplated with a certain degree of respect; and by those who reflect on what, at this moment, would probably have been the political condition of Englishmen, but for the patriotism, bravery, and military skill, of one man, the memory of the hero of Naseby will ever be honoured. Viewing these things in their true light, Mr. G. has, with all his energy, and all his professed impartiality, brought forth many facts, the records of which were confined to a few scarce printed documents and manuscripts, and has illumined those that were before but darkly seen and understood. The value, therefore, of his publication, would be considerable, were it only for its merit of entering impartially into an enquiry that involved the consideration of the conduct and destiny of an English monarch, and the state of English freedom as endangered by his obstinate and despotic principles.

LIST OF BOOKS.

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An Analytical Dictionary of the English Language. Part II. 4to. by David Booth.

PHYSIOLOGY.

An Elementary System of Physiology; by J. Bostock, M.D. F.R.S. &c. 8vo. 15s.

POETRY.

Myrtle Leaves; a Collection of Poems, chiefly Amatory; by T. W. Kelly. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

Odes, Original and Translated, with other Poems. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Idwal, a Poem in three Cantos, with Notes. Small 8vo.

Poetic Vigils; by Bernard Barton. Fcap. 8vo.

A Midsummer Day's Dream; by E. Atherstone, with plates. Fcap. 8vo. 8s.

The Poetic Remains of some of the Scottish Kings, now first collected, by George Chalmers, esq. F.R.S. &c. with a full length Portrait of James I. and a Fac-Simile of his Writing. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Poems on Sacred Subjects. To which are added several Miscellaneous; by Richard Ryan. 12mo. 5s.

Satires by Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, with the Illustrations of the late Rev. Thomas Warton, and additional Notes by Samuel Webber Singer. 12mo.

The Loves of the Colours; with a few Occasional Poems, &c. Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d. extra boards.

An Apology for Don Juan, Cantos 1—11. 12mo. 4s. 6d. boards.

The Principles of Rhythm, both in Speech and Music, especially in the Mechanism of English Verse; by the Rev. Richard Roe, A.B. 4to. 15s.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Plan for the Establishment of a National Bank; by the late David Ricardo, M.P. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Letter addressed to the Hon. E. G. Stanley, M.P.; by John Kennedy, esq. of Manchester. 8vo. 1s. 6d. sewed.

Negro Emancipation and West Indian Independence, the True Interest of Great Britain; by John Taylor. 8vo. 1s.

Turnips, Sheep, Wool, and Prosperity, *versus* Flax, Potatoes, Mud-Hovels, and Poverty; in which the soundness of the policy of extending the Growth of Wool, and permitting its Free Export, is demonstrated; by an Irish Landlord. 8vo. 1s.

Cottage Economy and Mansion Economy, estimated on the Market Prices of Provisions for November 1823 and February 1824; by T. N. Parker, esq. A.M. 1s.

Thoughts on Prison Labour; by a Student of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 9s.

Notes of the War in Spain, detailing Occurrences, Military and Political, in Galicia, and at Gibraltar, and Cadiz, from the Fall of Corunna to the Occupation of Cadiz by the French; by Thomas Steele, esq. M.A. 8vo.

THEOLOGY.

A Third Course of Practical Sermons, expressly adapted to be read in Families; by the Rev. Harvey Marriott. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

Homilies for the Young, and more especially for the Children of the National Schools; by the Rev. H. Marriott. 5s. 6d.

An Analysis of Paley's Evidences of Christianity, in the way of Question and Answer; designed for the use of Students in Divinity, as well as for counteracting the progress of Infidelity amongst the Middle Classes of Society. 12mo. 4s.

Fatal Errors and Fundamental Truths; illustrated in a series of Narratives and Essays. Small 8vo. 9s.

Liturgical Considerations; or an Apology for the Daily Service of the Church, contained in the Book of Common Prayer; by the Rev. W. Shepherd. 12mo. 5s. boards.

A Key to the Gospel of St. Luke; consisting of the original Greek, and an Interlineary literal Translation, upon the Hamiltonian System. 8vo. 7s. boards.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Summary View of America: comprising a Description of the Face of the Country, and of several of the principal Cities; and Remarks on the Social, Moral, and Political, Character of the People; being the Result of Observations and Enquiries during a Journey in the United States; by an Englishman. 8vo.

The History and Antiquities of Lewes and its Vicinity; by the Rev. J. W. Horsfield, with an Appendix; containing an Essay on the Natural History of the District; by Gideon Mantell, F.L. and G.S. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Letters from an Absent Brother; containing some Account of a Tour through Parts of the Netherlands, Switzerland, Northern Italy, and France, in the Summer of 1823. 2 vols. 12s. 6d.

Journal of a Residence in Chili, and Voyage from the Pacific in the Years 1822 and 1823; preceded by an Account of the Revolutions in Chili since the Year 1810, and particularly of the Transactions of the Squadron of Chili under Lord Cochrane; by Maria Graham. 4to. with engravings. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

The Private Journal of Captain G. F. Lyon, of his Majesty's Ship Hecla, during the recent Voyage of Discovery under Captain Parry. 8vo. with plates. 16s.

Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through

through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the Territories of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamtschatka, performed in the Years 1820-21-22 and 23; by Captain John Dundas Cochrane, R.N. 8vo. 18s.

Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, with Comparative Remarks on the Ancient and Modern Geography of that Country; by W. Martin Leake, F.R.S. 8vo. 15s.

Narrative of a Tour through Parts of the Netherlands, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and France, in the Years 1821-22; including a Description of the Rhine Voyage in the Middle of Autumn, and the Stupendous Scenery of the Alps in the Depth of Winter; by Charles Tennant, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 5s.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"Lo! the flowers appear on the earth," a favourite Duett, sung with universal applause by Mr. Braham and Miss Paton, in the late Oratorios at the Theatres Royal Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden; composed by Dr. Busby. 3s.

If the style of this duett partakes of that of the old school, it is of the most vivid and mellifluous portion of that style. The subject, while singularly attractive, is perfectly original, and the two parts are worked into each other with a degree of art and contrivance that evinces a thorough acquaintance with the secrets of scientific and effective composition. The accompaniments are not only excellent in themselves, but happily adapted to the sentiments of the words as expressed by the melody; and are, indeed, to the voice parts what the voice parts are to the language, — their tuneful illustration. With the result of this mixture of the ancient and modern manner, we were particularly struck, when we heard the composition, and heartily accorded with the warm and rapturous applause with which it was received.

Brilliant Rondo for the Piano-forte; composed by M. C. Wilson, Op. 24. 3s.

The subject of this rondo is professedly an imitation of the concluding movement of Steibelt's "Storm." On reading the title-page, we naturally feared that the piece would prove a servile copy of that excellent and striking composition; but the first four bars were sufficient to convince us that Mr. Wilson had relied more on his own inventive resources than on the suggestions of the production he had selected for his model. The passages wear strong features of originality, though not unmixed with a resemblance of those of the acknowledged prototype; and the compound result of the union of the ideas of Steibelt and Wilson is forcible and felicitous. We, however, cannot but feel persuaded, that if Mr. W. would, in future, depend wholly upon the productiveness of his own imagination, he would not only be still more novel, but more free and florid, because more at his ease. Though by no means disposed to censure the modesty of a man of talent, in condescending to imitate, though capable of setting an example, we had always rather see him resting on the basis of his own independent fancy, than borrowing from sources with which he is well able to dispense.

Second Series of the Amateur's Assistant, or Elementary Elucidations of the Major and Minor Keys, exemplifying the Diatonic Scales; by J. R. Stevenson. In Two Parts. 2s. 6d. each.

Though the instruction here given is only that which may be found in so many other didactic musical publications, there is a degree of ingenuity in the manner of laying down the rules that, while it partakes of novelty, sets the objects of the publication in an extremely clear point of view, and offers the emulous amateur and juvenile professor an easy mode of acquiring an insight into the harmonic science. The progressive creation and reduction of the sharps and flats, and the relative affinities of the major and minor keys, are explained with an ease and address that bespeak experience in the art of tuition; and the explanatory gamuts present a comparison of the several cliffs and their respective powers, which are well calculated to open the student's mind upon that part of the musical theory; and the practical examples of transposition are so useful, that not to include them in our notice of the work, would be an injustice to the author.

The celebrated Trio from Rosina, "When the rosy morn appearing;" arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte, by Samuel Poole. 2s.

The variations Mr. Poole has appended to this justly favourite air, are tasteful and pleasing. Attending to the accommodation of the finger, he has also consulted the gratification of the

the ear, and produced an exercise that will not fail to be acceptable to young practitioners. The passages, though founded on a borrowed basis, carry with them proofs of the power of original conception, and, in our opinion, demonstrate talents adequate to higher attempts.

"The Country Bumpkin," a favourite Air; arranged as a Trio, for Piano-forte, Flute, and Violoncello; by C. F. Eley. 5*s.*

Of Mr. Eley's taste, in selecting "The Country Bumpkin" as a subject for a trio, we cannot say much. Indeed, we rather wondered at such a choice in a master of his known judgment. The praise, however, is due to him, of having made the most of the matter on which he has worked. Many of the passages are brilliant, others elegant, and most of them ingeniously turned. The introductory movement is pleasing and original; and the whole forms an attractive piece for the instruments for which it is exclusively intended.

Sonnet to Benevolence; composed by Samuel Webbe. 1*s.* 6*d.*

If this little song,—the really poetical words of which are from the pen of Dr. Drennan,—is by no means captivating in its melody, it is not that Mr. Webbe has been unmindful of the importance of *analogy* and *expression*, but because his imagination is not perfectly upon a par with his judgment. In several places, he has aimed at appropriateness of melody; but in no one instance has he given proof of his power to achieve his design. The modulation into the fifth of the key (minor) at the line, "To succour human woes," and the introduction of the sharp eighth, in the last bar of the first page, exhibit symptoms of correct intention; and we wish we could say that the intention is executed. But that, perhaps, it would be unreasonable to expect from judgment unaided by that happy quality of the soul and mind by some yclepèd *genius*, by others *inspiration*.

The celebrated Medley Overture to "the Siege of Rochelle;" composed, selected, and arranged, for the Piano-forte, by W. P. R. Cope. 2*s.* 6*d.*

This overture, in which the popular airs of "Hearts of Oak," "Lira, lira," &c. are introduced, is, by its very plan, relieved and recommended by the always welcome qualification of diversity. It comprises, indeed, not fewer than six different movements; and it is no trivial praise to Mr. Cope, that they are so arranged, as to produce all the effect of which, in combination, they were capable. A large portion of his own publication is the emanation of his own mind; and the general classification of the original matter is judicious and effective. As a medley overture, "the Siege of Rochelle" demands our approval, and claims our recommendation.

"C'est l'Amour!" arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte; composed by W. H. Cutler, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2*s.*

As an instrumental trifle, this rondo may justly be recommended to young practitioners on the instrument for which it is designed. The passages, pleasing in themselves, derive some additional worth from the accommodation they afford to the juvenile hand; and we think the piece, if duly practised, will prove as improving to the finger as it will be found pleasing to the ear.

THE DRAMA.

During the past month, the patrons of the drama have had every reason to be satisfied with the caterers for their amusement,—the managers of the National Theatres.

At DRURY-LANE, the new attraction given to "Measure for Measure," by Macready's *Duke*, Liston's *Lucio*, and Harley's *Pompey*; the display of Braham's and Miss Stephens's vocal powers in "the Lord of the Manor;" Dowton's admirable *Doctor Cantwell* and Liston's *Mawworm*, in "the Hypocrite;" Macready's *Leontes* and Mrs. Bunn's *Hermione*, in "the Winter's Tale;" Kean's unrivalled *Richard the Third*; Liston's *Bailie Nicol Jarvis* and Madame Vestris's *Diana Vernon*, in "Rob Roy;" Munden's *Old Rapid*, in a "A Cure for the Heart-ache, and in *Old Dornton*, in "the Road to Ruin," with Elliston's *Young Dornton*;—have afforded rich treats, and, in the estimation of genuine critics, have stood as high as any histrionic efforts that in modern times have been submitted to the judgment of the public. Although Mr. Elliston's exertions for the entertainment of his crowded audiences have not, any more than those of the rival management, produced within these few weeks any thing new, the general style, in which whatever he has exhibited has been performed, has well entitled him to the countenance and encouragement his labours have procured.

At COVENT-GARDEN, Cooper's *Lorenzo* and Miss Capon's *Victoria*, in "Pride

"Pride shall have a Fall;" Kemble's *Falstaff* and Cooper's *Prince of Wales*, in "Henry the Fourth;" Miss M. Tree's *Clari*, in the opera of that name; the excellence of Sinclair, Miss Paton, and Miss Love, in "Native Land;" and Kemble's *Beverley* and Miss Chester's *Lady Restless*, in "All in the Wrong;" —have drawn full and respectable audiences, and been received with that applause to which they were entitled. Those strong invitations, enforced by the spectacles of "Zoroaster" and the "Spirits of the Moon," which still maintain their sway with the lovers of brilliant scenery and splendid decoration, have given an *eclat* to the month's career, which must have responded to the most sanguine hopes of the lessees.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE Exhibition of the present year is a splendid proof of the rapid progress of the Fine Arts towards a higher degree of perfection than they ever attained in any country. In every department there are numerous *chefs-d'œuvres*. The rustic pieces of Collins, the historiettes of Rippingille, Leslie, Mulready, Wilkie, Constable, Dighton, Newton, Arnald, Allan, Clater, and others, are of the first order of merit and ingenuity. The Landscapes by Callcott, Collins, Daniell, Reinagle, Nasmyth, Landseer, Howard, and others, are unrivalled in any school; while the portraits by Lawrence, Beechey, Phillips, Patten, Shee, Lonsdale, Hayter, Reynolds, Owen, Ward, and others, exhibit the perfection of art. Nor are the architects in designing, the miniature-painters, and the sculptors, behind their brethren in other departments. We lament our want of space to speak of them in detail. Architecture flourishes in a high degree as well in practice as theory, while its kindred art, sculpture, keeps pace in the exquisite performances of Chantrey, Westmacott, Behnes, Flaxman, and Garrard. In a word, the present year's Exhibition proves an attainment in the arts far beyond what the founders of the British School could ever have anticipated; and, though patronage was once ascribed to liberality, the works of our native artists now force themselves on public attention, and merit and patronage go hand in hand. Splendid as is the Gallery in Cockspur-street, noticed in our last, and as the collections at the British Institution, yet the Exhibition at the Academy has lost none of its attractions, while each of them are equally interesting and astonishing. Such of our readers as desire to peruse a particular account of the principal pictures, may consult with advantage the Critical Catalogue, published annually by Mr. Westmacott.

Mr. JOHN NICHOLSON, son of the Mr. W. Nicholson, is preparing for early publication, a Library for Practical Mechanics, consisting of full and correct descriptions of all machinery now used in the manufactories of the British empire. It will embrace machinery used in the cotton, silk, woollen, and flax, fabrics; those in the iron, copper, and other metallic manufactories; all kinds of mill-work, time-pieces, steam engines, and other engines of power. The whole will be illustrated with nearly 300 engravings, and be sold at a moderate price, for the use of Mechanics' Institutes.

Our notice of the new Review, the MONTHLY CRITICAL GAZETTE, in our last, extorted by the palpable excellency of its plan, has drawn observations upon us from other critics; but *honi soit qui mal y pense*. We are not interested parties, and we endeavour honestly to perform our duty between the public and all the candidates for its favour. The march of time tends to bring our personal labours to a close, and then our only satisfaction will be our pure intentions, and our well-employed opportunities of doing all the good in our power. If mankind are still imperfect, and in many countries still very ignorant and wicked, we are persuaded that in Britain, at least, they are much improved and enlightened since we began these labours in 1795.

For some days after the announcement of Lord Byron's death, the public were led to expect that Memoirs of his short career, by himself, would make their appearance. It appears that he had given them to Mr. Moore, but that gentleman felt it his duty to submit them to Lord Byron's sister, by whom they were consigned to the flames. It

fares thus with many self-biographies; and thus the accounts of men are but faint shadows of their real history. Miss Wilkes thus disposed of the manuscript memoirs of John Wilkes; and, in our experience, the same thing has occurred a dozen times.

Mr. DUPUIS, late his Britannic Majesty's envoy and consul at Ashantee, is about to publish a Journal of his Residence in that Kingdom, which is expected to throw considerable light on the origin and causes of the present war. It will comprise also his notes and researches relative to the Gold Coast and the interior of Western Africa, chiefly collected from Arabic manuscripts, and information communicated by the Moslems of Guinea.

Early in June will be published, the Works of Vicesimus Knox, D.D. in seven volumes, octavo, with an engraved portrait.

We are happy to learn that Clennel, the artist, is recovering his mental faculties, and therefore likely to contribute further to the glory of the arts.

In the press, Woodland Echoes, by W. TYLER, or a Description of the Sylvan Charms of Marlow, with poetical sketches of the scenery and objects in that highly picturesque vale, through which the Thames flows from Medmenham Abbey to Cliefden, with notes, historical and topographical; and other Poems.

Mr. LOUDON, the author of the popular "Encyclopedia of Gardening," is about to follow up that work by an Encyclopedia of Agriculture, or the theory and practice of the valuation, transfer, improvement, and management, of landed property; and the cultivation and economy of the animal and vegetable productions of agriculture, including all the latest improvements, a general history of agriculture in all countries, and a statistical view of its present state, with suggestions for its future progress in the British isles.

On the 1st of June will be published, Part I. in imperial 4to. with descriptive letter-press, (to be completed in twelve monthly parts,) Views in Australia, or New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land delineated. Each Part will contain four views: two subjects in New South Wales, and two in Van Dieman's Land, with an exact and faithful description of each view, its situation, soil, trees, botanical productions, &c.

A fourth volume of the New Series of the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, is in the press, and is expected to be published about June.

The following is a list of the pictures purchased of the executors of the late Mr. Angerstein, by government, for 58,000*l.* and now open to public view:—

1. The Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba, by Claude.
2. The Marriage of Rebecca—Claude.
3. Ganymede—Titian.
4. The Rape of the Sabines—Rubens.
5. The Emperor Theodosius expelled the Church by St. Ambrose—Vandyke.
6. St. John in the Wilderness—A. Carracci.
7. Susannah and the Elders — Lud. Carracci.
8. A Bacchanalian Triumph—N. Poussin.
9. Ermenia with the Shepherds—Domenichino.
10. Philip the Fourth of Spain and his Queen—Velasquez.
11. Venus and Adonis—Titian.
12. Landscape; Morning—Claude.
13. An Italian Sea-port; Evening—Claude.
14. The Raising of Lazarus—Seb. del Piombino.
15. A Concert—Titian.
16. Pope Julius the Second—Raphael.
17. Christ on the Mount—Correggio.
18. Portrait of Govartius—Vandyke.
19. The Nativity—Rembrandt.
20. The Woman taken in Adultery—Rembrandt.
21. The Embarkation of St. Ursula—Claude.
22. Abraham and Isaac—G. Poussin.
23. A Land Storm—G. Poussin.
24. A Landscape, with Cattle and Figures—Cuyp.
25. Apollo and Silenus—A. Carracci.
26. Holy Family in a Landscape—Rubens.
27. The Portrait of Rubens—Vandyke.
28. Studies of Heads—Correggio.
29. Ditto do.
30.
31.
32. } The Marriage A-la-Mode—
33. } Hogarth.
34.
35.
36. Portrait of Lord Heathfield—Sir J. Reynolds.
37. The Village Holyday—Wilkie.
38. Portrait of the Painter—Hogarth.

Mr. FAREY, jun. engineer, is about to publish a Treatise on the Steam-engine, historical, practical, and descriptive.

Illustrations, Critical, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous, of Novels by the Author of "Waverley," are publishing by subscription, by the Rev. R. WARNER; and will be delivered

to the subscribers in September next, in three volumes, of a similar size with the novels.

In the press, No. I. of a quarterly publication, entitled the Philomathic Journal, to be conducted by the members of the Philomathic Institution.

W. BUCHANAN, esq. has in forwardness at press, Memoirs of Painting, in two volumes, octavo; containing a chronological history of the different collections of pictures of importance which have been brought to Great Britain since the French revolution: together with remarks, historical and critical, on the art in general, designed to assist the amateur in forming a correct taste and judgment in regard to painting, and to aid him in the knowledge of the genuine works of the great masters.

In a few days will be published, in a pocket volume, Letters between Amelia in London and her Mother in the Country, from the pen of the late W. COMBE, esq. author of the "Three Tours of Doctor Syntax."

Mr. J. H. SPRAGUE has in the press, an Appendix to the Pharmacopœias, containing a critical examination of the London Pharmacopœia of 1824, with an extensive Supplement of approved formulæ, &c. to which is added a correct translation of the last edition of the London Pharmacopœia, with explanatory notes.

The Principles of Medical Science and Practice, deduced from the phenomena observed in health and in disease, by H. SHUTE, M.D. is in the press.

Speedily will be published, Elements of Vocal Science, being a philosophical enquiry into some of the principles of Singing, with a prefatory essay on the objects of musical acquirements; by R. M. BACON, esq.

Memoirs, Anecdotes, Facts, and Opinions, collected and preserved by Miss L. M. HAWKINS, are shortly expected.

Speedily will be published, Five Years' Residence in the Canadas, including a Tour through the United States of America in 1823, by E. A. TALBOT, esq. of the Talbot settlement, Upper Canada.

An Excursion through the United States and Canada, during the years 1822 and 3, by an English gentleman, is printing.

Mr. H. NICHOLAS has in the press a small work for the use of antiquaries, historians, and the legal profession, containing tables that show exactly the year of our Lord corresponding with the year of the reign of each monarch, an alphabetical and chronological calendar of saints' days and other festivals on which ancient records are dated, &c.

Mr. C. COOKE will publish in June, a new and complete System of Cookery and Confectionery, adapted to all capacities, and containing many plates. This work is the result of thirty years' experience in families of distinction, and contains important improvements in the art.

The Sisters of Narsfield, a tale for young women, by the author of "the Stories of Old Daniell," &c. is in the press.

A Short History of the Horse, and Progress of Horse Knowledge; by B. CLARK, F.L.S. &c. is in the press.

The Author of "Conversations on Botany" is about to produce Conversations on Geography and Astronomy, illustrated with plates, wood-cuts, &c.

In the press, and will be published early in June, a Key to the Science of Botany, comprising a familiar and pleasing conversation between a mother and her daughter, with plates, either plain or coloured, by Mrs. SELWYN.

A new Insurance Office, with improved arrangements, under the name of the Medical, Clerical, and General, Life Assurance Society, is about to be established in London.

Mr. T. L. BUSBY's first number of the Costume of the City of London, dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty, will be published in a few days.

In the press, Alterations made in the London Pharmacopœia in 1823 fully stated, with introductory remarks and schemes, illustrative of all the formulæ influenced by chemical action.

Lieut. MORGAN has in the press, the Emigrant's Note-book, with Recollections of Upper and Lower Canada during the late war.

An acceptable work is about to be offered to summer travellers, in a new edition, corrected to the present year, of the Guide to all the Watering and Sea-bathing Places, containing full and accurate descriptions of each place, and of the curiosities and striking objects in the environs, forming an agreeable and useful companion during a residence at any of the places, or during a summer tour in quest of health or pleasure, with a description of the lakes, and a tour through Wales, by the Editor of "the Picture of London."

The Fothergellian Medal has been presented to R. W. BAMPFIELD, esq. surgeon, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, at a special general meeting of the Medical Society, on Monday, the 3d ult. for the best Essay on Diseases of the Spine.

Shortly will be published, Ingenious Scruples (chiefly relating to the observation of the Sabbath,) answered, in eight letters, forming a supposed series from a father to his daughter; by A. C. MANT.

An Essay on the Beneficial Direction of Rural Expenditure, is announced by R. A. SLANEY, esq.

A work is in the press, called the Relapse, or True and False Morality.

Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem is preparing for publication, consisting of a picture of Judaism in the century which preceded the Advent of the Messiah, translated from the German of F. STRAUSS, with notes and illustrations by the translator.

Mr. W. SMITH, the father of English geology, (better known amongst his friends and patrons by the appellation *Strata Smith*,) has lately delivered a short course of Geological Lectures, to a select class at York, in illustration chiefly of the subficial structure of that extensive county (as detailed by the colours on his four-sheet map thereof, published a few months ago); and in order to point out several useful minerals which the Yorkshire strata elsewhere contain, and the probability that such exist there also, if properly sought for in the situations which he indicated in these Lectures.

Shortly will be published, a second edition and greatly improved, of the Young Naturalist, a tale, calculated for the amusement and instruction of young people; by A. C. MANT.

A work is in the press, to be published for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, entitled, Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of Richard Wilson, R.A. with some account of his life, and remarks on his landscapes; to which are added various observations respecting the pleasure and advantages to be derived from the study of nature and the fine arts; collected and arranged by T. WRIGHT, esq.

In a few days, a second edition of Sweepings of my Study.

The connoisseurs in good-eating, will speedily be enlightened in the mysteries of the Art of French Cookery, by M. BEAUVILLIERS, a genuine Parisian restaurateur. The work will be printed in a duodecimo volume, uniformly with "the Domestic Cookery."

In the press, and speedily will appear, in two volumes, embellished with numerous engravings on wood, Typographia, or the Printers' Instructor, by J. JOHNSON, Printer; dedicated, by permission, to the Roxburghe Club. The first volume commences with a complete history of the origin, rise, and progress, of the typographic art, wherein is clearly shown the pretensions of the different partisans who have stepped forward in favour of the persons and places which have been mentioned as having given birth to this grand and noble invention. The second volume opens with an account of the different articles necessary in the exercise of the art; also schemes for imposing, with a general outline for laying down all irregular matter of every description; likewise directions to authors for the correcting of proofs; tables of signatures and folios; Domesday characters; Greek ligatures, &c.

A little work, illustrative of the sentiments of the two parties in the Church of England, is in the press, entitled the Two Rectors, in ten papers, containing the Mail-coach, the Bookseller's Shop, Social Intercourse, the Missionary, Patriotism, Amusements, the Keeper's Lodge, the Repentant Criminal, the Church Service, the Departure, neatly printed in duodecimo.

The Slave, a poem, is in the press.

Mr. MAUGHAM, author of the "Pupil's Pharmacopœia," is printing, uniformly with the small edition of the Pharm. Lond. an Appendix to the latter work, comprising a concise history of the materia medica, as well as of the preparations contained therein, with a brief notice of their doses, virtues, and uses.

Mr. WHITE, lieut. in the United States Navy, has in the press, a Voyage to Cochin China.

The magnificent eighteen sheet Map of England and Wales, by an artist whose labours have done lasting honour to the English name, the late Mr. AARON ARROWSMITH, has recently been hung up in the Library of the House of Commons. More than 150,000 names are engraven in this unique map, to which an alphabetical index, referring readily to any names therein, either of towns, villages, houses, &c. or of rivers, hills, districts, &c. was nearly completed and ready for publication at the time of Mr.

Mr. Arrowsmith's decease (see our 55th volume, page 469), and is intended soon to be brought out by his sons and nephew, who are spiritedly pursuing the geographical and hydrographical works on which Mr. Arrowsmith was engaged.

Mr. RHODES is printing a second edition of Peak Scenery, or the Derbyshire Tourist, which will contain a revision of the quarto copies, with a preliminary chapter, a series of road sketches for the use of travellers, and a map of the county, with the routes of the different excursions.

The progressive augmentations of the population in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, may be thus enumerated:—In 1798, Mr. Barrow fixed it at 61,947 individuals. In 1806, as detailed in an actual census, the number was 75,145; in 1810, the number was 81,122; in 1814, 84,069; in 1819, 99,026; in 1821, 116,044. The four last are also from actual enumerations. In 1822, calculating by estimate, the number was 120,000. In 1818, the number of whites was 42,854, of hottentots 22,980, and of negroes 33,320; at present, there are 28,840 hottentots, and 32,190 negroes. In the free population, one death, and more than two births, may be assigned to fifty individuals. The houses in Cape Town are 1750, and the inhabitants 18,430; among whom are 7,534 negro slaves. In 1821, the public revenues of the colony amounted to 1,463,510 rix-dollars, and the expenses to 1,247,908. The culture of the vine is encouraged, and large quantities of its produce are exported.

RUSSIA.

At Novogorod fair, which ended on the 3d of September last, the merchandize brought thither is valued, in the Petersburgh Gazette, at 94,580,000 roubles. Of these are especially noticed, twelve millions value of tea from China, five millions of furs from Siberia, 10,360 roubles' worth of works in copper, iron, and other metals. The net profits of the fair are rated at three millions of roubles.

GERMANY.

The total population of the German Confederation, may be divided into nearly 17,000,000 of Catholics, 13,000,000 of Protestants, and 200,000 Jews. These are scattered over a superficies of 11,870 demi-square miles of Germany. The federal army, in time of peace, is fixed at 301,780 men, and in time of war at 452,670.

In a recent work, entitled "A New Picture of Prague," are the following statistical details. The number of inhabitants is 96,618; of whom 80,794 are Christians, 7824 Jews, 6500 of the army, and 1500 strangers. In 1820, the marriages were 736, legitimate births 4199, illegitimate 1500, and deaths 3683. Of these last, 191 were born dead, 1328 died in their first year, 14 of the small-pox, and 6 were suicides. Herein are not included such as died in the hospitals. The distempers most common are rheumatisms, disorders of the lungs, dropsies, frightful apoplexies, and mental alienations. In 1820, the following articles of consumption entered the city:—22,215 oxen, 3,353 cows, 42,239 calves (they kill them here very young,—three days old,) 27,525 hogs, 37,052 lambs, more than a million of geese, 1,026,035 bushels (Vienna measure,) of grains, of which 285,468 were for the breweries, 18,899 hogsheads of wine, 28,441 hogsheads of brandy, and 562,541 of beer.

From a program lately published, by Dr. GOERING, of Lubeck, it appears that in the Magdeburgh Library there is a manuscript which contains extracts relative to the letters of Seneca, the ten books of Diogenes Laertius, and Justinian's Institutes, that have not yet appeared in print.

FRANCE.

In a new treatise on wool and sheep, by Viscount de JOTEMPS, it is clearly shown, from many experiments, that the wool of Naz, where a flock of Merinos has been carefully attended during twenty-six years, excels that in any other part of France, and is at least equally beautiful with the finest of Saxony. The Chambers of Arts and Manufactures of Sedan and Rethel have confirmed this decision, in terms the most honourable. In its raw state, and as worked up into cloth, it gained the first gold medals, in the last exposition of the products of national industry.

M. JOMARD, of the Institute, has published a geographical notice on the country of Nedjid, in Central Arabia, a part but very little known. It has generally been taken for a desert; but, from fresh materials collected by this writer, it is found to contain a great number of little oases, that supply both dwellings and subsistence to a pretty numerous population. That of Nedjid amounts to 300,000, of whom more than 60,000 are capable of bearing arms.

There

There are several towns in this tract; the chief is El-Derreych, which has succeeded El-Yemameh as the capital. It is the seat of the Wahabis, who, though lately reduced by the army of Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mohammed Ali, viceroy of Egypt, are here represented as only in a state of sleep, which cannot be of long duration. That army overran the whole country; in it were a French officer and Italian surgeon, from whose information, and that of others in the expedition, M. Jomard has drawn up a chart, which he does not indicate as complete, but as more copious than that of d'Anville, who had only the Arabian geographers to consult. The positions of Mecca and Medina are, in the common maps, too near the sea. A particular plan of the district and town of El-Yemameh, drawn by M. Rousseau, formerly French consul at Bagdad, is annexed.

The following contains a valuation of the donations and legacies to the poor and to hospitals in France, from 1814 to 1823, agreeably to the form of acceptation authorised by government:—

In 1814	812,805 francs.
1815	1,341,885
1816	1,725,537
1817	1,837,054
1818	2,876,146
1819	3,213,915
1820	2,416,818
1821	6,663,810
1822	2,770,493
1823	3,846,802
Total ..	27,505,256 francs.

SWITZERLAND.

The Literary Society of St. Gall, consists of 122 members. In their library, among other works, is a collection of the best on the history of Switzerland.

Some of the foreign journals have circulated a statement, that the Swiss plantations of the vine, at Vevay and Gand, on the Ohio, had miscarried. This is contradicted in the *Revue Encyclopedique*, by a letter from an ancient founder of the colony of Vevay, M. Jacques Dufour, who, after enumerating various cross accidents to which the colony had been exposed for three years, from bilious and intermitting fevers, from the yellow fever (imported from New Orleans by the steam-packets), and from a total failure of the banks, reports the very successful labours of the vine-planters, their business proving the most prosperous. He declares the wine excellent, and that it sells well in the town of Cincinnati, which has now a population of at least 9000 individuals. The vine-plant, originally from Madeira, agrees wonderfully with the soil and climate.

ITALY.

The journal, entitled "Le Notisio del Giorna," which publishes lists of the population of Rome, gives the following particulars:—At Easter 1823, 136,269 inhabitants: in 1814, the number was 120,505. From the year 1817, the deaths have outnumbered the births: last year the deaths were 5480, and the baptisms 4365. The deaths, to the population, are in the ratio of 1 to 24; the births, 1 to 21. At Rome are 27 bishops, 1395 priests, 1365 monks and *religieuse*, 1370 nuns, and more than 400 seminarists.

There is now in the Museum at Parma a small Roman corn-mill, of very remote antiquity. The construction is very simple, such as was in use at Rome previous to the invention of water and other mills. It consists chiefly of two masses of grey stone: the largest forms the immovable support of the other, which was movable by levers that passed through horizontal holes. The female slaves had to work it, and the labour must have been toilsome. The height of the two together, when in action, is twenty-nine inches.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The elements of public instruction, the precursor to civilization, are rapidly propagating in the newly-formed state of Columbia. The late gazettes evince the zeal and activity exerted by the republican government in ameliorating the laws and institutions, and more especially in rendering instruction, and the means of its attainment, easy and popular. Two Lancasterian schools have been founded in the capital: these are to supply tutors for the provincial schools, as they shall be called for. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught; also the elements of geography, and the rights and duties of citizens. At some late examinations, the public were introduced, to appreciate the progress of the learners, the expenses of whose education are defrayed from the suppressed monasteries. The names of two individuals are entitled to honourable mention: M. Camilla Mories, who has lately emancipated nine of his slaves; and M. Fernandez Soto, who treats his negroes as free men, regularly allowing them wages for their labour.

SPIRIT

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE disease in wheat, called *ear-cockle*, has been ascertained, by Mr. F. BAUER, to be occasioned by great numbers of a minute worm, called by naturalists the *Vibrio tritica*, having taken possession of the grains, and eat up their farinaceous contents. The disease he finds to be propagated through the seed-corn: perfect small worms appeared through the microscope, on dissection, ascending with the sap through the stalk of the plant, in the often-repeated microscopic observations to which the stalks of wheat from diseased seed have been subjected, until at length the worms have fixed their abode in the grains of the new ears. These worms are in a singular degree tenacious of life; for, after being kept in a dry and dormant state for two or three years, on immersion in water they quickly revive, and, on the water evaporating from them, again become dormant; but they revive again in water several successive times, until at length they die. A full account of these worms, and of Mr. Bauer's experiments upon them, have recently appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions."

A Mathematical Question.—Mr. J. HAMETT, in a late "Philosophical Magazine," page 236, has re-proposed, as a new one, the proposition demonstrated in page 420 of our 42d volume, relating to the common intersection of one perpendicular line and two drawn diagonal-wise, within the diagram usually drawn, for demonstrating the 47th proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid; but Mr. H. in the present instance, requires that no proposition be used in the said demonstration but those of Euclid, preceding this 47th proposition itself. Perhaps some of our mathematical readers may deem the proposition thus restricted worthy their re-consideration.

Dr. FORSTER has discovered *a peculiar property in original light*, whereby it is distinguishable from reflected light, namely, the property of the former, of being separated into the primitive colours, by suffering it to pass through a vibrating lens. He promises to describe this method in some future Number of the Monthly Magazine.

Among other discoveries which chemistry is rapidly giving birth to, is a recent one of M. BRETON, professor of chemistry at Paris, in *restoring wines that have lost their colour and flavour.* In France this is called *tournure.* The colouring matter becomes violet, or almost black; takes a disagreeable taste and scent, and is no longer transparent; and the froth emitted in shaking loses its redness. It appears from analysis, that this is formed of the sub-carbonate of potash overpowering the cream-of-tartar, and the colouring matter that is natural to wine. If a little tartaric acid be added to this liquid, in a state of decomposition, it will overpower the potash, separate from the cream-of-tartar at the bottom of the vessel, and the wine will resume its former scent and flavour. Half an ounce of tartaric acid goes to every hectolitre of wine.

The *meteoric stone of Nobleborough*, which fell on the 7th of August, 1823, in the state of Maine, United States, appears, from the analysis of Dr. WEBSTER, to be composed as follows, viz.—

Silex	29·5
Magnesia	24·8
Sulphur	18·3
Iron	14·9
Alumine	4·7
Chrome	4·0
Nickel	2·3
Lime a trace, & loss	1·5

The *Trigonometrical Survey of England* appears not to have settled the longitudes of places with so much precision as might have been expected from it, considering the excellency of the instruments, and the talents of the surveyors employed thereon. Dr. TIARKS having in the summer of 1822 ascertained, by the comparison of sixteen excellent chronometers, carried backwards and forwards between Greenwich and Falmouth, that the western longitude of the latter important naval station has been stated at 4·4 seconds of time, or 1′ 6″ too little, by the Trig. Survey! In consequence of this discovery, twenty-nine of the best chronometers belonging to the Admiralty were committed to the care of the doctor, and a vessel was appointed, wherein he was to sail backwards and forwards between Dover and Falmouth, until the longitude, in time, between these stations, and between them and Portsmouth as an intermediate station,

station, was settled beyond any doubt or uncertainty. The result has been, that as to all places on the south coast of England, 1″ of longitude for every 4′ of longitude westward of Greenwich, requires to be added to the results derived from the Trigonometrical Survey, in order to obtain the true longitudes. We hope that the government-chronometers, unemployed during the present season of peace, will in this manner be rendered available for the actual determination of the longitude of every important station on the British coasts; and that the formulas and calculations of the Trigonometrical Survey may be revised, and, if necessary, the observations connected therewith repeated, until consistency is obtained in these results, so importantly useful for the purposes of navigation and astronomy, and towards a knowledge of the exact figure of the earth.

Improved Alloys of Steel.—The experiments of Mr. FARADAY, on combining small proportions of silver with the cast steel intended for the nicer cutlery purposes, have lately been repeated and varied by Colonel FISCHER, who has found the welding property of the best of the argentiferous steels not to be at all inferior to that of common steel, and their uses in cutlery to be most valuable. By combining artificial plumbago or graphite with steel, Colonel F. produced a singular variety, the fracture of which was greyish-white, more resembling porcelain than metal; but which graphitic steel was, nevertheless, found capable of being wrought into pen-knives, which proved excellent; and small bars of this steel, when hardened, perfectly resisted the best gravers and files, and readily scratched the hardest steel implements in use.

The *butter of the cow* is always a mixture of pure butter and butter-milk; the latter being a fluid, worthless, and deteriorating to the butter in which it is mechanically mixed: it abounds greatly in butter taken fresh out of the churn, and the skill and care of the dairy-maid is mainly displayed (next to rigid cleanliness,) in expelling by her manual operations, called *making* of the butter, that superfluity of butter-milk, which otherwise would be visible, in numerous small cells, in the substance of the butter, and which, by soon becoming sour, and at length putrid, would prevent the butter from keeping, or preserving its fresh properties, a sufficient number of days. M. CHEVREUL, who lately has made a series of experiments on this subject, found that 100 parts by weight of butter, from the most eminent dairying district in France, consisted on the average of—

Pure butter	83·75 parts.
Butter-milk	16·25
	100 00

Showing, that very near one-sixth of the weight of good fresh butter is a useless article; and of less-perfectly made butter, often one-fifth thereof or more is butter-milk.

M. GROTTHUS, chemist, during his residence at Rome, investigated *the phosphorescent organ of the Lampyris italica, Italian lampyre or glow-worm.* This insect, when plunged in the water, remained luminous for several hours; in oil of olives, the light grew less in a quarter of an hour, and totally disappeared in twenty minutes. Nearly the same effect took place in hydrogen gas and carbonic acid. On taking these insects from the gas, and removing them, instantly after the extinction of the light, into the air, the phosphorescence immediately returns. Some lampyres, in which the phosphorescence was extinguished, so as not to be recoverable in oxygen gas, regained it in an atmosphere of nitric vapours. In contact with rutilant gas, the abdomen of the insect shines with a greenish colour, that slowly becomes brighter, turns white, and acquires a dazzling brightness. This only lasts a moment, and takes place whether the insect be dead or alive.

The *green colour* that oysters, when laid up in artificial reservoirs, acquire at certain seasons of the year, and a particular taste which they impart in that state, render them an object of preference to epicures. The cause of this alteration or amelioration, has long been a matter of enquiry with naturalists, and different hypotheses have been framed on the subject. M. B. GAILLON, of Dieppe, from a continued series of microscopical observations, has ascertained that this viridity emanates from certain infusory animalcules, of the genus *Vibrion*, which breed by myriads, at particular times of the year, in the water of the reservoirs; and which the oysters feed on, with the water they imbibe.

Professor OERSTED, among his other discoveries on the *affinity between electricity and galvanism*, has ascertained the important fact, that to produce an active

active influence on the magnetic needle, and divert it from its position, exposing it to the action of a single pair of discs of copper and zinc, separated by a conducting body, will be sufficient; and that this simple apparatus will act with more force than an entire pile. By this simplification of the galvanic process, he has suspended two plates of copper and zinc, separated by a liquid conductor, to a very fine thread; and he has found this arrangement competent to give them a high degree of mobility, and to render them susceptible of obeying or yielding to the action of exterior agents, however feeble. Little bars, strongly magnetised, presenting either of their poles to the apparatus, repulsed or attracted it, imparting a rotatory movement about the point of suspension.

Potatoes in Bread.—By a large series of experiments, which Mr. JOHN WHATELY some years ago submitted to the Society of Arts, it appears, that bread made of equal parts, by weight, of good wheaten flour, of starch or farina of potatoes, and of boiled and mashed potatoes, rose and baked well, and proved of excellent quality.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.*

WHAT are the circumstances of the system, topical and general, under a violent paroxysm of acute, or during the wearing and wearying pain of chronic, rheumatism? and what are the most efficacious remedies in the one and the other case?

That rheumatism is inflammation, would seem to be made out by some particulars in its phenomena; that it is not common or mere inflammation, is sufficiently shown by other of its characteristic marks. For example, what instances have we of ordinary irritation of an inflammatory kind, in which the parts are at once so *nettlishly* alive to the slightest touch or movement, while you may grasp the whole member implicated as you may the nettle, or even inflict upon it violent blows, not only with impunity, but even with a salutary effect. Thus much seems to be pretty clear respecting the pathology of this curious complaint; that its seat is principally in that fine membranous expansion which lines the muscles, and that the regular fibrous action of these organs is thereby interfered with; so that part of its peculiarity must be referred to spasm, and part to inflammation; the membranous irritation that produces the muscular irregularity, being itself the source of pain, and this producing further pain by causing irregular contractions in those innumerable bundles of fibres, whose facile and free, and harmonious movements, are required for the integrity of function.

But how are we to account for chronic or long continued rheumatism? The term rheumatism etymologically implies defluxion; and it has been supposed that the cramps and clogs in the motions of an old rheumatic limb are traceable to a something poured out among the muscles and joints during the continuance of the malady in its acute shape. This, however, is an erroneous theory. Dissect and carefully examine in detail all the vessels, and fibres, and membranes, in the limb of an individual who has died after suffering from protracted rheumatism; and, although you shall sometimes find partial thickenings, you will more often meet with a sort of wasting excavation, occasioned by a reduction of parts. The fact is, that both the nervous and absorbent system have more to do with the production of rheumatic disorders than our theories usually suppose; and the appearances that morbid dissection may display to us, are in this, as in many other cases, but partially explanatory of actual essence. "But come to the point," impatiently exclaims the tortured victim of rheumatic irritation: "a truce with your modes and your essences, and tell me how this membranous, or muscular, or vascular, or nervous, or absorbent, pain is to be got rid of? Give me ease and comfort, and I will not be over-nice with respect to the various items, either in the causing or curing process."

In acute rheumatism, upon its first attacks it is of prime importance, as the Reporter has more than once stated, to make a powerful *impression* upon the frame; and this is effected, according to his experience, with more facility and permanency by elaterium or colchicum, especially the former, than by profuse bleedings. He has lately been attending a rheumatic patient, whose cries from the violence of pain were so piercing, that neighbours could hear them, and in whom elaterium in the first instance, and stramonium afterwards, proved of such avail, that she reports of the prescriptions containing these remedies, that she would not part with them for a hundred pounds. But the success of this plan, though often signal, is not invariable; and bleeding, calomel with opium, colchicum, compound powder of ipecacuan, antimony, and other medicinals,

medicinals, are obliged to be had recourse to separately or conjunctively, according to varying susceptibilities and demands.

In the management of chronic rheumatism too, those plans that are conspicuously serviceable at one time fail in others. Pressure or support by bandages is however an important principle in counteracting the morbid processes upon which depend the protraction of the disorder. Friction too, and percussion, occasionally prove highly useful. The hired *rubbers*, employed by the late Mr. Grosvenor, of Oxford, have been heard of by many readers of these Essays; and the patients to whom these processes were thus systematically applied were often, to say the least, in part rheumatic. The newly-revived practice, of puncturing with very small needles, sometimes gives an excitement to the parts of a beneficial kind; but what has fallen to the writer to see most extensively operative is galvanism, a judicious employment of which will, in the general way, prove much more available than mere electricity.

As to the drug part of anti-rheumatic treatment, the indications plainly are to excite gently and generally the secretions, impart tone to the muscles, and stimulate the nervous and absorbent faculties. Bark, guaiacum, camphor, foxglove, opium, and the various vegetable narcotics, with occasionally small doses of mercury and antimony, together with the warm or stimulant diuretics, such as turpentine and juniper, are all at the command of the prescriber who knows how to compound or separate, to add or withhold, according to circumstances.

With respect to the specific influence of certain places and baths, the writer is somewhat sceptical, beyond the alteration in temperature which they insure. But warm bathing is often highly beneficial, and the water employed cannot be the worse for impregnation with materials, the efficacy of which may or may not be attributable to the willing imagination of the almost worn-out patient.*

In all cases, it is of moment, both in prevention and cure, to attend to clothing and diet. Some will tell you (but they will tell you untruly,) that rheumatism is a mere sympathetic indication of stomach disorder. A warm surface, however, and a well-regulated digestion, may stand forward as fair claimants to anti-rheumatic virtues.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; May 20, 1824.

* Warm fomentations to rheumatic parts may be used with great advantage. The writer has at this moment a patient, with the lumbago of old age, whose remedial dependencies are limited to frequent fomentations, and five-drop doses of the "black drop."

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

LITTLE of novelty must be expected in the present Report. The late floods, scarcely to have been expected at this season, have done very considerable damage in all exposed places; and the promise of the first few days of the present month has not been realized, for variable weather and chilling blasts from the north-east and north-west have succeeded, injuring to a considerable degree all vegetation. Nevertheless, there yet remains a promise for ample crops of every description throughout the land. The bloom upon the fruit-trees, at the commencement of the month, was ample and luxuriant; but it must since have received many shocks from the rigours of old May, which proverbially "maketh the cow to quake." We have a heavy stake, in atmospheric favour or disfavour, between the present and succeeding Report. The blooming season of the wheat is truly a critical one. Potato-planting is, or ought to be, finished; and turnip-sowing will succeed. In North Britain, their field-operations are remarkably forward, as they usually and most commendably are. The rage for farming revives in Scotland. Ox-labour still holds its ground, probably increases, in the west; and the cabbage-culture, the once favorite theme of Arthur Young, has, during several seasons, been reviving, after a long trance, in the midland and some of the eastern districts. Beam heads are the present favourites. Live stock, both fat and lean, by consequence, the meat markets, are universally high, and an advance even expected. Horses still hold their price; and at no former period, not even in the prosperous and sporting days of Orleans (*Egalité*), was the demand in France for English horses so great or so constant. Wool in brisk demand. Price of bark not yet ascertained. As to agricultural polemics, a great fuss has been raised about freeing the imprisoned or bonded wheat. The mantle of the late Mr. Webbe Hall has descended on a certain minority, who can conceive no idea of national prosperity independent of parliament restrictions. The present ministers, however, so far fortunately, are sound and liberal political economists, if not politicians; and, provided certain sacred political grounds are left untouched, they are willing to give us our full saving on the superficies. This safe conduct will assure to them a crop of huzzas, equal to that of hosannas, from the great majority, to whom reflection is ever too fatiguing.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*—Mutton, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*—Veal, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*—Pork, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; milk-fed, 6*s.* Lamb, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*—Bacon, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*—Raw fat, 2*s.* 2*d.*

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 44*s.* to 82*s.*—Barley, 31*s.* to 40*s.*—Oats, 25*s.* to 35*s.*—London price of best bread, 10⅛*d.* for 4lbs.—Hay, 75*s.* to 120*s.*—Clover do. 80*s.* to 135*s.*—Straw, 40*s.* to 51*s.*

Coals in the Pool, 31*s.* to 41*s.* 6*d.*

Middlesex; May 24.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*April* 20.						*May* 20.						
Cocoa, W. I. common £	4	0	0	to	4	15	0	4	0	0	to	4	15	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	2	10	0	—	2	17	0	2	10	0	—	2	14	0	do.
———, fine	4	12	0	—	5	8	0	4	4	0	—	5	4	0	do.
———, Mocha	4	0	0	—	6	6	0	3	0	0	—	5	0	0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	8½	—	0	0	9½	0	0	8½	—	0	0	9½	per lb.
———, Demerara	0	0	10	—	0	1	0	0	0	10½	—	0	1	0½	do.
Currants	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	8	0	—	0	0	0	2	16	0	—	3	0	0	per chest.
Flax, Riga	52	0	0	—	54	0	0	51	0	0	—	54	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	39	0	0	—	40	0	0	39	0	0	—	40	0	0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	11	4	0	—	15	0	0	8	8	0	—	11	4	0	per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	9	0	0	—	10	10	0	7	15	0	—	9	9	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	per ton.
———, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
Oil, Lucca	9	10	0	—	9	15	0	9	10	0	—	9	15	0	25 galls.
—, Gallipoli	49	0	0	—	50	0	0	49	0	0	—	50	0	0	per ton.
Rags	2	0	6	—	0	0	0	1	18	0	—	1	19	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	6	0	—	4	8	0	3	15	0	—	3	18	0	do.
Rice, Patna	0	16	0	—	0	18	0	0	16	0	—	0	18	0	do.
——, Carolina	1	11	0	—	1	12	0	1	11	0	—	1	12	0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	6	7	—	0	6	8	0	6	9	—	0	7	4	do.
———, Cloves	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	do.
———, Nutmegs	0	3	0	—	0	3	1	0	2	10	—	0	2	11	do.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	5⅞	—	0	0	6	0	0	5⅝	—	0	0	5¾	do.
———, white	0	1	3¼	—	0	1	3½	0	1	2	—	0	1	3¼	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	2	10	—	0	3	2	0	2	9	—	0	3	0	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	1	9	—	0	0	0	0	1	9	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	8	—	0	2	10	0	2	6	—	0	2	8	do.
Sugar, brown	2	15	0	—	2	16	0	2	14	0	—	2	16	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	3	6	0	—	3	8	0	3	7	0	—	3	8	0	do.
——, East India, brown	1	0	0	—	1	4	0	1	0	0	—	1	4	0	do. *bond.*
——, lump, fine	3	19	0	—	4	0	0	3	19	0	—	4	15	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	1	18	0	—	0	0	0	1	17	0	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Russia, yellow	1	14	3	—	1	14	6	1	14	3	—	1	14	6	do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5½	—	0	2	6½	0	2	3	—	0	2	5½	per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0	5	7	—	0	5	10	0	5	7	—	0	5	10	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	—100	0	0		20	0	0	—100	0	0		per pipe.
——, Port, old	42	0	0	—	46	0	0	42	0	0	—	46	0	0	do.
——, Sherry	20	0	0	—	55	0	0	20	0	0	—	55	0	0	per butt.

Course of Exchange, May 20.—Amsterdam, 12 2.—Hamburgh, 37 7.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 46¾.—Lisbon, 50½.—Dublin, 9¼ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE *and* EDMONDS'.—Barnesley CANAL, 240*l.*—Birmingham, 345*l.*—Derby, 140*l.*—Erewash, 1000*l.*—Forth and Clyde, 500*l.*—Grand Junction, 345*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 530*l.*—Mersey and Irwell, 105*l.*—Neath, 350*l.*—Nottingham, 240*l.*—Oxford, 820*l.*—Stafford and Worcester, 800*l.*—Trent and Mersey, 2280*l.*—Albion INSURANCE COMPANY, 58*l.* 10*s.*—Hope, 5*l.* 15*s.*—Sun Fire, 220*l.*—Guardian, 24*l.*—GAS LIGHT Chartered Company, 73*l.*—City Gas Light Company, 150*l.*—South London, 202*l.*—Leeds, 227*l.*—Liverpool, 205*l.*

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 27th, were 94⅛; 3 per Cent. Consols, 96¾; 4 per Cent. Consols, 107⅞; New 3½ per Cent. 100¾; Bank Stock, 231.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 15*s.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 14*s.*—Silver in bars, 4*s.* 11½*d.*

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of April, and the 20th of May*, 1824: *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 75.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

BARKER, J. Butler's-alley, Little Moorfields, silk-manufacturer. (Bowman
Barnet, C. Barlow-mews, Bruton-street, horse-dealer. (Reynolds
Bath, W. Copenhagen-house, Islington, victualler. (Whitton, L
Bentley, J. Leeds, stuff-merchant. (Battye, L
Betts, J. T. Temple-place, Blackfriars'-road, wine-merchant. (Rushbury
Bochsa, N. C. Bryanstone-street, teacher of music. (Mayhew
Bowes, J. Battersea, carpenter. (Brooking, L
Broady, W. Old Jewry, woollen-warehouseman. (Fisher
Brown, T. Chelmarsh, Shropshire, farmer. (Williams and Co. L
Butt, W. P. Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, grocer. (Swain and Co. L
Clark, W. H. and R. Clement, High Holborn, linen-drapers. (Green and Co.
Cooke, T. Banbury, mealman. (Tims
Corbet, B. O. Friday-street, linen-draper. (Parken
Corfield, C. W. Norwich, carrier. (Taylor, L
Critchley, M. Crooklands, Westmoreland, coal-dealer. (Wheeler, L
Crole, D. Old Broad-street, stock-broker. (Tomlinson and Co.
Crooke, H. Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Norris, L
Dacre, G. H. Jerusalem Coffee-house, merchant. (Blunt and Co.
Dale, T. Old Bell Inn, Holborn, coach-master. (Whitton, L
Davis, S. Devenport, grocer. (Sole, L
Davis, W. Lewisham, corn dealer. (Fleming, L
Dawe, J. Hellingtown-mills, Devonshire, miller. (Church, L
Douthwaite, C. Pancras-lane, wine-merchant. (Smithson
Durham, J. New Cut, Lambeth-marsh, oilman. (Leigh
Eaton, G. Upper Thames-street, stationer. (Hughes
Edey, E. L. Charing-cross, coffeehouse-keeper. (Carpenter
Ella, S. Noble-street, shoe-maker. (Steel and Co.
Emens, W. Barnsbury-row, Islington, stationer. (Brough, L
Featherstonhaugh, M. G. Bishopwearmouth, merchant. (Thompson
Fisher, F. Austin-friars, merchant. (Bolton
Flashborn, E. Wakefield, victualler. (Hurd and Co.
Foster, J. Tring, Herts, victualler. (Grover and Co.
Hemel Hempstead
Gilbert, J. A. George-lane, Botolph-lane, merchant. (Rush
Graham, M. Union-street, glass-dealer. (Leigh
Groves, L. Sheffield, saw-maker. (Battye, L
Gruncisen, C. Lower Cumming-street, Pentonville, merchant. (Paterson and Co. L
Harris, T. Egg-Buckland, and F. Harris, of Devonport, butchers. (North and Co. L
Haselden, J. Grub-street, horse-dealer. (Isaacs
Heyden, W. Liverpool, coach-maker. (Hunt, L
Hodson, J. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Slade and Co. L
Holgate, G. and T. Burnley, Lancashire, bankers. (Stocker and Co. L
Holbrook, J. Derby, grocer. (Adlington and Co.
Jackman, W. Horsforth, Yorkshire, miller. (Slade and Co. L
Jackson, W. High Holborn, victualler. (Browning
Jepson, J. Congleton, spirit-merchant. (Smith, Bristol
Johnson, W. Worksop, Nottinghamshire, coal-dealer. (Owen
Keast, J. East Looe, Cornwall, scrivener. (North and Co. L
Kennedy, H. Brighton, carpenter. (Faithful
Kerbey, O. T. Finch-lane, stock-broker. (Taylor
Lansley, W. Andover, carpenter. (Clement, Southampton
Manifold, J. Kendal, skinner. (Addison, L
Morgan, J. Bedford-street, Commercial-road, victualler. (Young, L
Mortimer, R. Scholefield, Yorkshire, dyer. (Fisher and Co. L
Narraway, J. Bristol, fellmonger. (Williams and Co.
Nelson, J. Cheltenham, tea-dealer. (Evans and Co.
Palling, W. Old South Sea-house, merchant. (Steele and Co.
Petty, R. Manchester, joiner. (Adlington and Co. L
Plaw, J. New Kent-road, grocer. (Watson and Son
Procter, J. Oxford-street, wine-merchant. (Maidengal
Ramsden, R. Wandsworth, coach-proprietor. (Fisher
Ree, J. and P. Sanders, Cobb's-yard, Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, rag-merchants. (Isaacs
Rees, B. Haverfordwest, linen-draper. (Jenkins and Co. L
Rhodes, J. Heywood, Lancashire, house-carpenter. (Wheeler, L
Roberts, T. A. Montford-place, Kennington-green, coal-merchant. (Pownell, Jenkins, and Co.
Roscow, H. Pendleton, Lancashire, brewer. (Clarke and Co. L
Rutt, N. Coleman-street, painter. (Gregson and Co.
Sandison, W. Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, tailor. (Tanner
Sargent, G. F. Marlborough-place, Great Peter-street, patent-leather dresser. (Hartley
Sawtell, T. Somerton, Somersetshire, innkeeper. (Adlington and Co. L
Shackles, W. Hull, linen-draper. (Ellis and Co. L
Sintenis, W. F. Langbourne-chambers, merchant. (Birch and Co.
Sloggett, J. jun. Bath, hosier. (King and Co. L
Smith, A. Beech-street, timber-merchant. (Robinson and Co.
Smith, P. Petticoat-lane, spirit-merchant. (Fox & Co.
Smith, T. Kentish-town, bookseller. (Steel and Co.
Sudbury, W. Reading, coach-maker. (Hamilton and Co. L
Tomkinson, S. Burslem, manufacturer of earthenware. (Adlington and Co. L
Townsend, R. and S. Nottingham, cutlers. (Briggs and Co. L
Tweddle, W. C. Hertford, draper. (Sharp, L
Tweedie, J. Darby-street, Rosemary-lane, cabinet-maker. (Isaacs
Wall, J. Brentford-butts, broker. (Blake, L
Welsby, W. Manchester, innkeeper. (Appleby and Co. L
Whitehouse, J. and W. N. Wolverhampton, factors. (Wimborn and Co. L
Whiting, T. Oxford, mercer. (Miller, L
Wild, J. Burslem, victualler. (Bourdillon and Co.
Wilson, T. Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn fields, undertaker. (Whitton
Wise, S. and C. Brinchley, Maidstone, paper-makers. (Osbaldeston and Co. L
Wood, H. J. and J. Chandos-street, haberdashers. (Beverley
Wreaks, J. Sheffield, saw-manufacturer. (Tilson and Co. L
Yates, J. C. Rosemary-lane, chinaman. (Osbaldeston and Co.
York, A. Birmingham, baker. (Bourdillon and Co. L

DIVIDENDS.

Avery, J. Barnstaple
Beaumont, J. Brighton
Bligh, W. C. Bath
Bradbury, J. Wellington, Shrops.
Brennand, T. Bread-st. Cheapside
Bridgman, E. L. Fish-street-hill
Capon, J. B. Bishop's Hull, Somersetshire
Chadwick, J. Holborn-hill
Chambers, T. Liverpool
Clarke, R. Newport, Isle of Wight
Cock, W. and G. Canterbury
Coleman, R. Liverpool
Colston, D. E. Islington-road
Crowther, W. Middlesex-hospital
Cunningham, J. Birmingham
Danson, G. and J. Walmsley, Liverpool
Davenport, J. Stockport Etchells
Daw, W. High Halden
Dowling, W. King-street, Tower-hill
Eastwood, R. Leeds
Eives, J. Canterbury
Emery, J. Rosomond-street, Clerkenwell
Evans, R. P. Freeman's-court, Cornhill
Farrel, J. Prospect-place
Firmin, J. Bulmer
Garrs, W. Grassington, Yorkshire
Glover, D. Gutter-lane
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street
Goulden, J. Goulden's-place, Hackney-road

Grant,

Grant, J. Coleman street
Gray, T. March, Cambridgeshire
Green, J. and J. Warminster
Greetham, T. Liverpool
Hamilton, W. New City Chambers
Hatfield, H. Goswell-street road
Hawkins, J. U. Star-corner
Hewson, J. and W. Robinson, Carlisle
Hicks, H. and S. W. Woodward, Bankside
Hollander, L. A. Wincheseter-str.
Honeyburne, J. Kingswinford
Hopwood, J. Chancery-lane
Horn, H. Horsleydown
Hoskins, V. Walton, Buckinghamshire
Jones, D. Brighton
Joseph, M. Liverpool
Keast, W. Cornwall
Levitt, Q. Hull
Leigh, G. Wincham
Linney, J. jun. Limehouse
Mackie, J. Watling-street
M'Nar, A. Abchurch-lane
Minchin, T. Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn
Nightingale, T. Watling-street
Oldfield, J. Edgware-road
Parker, G. Birchin-lane
Patrick, J. Mary-le-bonne-street
Parry and Co. Manchester
Peet, G. and J. Cheapside
Phillips, T. A. Ardwick, Lancash.
Piercey, J. and R. Saunders, Birmingham
Pile, M. jun. Sidmouth
Pinkerton, T. Nuneaton, Warwickshire
Plaw, R. H. Lime-street
Potts, T. jun. Sunderland
Rivolta, A. Holborn
Roach, R. S. Bishop's Waltham
Robertson, G. Wapping
Rooke, J. Bishopsgate-street
Sharpus, R. Berkeley-square
Slaughter, T. Seal
Smith and Townley, Manchester
Spitta, C. L. and Co. Lawrence Pountney-lane
Staniforth, W. Little Eastcheap
Stevens, D. G. Harlow
Street, J. F. and W. Bucklersbury
Thiesen, A. H. Russel-square
Thurton, T. March, Cambridgesh.
Townshend, E. Maiden-lane
Walker, B. West Smithfield
Wall, J. Broad-court, Long Acre
Walley, T. Liverpool
Warren, P. Warminster
Wathen, C. Salter's-hall court
Webster, J. Tower-street
Weeks, J. Exeter
Wetton and Co.
Whellier, T. Exeter
White, M. Finsbury-square
Whittaker, W. Wakefield, and J. Whittaker, Lee-green, West. Ardsley, Yorkshire
Wilkins, C. Tower-street
Williams, L. Nicholas-lane
Wilson, R. and T. Oxford-street
Wortley, V. Henry-street, Hampstead-road.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by DR. T. FORSTER, *for April* 1824.

Days.	*Thermomet.* 10 P.M.	*Barometer.* 10 P.M.	*Wind.*	*State of the Weather.*
1	38	29·46	W.—N.W.	Fair—Rain.
2	35	29·62	N.E.	Blowing and rainy.
3	38	29·98	N.E.	Clear, with some clouds.
4	39	30·21	N.W.—N.E.	Clear and clouds.
5	41	30 27	E.N.E.	White frost and clear.
6	40	30·25	E.	Clouds and clear—Cloudy.
7	39	30·05	E.N.E.	Cloudy—Clear and clouds.
8	42	30·03	N.E.	Cloudy—Clear.
9	42	29·76	N.	Clouds and rain—Do. and clouds.
10	35	29·30	N.N.E.	Small rain—Showers.
11	33	29·26	N.W.	Clear & clouds, & snow shrs—Clear
12	35	29·43	N.W.	Clouds—Clear & showers—Clear.
13	35	29·70	N.W.	Clear—Hail-showers—Clear.
14	40	29·50	W.N.W.	Clear and showers—Clouded.
15	40	29·50	E.	Clear and clouds—Cloudy.
16	43	29·14	N.E.—E.	Cold rain—Cloudy.
17	44	29·59	E.N.E.	Rainy and cold.
18	38	30·08	E.	Clouds—Clear.
19	42	30·14	S.E.	Perfectly clear.
20	44	30·10	S.S.E.	Various modifications aloft.
21	58	29·74	S.S.E.—S.	Clear, cirri, &c.—Showers.
22	48	29·98	S.W.	Small-showers—Cloudy.
23	49	29·49	S.W.—N.W.	Wind and rain.
24	46	30·04	N.N.W.	Fair.
25	52	29·84	S.W.	Cloudy.
26	52	29·42	S.W.	Clouds—Rain.
27	53	29·83	S.W.	Clouds and rain.
28	..	....	S.W.	Rainy.
29	..	....	S.	Windy and fair.
30	..	....	S.	Do. do.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

April 1.—Prodigiously cold. Daffodils, jonquils, and hyacinths, in blow out of doors, also Vanthol tulips. Pilewort *Ficaria verna*, abundant.

5.—Dogs'-tooth violet *Erythronium dens canis*, in blow in the garden. Our Lady's smock (or *Chemise de Nôtre Dame*) *Cardamine pratensis*, in flower near Lackington.

6.—*Tussilago petasites* in flower.

7.—Raw biting wind; very backward spring. *Fumaria officinalis* in flower.

9.—The *Narcissus incomparabilis* in blow; also *Hyacinthus orientalis*, *Narcissus orientalis*,

orientalis, *N. tazetta*, *Doronicum pardalianches*, and *Anemone hortensis*, plentiful. The crown-imperials have not flowered this year, and the flowers of the primroses and the polyanthuses are numerously destroyed by some hitherto undiscovered animal, which bites them clean off, just below the calyx.

11.—Electricity strongly indicated after the shower of snow.

12.—Shower of snow and sleet fell at 6·30 P.M. from a reddish nimbus, after a fair, but cold, day.

13.—Hail showers and cold air. Flora quite at a stand-still.

14.—This is called cuckoo-day in Sussex, but the bird has not appeared this year.

15.—*Saxifraga crassifolia* in blow in the garden; also Clarimond tulips. A single specimen of *Orchis muscula* in flower.

16.—Redstart, *Ruticilla muralis*, seen. Straggling swallow.

17.—Willow wren, *Ficedula salicum*, first seen.

18.—*Yunx torquilla*, the wryneck, seen. Small meteors.

19.—*Hirundo rustica*, the swallow, arrives. It is to be remarked that the breeze sprung up to-day from the same quarter to which the falling stars pointed last night, viz. south-east.

20.—Bright and cloudless morning, with a breeze from the south. In the evening, clouds of various forms appeared; the cirrocumuli floating on from south-west, while the gale blew south-south east below. The clouds exhibited various colours as the sun descended, and at 1′ 45″ became red. Showers and wind followed.

21.—Wallflowers become common. The stormcock, *Turdus viscivorus*, sings.

22.—*Lamium garganicum*, *L. purpureum*, in flower. It rained the greatest part of last night and this morning; to-night an unusual number of spiders, crawling on the walls of the house, prognosticate more rain.

23.—The indication of last night was verified, in twelve hours of hard rain and wind from south-west, to-day: towards night the wind got north-west, and it cleared off by degrees. The cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* was first heard, in a wood by Cowden, this morning. *Leucojum vernum* and *Saxifraga crassifolia*, now full in blow. *Hederis inodora*, *Scylla nutans*, *Narcissus major*, *Narcissus bicolor*, and others, in flower. The spring is backward, the larger trees not showing any signs of leafing, though some garden shoots are out. The cherry-trees, plums, and pears, already in blossom.

24.—*Viola tricolor* and *V. odorata*, abundant.

25.—*Ranunculus bulbosus* flowers in the orchard; *Stellaria holostea* under the hedges; *Narcissus bicolor*, *Narcissus major*, and *Tulipa Gesneriana*, in the garden.

May 3.—*Narcissus biflorus* in flower plentifully; also *Doronicum plantagineum* and *Scylla nutans*.

4.—The *Gentiana acaulis*, and *Narcissus poeticus*, in flower abundantly in the garden. The spring may be considered very late here. The pears, cherries, and plums, in full blossom, and beginning to show green leaves. The apples are not yet in blossom.

HYGEIA. — To calendars of nature, some medical observations ought always to be added, as these tend to illustrate the particular local epidemics and endemics of each province. In this neighbourhood, the prevailing diseases this spring, have been severe colds with tooth-ache, acute rheumatism, and head-ache.

There are two remarkable circumstances in this district, which are very interesting; viz. we have almost no cases of stone among the patients of this neighbourhood; while cancer, which is a rare disease in Essex, and on the north side of London, is here a very common disease. In this small village of Hartfield only, the writer can reckon twelve or thirteen distinct cases of cancer within four years, while at Walthamstow, a population of eight times the number has not furnished the same number of cancerous cases during a period three times as long.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY.

RUSSIA.

BY a published Report, it appears that the Russian navy has been increased to seventy ships of the line, and eighteen frigates; while its effective army is at least a million.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, May 6th, Mr. HUME called attention to the state of the Irish Church Establishment. The root of the evil under which Ireland groaned was, he believed, to be found in religious intolerance, in the Irish Church Establishment, in the amount of its revenues, and the manner in which they were collected. The state of Ireland was dreadful. No man in the south could go to bed with greater security than if he lived in a besieged place,—his house was *not* his castle, unless he first made it one by fortification. The Protestant Establishment, protected as it was by all the advantages of wealth and power, seemed to consist of 1289 benefices, as appeared by the last returns. By the returns in "the Clerical Guide,"

Guide," the numbers appeared to be—4 archbishops and 18 bishops, 33 deans, 108 dignitaries, 178 prebends, 52 vicars choral, 107 rural deans, and 512 minor canons, &c. Here was a staff for so small an army. The population of Ireland consisted of seven millions; one million of which was Protestant (half of that number being dissenters), and the other six millions Catholic. It would be remembered that Adam Smith said, "If you would have a clergy idle and useless, pay them well; if you would have them active and useful, pay them what is necessary, and no more." According to the best calculation which could be made, the value of church property in Ireland was estimated at 3,200,000*l.* This being the case, it was important to ascertain what proportion the members of this church bore to the Catholics. Wakefield stated, that in 1733 the proportion of Protestants to Catholics in Waterford was one to four; at the present moment, it was as one to a hundred. In many cases, there was not a single Protestant family in a benefice: while those attached to the rich Protestant Establishment were decreasing daily, the Catholics were rapidly increasing. Their church consisted of twenty-six bishops, who were resident, performed their duties punctually, and received severally an income of between 300*l.* and 700*l.* The number of Catholic priests was upwards of 2300. When it was seen that there were no less than 1500 Protestant clergymen to attend to 500,000 Protestants, the number of Catholic clergymen could not be considered too large, when it was recollected that they had to administer instruction to a population of 6,000,000.—Much has been said respecting the manner in which the well-paid Protestant clergymen in Ireland performed their duties. The result of all the inquiries he had made, was a conviction that they were very deficient. According to a return on the table, it appeared that the number of parishes having benefit was 2224. In 1818, the total number of incumbents was 1289. Out of this number 758 were resident, and 531 were non-resident. The non-residents, therefore, formed a considerable portion of the whole number of incumbents. The tithe-system afforded a sufficient explanation of the state of things. In the parish of Ballyvourney, Cork, where there was no glebe, or glebe-house, or residing clergyman, or church, and not a single Protestant, the Catholic inhabitants were called upon to pay tithes, varying from 560*l.* to 700*l.* a-year. In the parish of Toma Drummond, in which there was only one Protestant family, the tithe amounted to 700*l.* In Aha Bollog, where there were five or six Protestant families, but no resident clergyman, the tithe demanded from the inhabitants was 900*l.* In Innis Carr, which contained three or four Protestant families, the tithe was between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.* In three other parishes, namely, Clondrobid, Donoughmore, and Whitechurch, in which the number of Protestant families was eight or nine, the tithe was 2900*l.* Thus it appeared that the tithes, which were almost wholly paid by the Catholics, amounted in three parishes to more than 7000*l.* annually, for the celebration of divine service to eighteen or twenty Protestant families! — The Hon. Member concluded by moving the following resolution:—"Resolved, that it is expedient to inquire whether the present church-establishment of Ireland be not more than commensurate to the services to be performed, both as regards the number of persons employed, and the incomes they receive."—For the motion, 79—Against it, 152—Majority, 73.

The bomb *Terror*, Capt. A. D. Y. Arbuthnot, has sailed from Portsmouth for Algiers, taking despatches for Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, informing him what has been the final determination of ministers with respect to the Dey of Algiers. It would appear, from the nature of the preparations made and ordered, that it is not intended to make an attack on Algiers by a united force of ships; but, if the Dey should still refuse to accede to necessary, but what may be deemed coercive, terms, attacks will be nightly made upon the town and defences of Algiers, by the employment of bombs and mortar vessels.

The 8th of May being appointed for the departure of the *Hecla* and *Fury* from Deptford, the officers and crews of both ships were mustered, and Capt. Parry soon after arrived on-board, and was received with loud cheers. Final orders were then given to get under weigh, and she dropped down the river.

A new Columbian Loan of 4,750,000*l.* stock, has been contracted between Don M. A. Arrubla and Don Francisco Montoija, agents of the republic of Columbia, and the house of B. A. Goldschmidt and Co. London.

Lord LAUDERDALE has carried a standing order in the Lords, that in future no stock-companies are to be incorporated by law till four-fifths of their nominal stock is vested.

On the 28th, the truly patriotic Mr. HUME exposed the arbitrary practices of the magistracy, by showing that in the two last seven years there were committed 47,000 and 93,000 respectively, of whom 18,000 and 31,000 were not convicted. A single magistrate had committed 152, of whom only 58 were convicted;

victed; and another 139, against 48 only of whom bills had been found! He therefore moved for new returns, specifying the names of all the magistrates. This was opposed by Mr. Peel; and, such was the influence of the magistracy in the House, that his motion was lost by 81 to 8!

SPAIN.

A law of *amnesty* or *oblivion* has at length been published in Madrid; and it is an earnest, that Ferdinand will not murder the whole of his subjects, but will punish all the leaders of the revolution, all the members of the Cortes who voted the *decheance* of the King at Seville, and many others. What, however, is most remarkable in this decree, is that in the concluding address, written in the original by Ferdinand's own hand, the great argument in favour of internal peace, which he addresses to the Spaniards, is the hope of being able to stretch forth their arms to "their separate brethren in America, who are now (he says,) the victims of revolutionary anarchy, and of the ambition of demagogues."

The letters from Madrid of the 26th, speak of a levy of 56,000 men, part of whom are to be employed in attempting the re-conquest of the American possessions; but, as money is wanting, it is said that an application will be made to the Philippine Company, which has money in its coffers.

The king has returned to the palace at Aranjuez, highly contented with his good monks of Toledo, who presented him with gold and jewels to the amount of three millions of reals, besides defraying the expenses of the whole court during the visit. In return, his majesty has given them the presentation to fourteen vacant canonships, and to the inhabitants the privilege for their sons to enter as *Gardes du Corps*, or in the regiments of Spanish Guards, without the necessary proofs of nobility.

PORTUGAL.

The Infant Don Miguel, dissatisfied with his father's ministry, has appealed to the army to assist him in his designs; and the following proclamation develops his views:—

Soldiers,—If the day of the 27th of May, 1823, broke upon us with a memorable lustre, the day of the 30th of April, 1824, will be no less memorable. Both of them will occupy a distinguished place in the pages of Lusitanian history. In the former I left the capital to overthrow a disorganizing faction, — preserving the throne of our exalted king, the royal family, and the whole nation; giving besides an example of virtuous attachment to the sacred religion we profess,—the true support of royalty and justice. In the present I shall accomplish the triumph of the great work which was then begun; giving it a secure establishment, and exterminating at once the pestilential sect of freemasons, which, in the silence of its treason, projected the destruction and total extinction of the reigning house of Braganza. Soldiers! it was for this reason I called you to arms; fully convinced of the firmness of your character, of your loyalty, and of your decided love for the cause of the king. Soldiers! be worthy of me, and Don Miguel, your commander-in-chief, will be worthy of you. Long live our lord the king! Long live the Roman Catholic religion! Long live her most faithful majesty! Long live the royal family! Long live the brave Portuguese army! Long live the nation! Die, all infamous freemasons!

Palace of Bemposta, April 30, 1824.

This proclamation was repeated on the following day in the journals, with another proclamation addressed to the people, and a letter to the king. Nearly 2000 troops of the garrison assembled on the 30th of April, at the *Roscio*; the Infant Don Miguel was at their head. The greater part of the ministers, several military chiefs, and other persons, were arrested by the orders of the Infant. In the mean time, the queen arrived at Lisbon. At the request of the French ambassador, the *corps diplomatique* repaired to the king. Passing the Roscio, the palace was guarded by troops, the commander of which refused to allow any person to see the king, unless he was the bearer of an order from the Infant. The French ambassador declared that Europe acknowledged only the king: his firmness succeeded, and an aid-de-camp of the prince introduced the *corps diplomatique* to the king. The king declared that what was going on was unknown to him, and was not done by his orders; and that his son was about to arrive. In fact, Don Miguel soon arrived, knelt down, kissed his father's hand, and declared to the ambassadors and ministers, that a conspiracy against the life of his father, and against his own, had been discovered; that he had been obliged to take the measures he had taken to prevent it; that, if the *corps diplomatique* had been stopped for an instant, it was because he feared some mischievous persons might

might enter the palace under their protection; and that he now came to receive his majesty's commands. The troops returned to their quarters at the command of his majesty: the *corps diplomatique* did not retire till night. On the next day, May 1, they returned to his majesty, and afterwards visited Count Palmela, minister for foreign affairs, who had just been set at liberty.

This Prince Miguel is understood to be half an ideot, and on this occasion had become the tool of his mother, an infuriated bigot, who seeks vengeance against the Portuguese liberals. They had contrived to seduce some regiments, and for some days made the king and his ministers close prisoners. The foreign ambassadors, however, took part with the king, who was conveyed on-board the British *Windsor-Castle*, for security; and his rebel son has since made his submission. All the old monarchies totter to their foundation, and are propped merely by the influence of Russia and the greater legitimates.

GREECE.

Accounts from Odessa, of the 14th of April, state that the last letters from Constantinople had brought the intelligence, that the Turkish government, being in great want of men to man the fleet, had caused all the vagabonds that could be found in the coffee-houses, and other places of public resort, to be seized and put on-board the ships destined against the Greeks. It is said there are some Franks among them. It may easily be supposed, that no very heroic exploits can be expected from a fleet manned in such a manner. It appeared that the Capitan Pacha would sail shortly.

For some time past the Pacha of Egypt has been forming large magazines of gunpowder, and of all descriptions of military stores, at Grand Cairo, avowedly for the purpose of equipping an army to act against the Christians in the Morea. The advices lately received from Alexandria state, that these magazines had been destroyed by fire, and that 3000 Egyptian soldiers had perished in the explosion. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at no less than ten millions of Spanish dollars.

WEST INDIES.

Letters from Bermuda give a satisfactory account of the convicts that have lately been sent there from this country. They work daily at the dock-yard, and the break-water which is being constructed there, at present.

The Earl of Huntingdon, who dissolved the House of Assembly of Dominica a short time ago, has refused to issue any new writs for the re-election of members, until his majesty's pleasure be known regarding the issue between them.

The proceedings of the Court-martial at Demerara, on the trial of Mr. Smith, the missionary, have been printed by order of the House of Commons. The proceedings occupy ninety-two closely-printed folio pages. Mr. Smith, it appears, had resided between six and seven years in the colony, and there was found in his possession a written book, entitled "A Journal containing various occurrences at Le Resouvenir, Demerara, commenced in March 1817, by John Smith, missionary." The journal appears to have been continued down to August 1823. From this long journal of six years and a half, the judge-advocate produced on the trial about seventeen entries, making about two pages, to prove that the missionary interfered in such a way with the negroes, as to produce discontent on their parts against their masters and the government. The mere fact of the smallness of the number of passages, selected in a journal of such a length of busy life, is a strong presumption in favour of Mr. Smith; and, in reality, the passages which are produced prove nothing against him,—unless it be a crime to be zealous and humane, and to feel some degree of horror at the oppression of one's fellow-beings. But these passages, though they prove nothing against Mr. Smith, are valuable, as throwing light on the slave-system of the colonies. We quote, as an instance, the following passage:—

Nov. 16, 1821.—Yesterday evening we had not more than fifty at the chapel; indeed, I cannot expect more till the coffee and cotton are gathered in. The people have scarcely any time to eat their food; they have none to cook it,—eating, for the most part, raw yellow plantains. This would be bearable for a time; but to work at that rate, and to be perpetually flogged, astonishes me that they submit to it.

Sept. 15, 1817, page 17.—This evening, a negro, belonging to ——, came to me, saying the manager was so cruel to him, that he could not bear it. According to this man's account, some time back (two or three years) he, with a few others, made complaints of the same thing to the Fiscal,

Fiscal, on which account the manager has taken a great dislike to him, and scarcely ever meets him without cursing him as he passes by. The punishment which he inflicts on him is dreadfully severe: for every little thing he flogs him. I believe Ned to be a quiet harmless man; I think he does his work very well. A manager told me himself he had punished many negroes merely to spite Mr. Wray. I believe the laws of justice, which relate to the negroes, are known only by name here; for, while I am writing this, the driver is flogging the people, and neither manager nor overseer near.

Friday, Aug. 8, 1817.—A great number of people at chapel. From Genesis xv. 1. having passed over the latter part of chap. xiii. as containing a promise of *deliverance from* (these two words partly erased, but perfectly legible,) the land of Canaan, I was apprehensive the negroes might put such a construction upon it as I could not wish; for I tell them some of the promises, &c. which are made to Abraham and others, will apply to a Christian state. It is easier to make a wrong impression on their minds than a right one.

AFRICA.

Accounts have arrived, of a sad disaster which has happened in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone; where the English governor of that colony, Sir Charles M'Carthy, with nearly all his army, have either been killed or taken prisoners. The enemy and the victors, on this occasion, are the Ashantees. In 1807, an Ashantee army reached the coast for the first time. In that year, as well as in 1811, and in 1816, they invaded the nation of Fantees, whose population lay about our settlements, and in the course of the wars, by which they nearly exterminated their miserable adversaries, killing or selling their enemies for slaves, they not only threatened but attacked our forts. Cape Coast Castle was besieged, and it was only by paying a tribute, that the savage conquerors were bought off. After this, it was deemed expedient to send an embassy to negotiate a treaty of alliance with a monarch so dangerous and potent as SAI TOOTOO QUAMINA. It succeeded in concluding a treaty, which was afterwards renewed and confirmed in 1820, when Mr. Hutton was appointed to reside at Ashantee, as Acting Consul on the part of the British nation.

In this state things remained until 1821, when the Fantees put themselves under British protection, and a number of them were armed, trained, and officered by Europeans. A negro sergeant having been seized and put to death by the Ashantees, Sir Charles thought himself bound to avenge the insult; and in August last, Capt. Laing, at the head of a body of the 2d West India regiment, and assisted by some of the native chiefs, totally defeated the Ashantees at Assecuma: the result has been, they now came down in more formidable numbers; and 15,000 of them falling in with Sir Charles, at the head of 5000 men, principally Africans, he sustained his fire until his ammunition was exhausted, and then, closing in upon him, they obtained a complete victory. Very few escaped to tell the woeful tale, and amongst the missing is Sir Charles himself. The battle was fought on the 21st of January, near Sicondee, and lasted from 2 P.M. until 6 P.M. The Ashantees, however, sustained a great loss. There were fourteen officers with Sir Charles when the action commenced, and only one, a Lieutenant Erskine, escaped to tell the tale. Among the slain are some of the principal and oldest merchants at Cape Coast; as, George Robertson, James Headle, Edwin Jones, and Mr. Tedley, the Staff Surgeon, killed; Capt. L. Lestrange died of fatigue; Major Rickets severely wounded; many others, whose names are unknown, killed; and many wounded and missing.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The judicious measure of publishing the project of a new Constitution, has, it appears, restored tranquillity to nearly the whole of the Brazilian provinces. When first promulgated, the municipality of Rio de Janeiro presented a petition to the emperor, soliciting that the new Constitution should be at once adopted as a law of the empire, without the intervention of a Legislative Assembly. The emperor assured them of the satisfaction he felt at receiving such an address, but declined compliance with the prayer contained in it until he should be acquainted with the wishes of the other provinces. Since that time, similar petitions had been presented from the whole of the provinces south of Pernambuco, and the same spirit was conceived to actuate those to the northward; but a sufficient time had not elapsed to obtain communications from them.

The *Bogota Gazette* states the recall of M. Ravenga, Colombian envoy, here. The Congress was about to commence its session. Lancasterian schools were establishing; and all was tranquil in Colombia.

Advices to the 26th of December, from Lima, state that Bolivar had made a convention with Riva Aguerro, by which the latter consented to embark for Europe, and the whole of his troops were united to those of the Colombian president. Bolivar was said to be corresponding with the Spanish General Cantarac, no doubt with the view of bringing him over to the cause of independence. The former was at the head of 15,000 men.

MEXICO.

The Ex-Emperor Yturbide has left England for Mexico, the country of his short-lived dominion. He sailed from Southampton on Tuesday, the 11th of May, having left London on the 5th, under the pretext of going, for some time, to reside at Bath. He had previously fixed six of his children,—two boys, and four girls,—at boarding-schools in different parts of the country. In a letter which he has written to his friends, he says that he departs for his native country at the request of friends in various provinces, and for no other purpose than to promote the unanimity and the establishment of the government.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

APRIL 22.—A meeting held at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, to consider the best means of finding employment for the distressed agricultural labourers of the United Kingdom. A long discussion took place: the loss of the cottager's spot of land, the small farms, the inclosures of common lands, the introduction of machinery, &c. it was represented, tended to distress the labourer, and render it impossible for him to obtain his support. The horrible increase of crime, the pressure of poor rates, and other circumstances, were mentioned, to show the extreme necessity of adopting some means of relief. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were prepared, and a society proposed for hiring large tracts of land to be re-let in small quantities to meritorious cottagers.

— 27.—A fire happened near Albion-buildings, Bartholomew-close; and several houses were destroyed.

— 28.—A numerous meeting of the London Mechanics' Institution took place, when a course of lectures on chemistry, by Mr. R. Phillips, was commenced.

— 30.—A fire took place in the premises of Mr. Wiskfard, druggist, Whitechapel, which was destroyed, with the stock in trade, and also the Three Nuns Inn adjoining.

May 3.—A Court of Common Council held, when an offer was made through Mr. Alderman Wood, to advance by way of loan at four per cent. the sum of 640,000*l.* to pay off the city-bonds.

— 4.—A meeting of manufacturers held at Freemasons' Tavern, when a committee was formed to resist any alteration in the existing laws relative to them, unless advantage was distinctly perceived.

—. —The establishment of a Society of British Artists celebrated, the Duke of Sussex in the chair; Messrs. D. Kinnaird, Hart, Davis, Lambton, Hobhouse, and others, were present.

—. —Mr. Maberley introduced a motion in the House of Commons, to relieve the distresses of Ireland: it was lost by 85 to 33.

— 6.—Mr. Hume moved for inquiry into the numbers and incomes of persons employed in the church establishment of Ireland: it was negatived.

— 11.—Lord Althorpe, in an able speech, moved for an inquiry into the state of Ireland: it was negatived by 104 to 136.

— 13 to 15.—Heavy and incessant rains fell, which did considerable damage in many parts of the country, overflowing the lands, washing away live stock, bridges, and dwellings; and including, in one or two instances, the loss of human life.

May 13.—The extensive sugar-houses of Mr. Alderman Lucas, in Osborne-street, Whitechapel, destroyed by fire: insured for 28,228*l.*

— 14.—The governor and company of the Bank of Ireland lowered the rate of discount upon bills from five to four per cent.

— 25.—A balloon ascended from the City-road, with one Harris, and a female; but, owing to some mismanagement of the valve, it fell suddenly near Croydon, when Harris was killed on the spot, and the female much injured.

MARRIED.

At St. Pancras New Church, Capt. Caulfield, of the 6th regiment Dragoon Guards, to Miss Ann Lovell Burye, of Nazing, Essex.

Charles Stoke Dudley, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Sarah Haycock, of Farnham.

Mr. William Diedds Clarke, of Berners-street, to Phœbe, daughter of William Phillips, esq. of Dorking.

Peter Templeman, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Miss Marshall, of Teddington.

Mr. N. Atherton, of Craven-street, to Selina, daughter of the late David Bernard, esq. of Jamaica.

The Rev. B. Moore, of Edwardstone-cottage,

cottage, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. C. Hyatt, of Commercial Road.

John Patteson, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Coleridge, daughter of Col. C. of Heath's-court, Devonshire.

T. R. Mimpriss, esq. of Pennsbury, Wandsworth-road, to Miss Eliza Black, of Sydenham.

Edward Simon Stevenson, esq. of Great Queen-street, to Sarah Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Wild, esq. of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

Louis Cohen, esq. of New Broad-street, to Floretta, daughter of the late Assur Keyser, esq. of Finsbury-square.

At St. Pancras New Church, Lieut. Arthur Davis, R.N. to Elizabeth, daughter of George Matcham, esq.

At Hampstead, Charles Holford, esq. to Mary Anne, daughter of E. Toller, esq.

Abraham Tozer, esq. of Alphington, Devonshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Corbett, esq. of Walthamstow.

A. M. Greig, jun. esq. of Grafton-street, to Miss Woolcombe, of Freeman's-court.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, E. Ireland Clayfield, esq. of the 40th regt. to Miss Charlotte Louisa Cox, grand daughter of the late Major General C.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Major General Smith, to Amelia, widow of John Leopard, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Exeter, to Isabella, daughter of W. S. Poyntz, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

At Clapham, Samuel Wilson, esq. of London, to Mrs. Devis, widow of the artist.

The Rev. William Swete, to Mary Ann, daughter of David Gordon, esq. of Dulwich-hill.

The Rev. Alexander Fownes Luttrell, rector of East Quintockshead, to Jane, daughter of William Leader, esq. M.P.

The Rev. William White, M.A. vicar of Stradbrook, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant Marshall.

Mr. G. N. Wild, to Miss Harriet Flint.

William Clapp, esq. of Kingsland-crescent, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Sherland, esq. of Little Chelsea.

Mr. Charles Compton, to Miss C. Chatfield, both of Camberwell.

DIED.

At Islington, in his 81st year, the *Rev. G. Strahan*, D.D. prebendary of Rochester, rector of Kingsdown, Kent, and upwards of fifty years vicar of Islington. He was a son of the late Andrew Strahan, many years king's printer; and much respected by his parishioners for the urbanity of his manners, and the liberality of his character.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, 69, *Mary*, wife of Abraham Grimes, esq.

In Walnut-tree Walk, Lambeth, *William Howell, esq.* Water Bailiff of London.

In Arno's Grove, Southgate, *John Walker, esq.*

In Russell-place, *Arch. Cullen, esq.* of the Inner Temple, and a king's counsel. He was son of the late Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh, and enjoyed considerable legal practice, particularly in questions of bankrupt law.

In Wigmore-street, *Alexander Strong, esq.* of Lincoln's Inn.

In Park-crescent, Portland-place, 64, *John B. Cowell, esq.* an eminent merchant.

At Brompton, 84, *Capt. Boger*, R.N.

At Ealing, 85, *Major Aldridge.*

In Southampton-row, Russell-square, *Mrs. A. M. Fairfax.*

At Clapham, the *Rev. James Phillips*, pastor of the Independent Congregation of that place during the last half-century, and much respected by an extensive connection of friends and hearers.

Charles Western, esq. late Capt. in the 18th Hussars, and Lieut.-Col. in the Portuguese army. He had, a few days before, been second to Lieut. Battier, in a duel with Lord Londonderry, Col. of the 10th Hussars, relative to some questions which have much interested the public and the army.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, 69, *P. Braham, esq.*

In Northumberland-street, New-road, *T. Mills Beynon, esq.*

Henry Chator, esq. late a Colonel in the 3d regt. of Foot Guards.

In Marsham-street, 73, *Mary*, widow of Richard Hutchinson, esq.

In Bedford-square, *William West, esq.*

At Twickenham, 74, *Richard Twining, esq.* many years known as a very eminent and successful tea-dealer in the Strand, and formerly a director of the E. I. Co.

In London, *Mr. Benjamin Holditch.* He was the author of the "History of Rowland Abbey," digested from Gough's materials. At the time of his decease, and for several years previously, he edited "The Farmer's Journal."

In Fort-place, Bermondsey, 83, *Mr. John Barton.*

In Belgrave-place, *George Yeates, esq.* of the Navy Office.

At Brompton, 85, *Mrs. Cond*, widow of John C. esq.

At Richmond, 57, *Emma*, wife of N. Gundry, esq.

At Strand-on-the-Green, near Kew, 82, *Mrs. Trimmer.*

At Finchley, 67, *T. H. Andrew, esq.*

In Highbury, 75, *William Harryman, esq.*

In Judd-street, 74, *John Shawe, esq.*

Mr. Thomas Benson, 44, proprietor of Garraway's Coffee-house, Cornhill.

At Clapton, 78, *John Pearson, esq.*

At Pimlico-house, Hadley, Middlesex, 70, *Edward Beavan, esq.*

At Hastings, *John Slegg, esq.* of Bernard-street, Russell-square.

In Montague-square, *Rich. Calcraft, esq.*

In Brompton, 77, *Thomas Tresolve, esq.*

At Stockwell, 58, *Anne*, widow of James Hooper, esq.

Mrs.

Mrs. Hayward, wife of Samuel H. esq. of Dunstan's-hill, Tower-street.

At Blackheath, 70, *James Dalbiac, esq.* formerly of Queen-square, and Dulwich.

In Lower Brooke-street, the *Hon. Robert F. Greville*, brother to the late Earl of Warwick.

In Winchester-row, 85, *J. Lack, esq.*

In Fitzroy-street, 55, *John Cooper, esq.*

At Esher, *Henry Swann, esq.* M.P. for Penryn, who a few years since suffered an imprisonment for bribery at an election.

At Stockwell, 88, *Thomas Howard, esq.*

In the Strand, 79, *Sir T. Bulmer*, known as a considerable floor-cloth manufacturer.

At Reigate, 93, *Francis Maseres, esq.* Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer. Mr. Maseres, his grandfather, was a refugee, and came to this country with William III. He was a Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and very early displayed great knowledge of mathematics. He published, as early as 1759, a work on the negative sign, in which he argued against the received doctrine of negative quantities; and some time afterwards published his valuable collection of the "Scriptores Logarithmici," in 6 volumes, 4to; a work on Life Annuities, and several historical works, among which were "May's History of Parliament," and "Ludlow's Letters." As a profound mathematician, he had few equals among his contemporaries; and his fortune enabled him to indulge in printing many works, which, without such aid, could never have been published. He was not less distinguished for the independence of his political principles: and, in bad times, he has always been regarded as an inflexible constitutional lawyer.

At Richmond, 52, *Wm. Kerr*, Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Ancram, Baron Kerr, and one of the representative peers for Scotland. Since the last election, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Kerr, of Kershengh, in the county of Roxburgh. He was also a Knight of the Thistle, Lord Lieut. of the counties of Mid Lothian and Roxburghe, and Colonel of the EdinburghshireMilitia.

In Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, 66, *Mr. S. J. Neele*, engraver of the Strand, where he has been distinguished in his profession during the last forty years. As a map and writing engraver, no artist of his time has been more extensively employed; and there have been few great undertakings, connected with improved maps, and works of geography and civil engineering, in which he has not borne an honourable part. Nor was the preference which he enjoyed the mere result of skill and industry, but it was equally promoted by his moral worth, and by the integrity with which he fulfilled every engagement. A life thus devoted was of course followed by affluence and independence, and by those domestic comforts which arise from virtuous example. He was, however, after a short illness, severed from his afflicted family and friends; and has left a blank in the circle of his connections, which cannot, in their time, be re-supplied.

At Missolonghi, in Greece, 36, *George Gordon, Lord Byron*, a man who, during the last fifteen years, has excited unceasing public interest by his transcendent powers as a poet; by the eccentricity of his character; and by the boldness of his opinions and actions. He succeeded to the title and estates on the death of William the fifth Lord Byron, which took place in 1798, when he was only ten years of age. Up to that period he had lived in Aberdeenshire, and it appears that the wild scenery of the spot in which he passed his early years remained always deeply engraven on his memory. In his first publication, "The Hours of Idleness," there is a poem on Lachin y Gair, in which he breaks out thus:—

"Yet Caledonia! belov'd are thy mountains,
Round their white summits though elements war,
Though cataracts foam 'stead of smooth flowing fountains,
I sigh for the valley of dark Loch na Garr.

"Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd,
My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid;
On chieftains long perish'd my memory ponder'd;
As daily I strode through the pine-cover'd glade;
I sought not my home, till the day's dying glory
Gave place to the rays of the bright polar star,
For fancy was cheer'd by traditional story,
Disclos'd by the natives of dark Loch na Garr."

—Towards the close of the year 1798, he was removed to Harrow, where, in a note to "Childe Harold," he says, "I was not a slow though an idle boy; and I believe no one could be more attached to Harrow than I have always been, and with reason:—a part of the time passed there was the happiest of my life; and my preceptor (the Rev. Dr. Joseph Drury) was the best and worthiest friend I ever possessed, whose warnings I have remembered too well, but too late when I have erred," &c. At the age of little more than sixteen, he removed to the University of Cambridge, where he became a student of Trinity College. At the age of nineteen he left the University for Newstead Abbey, and the same year gave to the world his "Hours of Idleness." On arriving at the age of manhood, Lord Byron embarked at Falmouth for Lisbon, and from thence proceeded across the Peninsula to the Mediterranean, in company with Mr. Hobhouse. The travels of his lordship are described in "Childe Harold" and the notes. While the Salsette frigate, in which Lord Byron was a passenger to Constantinople, lay in the Dardanelles, a discourse arose among some of the officers respecting the practicability of swimming across the Hellespont. Lord Byron and Lieutenant Ekenhead agreed to make the trial: they accordingly attempted this enterprise on the 3d of May, 1810, and accomplished it—by one in an hour and five, by the other

other an hour and ten minutes. The breadth is a mile, but the current so rapid, that no boat can row directly across. This notable adventure was, however, followed by a fit of the ague. He returned to England, after an absence of nearly three years, and the two first Cantos of "Childe Harold" made their appearance a few months afterwards. To this poem, in rapid succession, followed the "Giaour," and the "Bride of Abydos," two Turkish stories; and, while the world was as yet divided in opinion as to which of these three pieces the palm was due, he produced his beautiful poem of the "Corsair." On the 2d of January, 1815, he married, at Seham, in Durham, the only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbank Noel, baronet; and, towards the close of the same year, his lady brought him a daughter. Within a few weeks, however, after that event, a separation took place, for which various causes have been stated. This difference excited a great sensation at the time. His lordship, while the public anxiety as to the course he would adopt was at its height, suddenly left the kingdom, with a resolution never to return. He crossed over to France, through which he passed rapidly to Brussels, taking in his way a survey of the field of Waterloo. He proceeded to Coblentz, and thence up the Rhine as far as Basle. After visiting some of the most remarkable scenes in Switzerland, he proceeded to the North of Italy. He took up his abode for some time at Venice, where he was joined by Mr. Hobhouse, who accompanied him in an excursion to Rome, where he completed his "Childe Harold." At Venice, Lord Byron avoided as much as possible all intercourse with his countrymen. He quitted that city, and took up his residence in other parts of the Austrian dominions in Italy, which he quitted for Tuscany. He was joined by the late Mr. Shelley, and afterwards by Mr. Leigh Hunt. His patrimonial estate received lately a large increase by the death of Lady Byron's mother; and a valuable coal mine, said to be worth 50,000*l.* had been discovered on his Rochdale estate before he left England, so that at his death he must have been in the possession of a large income. The journey of his lordship to Greece, and the part he has acted in that country, will endear his memory to every friend of liberty.

On the 9th of April, he had exposed himself in a violent rain; the consequence of which was a severe cold, and he was immediately confined to his bed. The low state to which he had been reduced by previous illness, made him unwilling to be bled, and the inflammatory action, unchecked, terminated fatally on the 19th April. The following is a translation of the Proclamation which was issued by the Greek authorities at Missolonghi, to the grief of its inhabitants, who were thus arrested in the celebration of their Easter festivities:—

"*Provisional Government of Greece.*—The present days of festivity are converted into days of bitter lamentation for all. Lord Noel Byron departed this life to-day, about eleven o'clock in the evening, in consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory fever, which lasted for ten days. During the time of his illness, your general anxiety evinced the profound sorrow that pervaded your hearts. All classes, without distinction of age or sex, oppressed by grief, entirely forgot the days of Easter. The death of this illustrious personage is certainly a most calamitous event for all Greece, and still more lamentable for this city, to which he was eminently partial, of which he became a citizen, and of the dangers of which he determined personally to partake, whenever circumstances should require it. His munificent donations to this community are before the eyes of every one, and no one amongst us ever ceased, or ever will cease, to consider him, with the purest and most grateful sentiments, our benefactor. Until the dispositions of the National Government regarding this most calamitous event be known, by virtue of the decree of the Legislature, No. 314, of date the 15th October,

"*It is ordained*, 1. To-morrow, by sunrise, thirty-seven minute guns shall be fired from the batteries of this town, equal to the number of years of the deceased personage. 2. All public offices, including all courts of justice, shall be shut for three following days. 3. All shops, except those for provisions and medicines, shall also be kept shut; and all sorts of musical instruments, all dances customary in these days, all sorts of festivities and merriment in the public taverns, and every sort of public amusement, shall cease during the above named period. 4. A general mourning shall take place for twenty-one days. Funeral ceremonies shall take place in all the churches."

[*Dr. Robert Hall*, late Surgeon to his Majesty's Forces, whose death we recorded in our last, was descended from the ancient family of the Halls of Haughhead, in Roxburghshire, on the southern confines of the Scottish border. The exploits of one of his ancestors, Hobbie Hall, of Haugh-head, a renowned border chieftain, frequently occur in the traditional records of the time in which he lived. One instance of his remarkable strength and hardihood is commemorated by the following inscription, on a rude monument placed upon a mount on the lands of Haugh-head, near the junction of the Kale and the classical Teviot. It records the valiant defence, made in 1620, by this extraordinary man, against an attempt by the powerful clan of Ker to dispossess him of his paternal estate:

Here

Here Hobbie Hall boldly maintained his right, [might.
'Gainst reif, plain force, armed wi' lawless Full thirty pleughs, harness'd in all their gear,
Could not his valiant noble heart make fear!
But wi' his sword he cut the foremost's soam [men home.†*
In two, and drove baith pleughs and pleugh-

—At a later period Henry Hall, of Haugh-head, the lineal descendant of this intrepid Moss-trooper, and the great grandfather of the subject of our present brief notice, performed as distinguished a part in the stormy period in which he lived, as had been done by his heroic but rude ancestor in earlier times. He took an active and leading part in those struggles for liberty of conscience which preceded and followed the restoration of Charles II. After suffering great persecution for his non-conformity, he retired for a short time to the English border. Returning to Scotland, when he deemed the posture of affairs fitting for affording aid to his covenanted brethren, he was taken prisoner in his way to Pentland; and, with some others of his party, confined in Cessford-castle; from whence he escaped by the connivance of his relative, the Earl of Roxburgh, to whom this strong-hold belonged, and once more sought refuge in England. Here he remained peaceably for three years, but the unabated persecution in Scotland having compelled many of his countrymen to become refugees in Northumberland, he engaged in an encounter with a Col. Struthers, in defence of his friend Thomas Ker, of Hayhope, whom that officer endeavoured to entrap as a non-conformist. Compelled by this event to return to Scotland, he signalized himself with the warmest zeal in defence of the persecuted cause, exhibiting, in every encounter with the royal forces, the most undaunted and persevering courage. At Ruthergien, Drumclog, Glascow, and Bothwell Bridge, he performed prodigies of valour. In this last action, which proved so fatal to the covenanted cause, the important pass in the middle of the bridge was defended by him and Hackston of Rathillet, at the head of three hundred of their chosen troops, to the last extremity. Dissentions having, however, by that time crept into the army of the Covenant, these two intrepid leaders, denied re-inforcements, were compelled, in the end, to yield to superior numbers, and to draw off the shattered remains of their force. After this defeat, so indefatigable was the pursuit after Henry Hall, that he was compelled to seek refuge in Holland, where, however, he remained only a short time, preferring rather to encounter perils and hardships of every kind, in what he deemed a righteous cause, than supinely to sit down in the enjoyment of ease and tranquillity in a foreign land. A few months after his return to Scotland, he was basely betrayed into the hands of Governor Middleton, of Blackness-castle, by two of the reverend blood-hounds of that day, the curates of Borrowstounness and Carridden; and, when attempting to make his escape, was struck down by a miscreant of the name of George, a waiter at the inn where he was made prisoner. He never afterwards recovered the power of speech, and died on his way to Edinburgh, whence General Dalziel, and a party of his troops, were sent to conduct him. It should seem, however, his estate was not forfeited, as his descendants were suffered to remain in undisturbed possession of the property. It is the custom of some modern authors, and especially of a popular novelist of our own day, to sneer at the exertions made by the covenanters in defence of civil and religious liberty, and to take advantage of some of their unimportant or individual peculiarities, to represent the whole sect as a band of religious and blood-thirsty fanatics. Even many sincere protestants are not sufficiently thankful for the blessings they now enjoy. The greatest number of them do not seem fully aware from what tyranny, from what mental slavery, they have been rescued by the firmness, the courage, and the blood, of their ancestors. They enjoy the present calm of religious toleration, unknowing or regardless of the tempest which dissipated the frightful and lowering clouds of bigotry and superstition that threatened to overwhelm the land; they cherish not with sufficient reverence and gratitude the memory of those daring and magnanimous spirits who withstood the buffettings of the storm; and purchased, at the expense of their ease, their property, and even life itself, the peace and security of their descendants. But, led away by the subject, we have too long deviated from the object of this notice. It is a trite remark, that the lives of literary or professional men afford but few incidents worthy to be recorded by the biographer. But surely, to trace the means by which any individual has acquired superior intellectual attainments, must afford a far more pleasing and instructive lesson to mankind, than to follow the statesman through the crooked mazes of political intrigue, or to contemplate the warrior carrying death and devastation among his fellow-men. Dr. Hall

* The iron links which fasten a yoke of oxen to the plough.

† This inscription is given by Scott in his Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, with the remark, that the stone is broken and much defaced. Since he wrote, however, a new one has been erected in its stead, by one of Hobbie Hall's descendants, an officer in the British navy.

Hall, the youngest son of the late Henry Hall, of Haugh-head, was born at that place in the year 1763, and received the first rudiments of his education from a private tutor under the paternal roof. Afterwards he was placed at the grammar-school of Jedburgh, in Roxburghshire, of which the Rev. Dr. Panton, and Mr. James Brewster,* were, at that period, successively rectors. Though evincing much quickness and aptitude in the acquirement of his daily tasks, young Hall was then more distinguished among his school-fellows for feats of activity and bold daring, than for that love of study which so eminently distinguished him in future life. After passing the usual series of years, then dedicated in North Britain to the acquirement of classical learning, his attention was turned towards some profession, when his choice fell on that of medicine. The usual preliminary instructions he acquired under the tuition of Dr. Buckham, an intelligent physician of Wooler, in Northumberland, from whence he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies with the most indefatigable zeal for the next two years, returning to Wooler in the interval of the medical classes. At the termination of this period he was placed with Bryan Abbs, esq. an eminent surgeon in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and acted for three years as one of the dressers in the infirmary of that town, which, we may venture to affirm, is not inferior as a practical school for surgery to any other in the kingdom, owing to the multifarious accidents continually occurring in the collieries, and the shipping on the river. The taste for classical learning, which he had imbibed during the latter period of his remaining at school in Jedburgh, was now assiduously cultivated by him in the interval of his medical avocations. On leaving Newcastle, our young student proceeded to London, and shortly after entered the medical department of the navy. After serving some time in the channel, he sailed as first mate of a seventy-four (we believe the Ruby) to the West Indies. On the Jamaica station he remained several years; and, at the conclusion of the war, returned to Britain, being then an acting surgeon on-board a frigate. On his return to Britain he relinquished the navy, at the earnest solicitation of a paternal uncle, and repaired to Edinburgh, still farther to prosecute his medical studies. Having taken the degree of M.D. the following year he settled in Jedburgh, where he continued for a short time to practice medicine with increasing reputation. It was during this period that he published, in Duncan's Edinburgh Annals, a paper on Pemphigus, in which he endeavours, from a view of all the evidence at that time before the public, to establish the sporadic nature of that disease. This was followed, in a subsequent volume of the Annals, by another paper on the same subject, wherein he details the results of an experiment he made on himself and two other subjects, by means of inoculation with the matter of Pemphigus, and enters into farther reasonings in confirmation of his former conclusions. Shortly afterwards, he communicated to the same work, "Cursory Observations on Insanity," in which he strenuously recommends the application of cold water to the head in such cases. We also find, about the same period, a well-written letter from Dr. Hall to the senior Dr. Duncan, on the distemper so generally fatal to cats throughout Scotland. The accuracy of research, and clearness of deduction, which characterize these short productions, are alone sufficient to stamp their author, even at that early period of his professional career, as a dispassionate and philosophical enquirer. Considerations of a domestic nature induced him, about this period, to remove to London, where he continued some years chiefly engaged in literary pursuits. A translation of "Spallanzani on the Circulation of the Blood," with a preface and notes, from the pen of Dr. Hall, appeared shortly after his arrival in the metropolis; and, a few months afterwards, a translation of "Guyton Morveau on the means of Purifying Infected Air, and Arresting the Progress of Contagion." This last work was also enriched with several useful and judicious notes, and a preface, in which Dr. Hall canvasses the pretensions of Dr. James Johnstone, of Worcester, to this discovery, which was unjustly claimed both by Guyton Morveau and Dr. Carmichael Smyth. Dr. Johnstone's claim to priority of discovery was afterwards candidly stated by Dr. Hall in the Monthly Magazine for October, 1802. It would be tedious to enumerate all the different literary engagements which occupied his time at this period. Suffice it to say, that besides writing in two reviews, and being

* Between Mr. Brewster and his pupil a sincere and lasting friendship was formed, which only terminated with the death of the former. This gentleman, who was a highly gifted linguist, but whose retired habits, and extreme modesty, prevented him from being much known beyond the circle of a provincial town, where his merits could not be duly appreciated, was the father of the Rev. James Brewster, and Dr. David Brewster, both so well known in the literary world. The writer of this article has frequently heard Dr. Hall predict the future eminence of young David, and narrate several circumstances, which clearly evinced that a passion for scientific research was strong even in his infant years.

being occasionally employed as the editor of different popular works, he appears never to have relaxed in attention to any of those questions which agitated the medical world; as it is evident, from his various communications to the London Medical and Physical Journal for a series of years, as well as his criticisms on different foreign publications, which likewise appeared in that useful work. Dr. Hall, from the time of being a student in Edinburgh, enjoyed the friendship, and was in habits of familiar correspondence, with the senior Dr. Duncan, the eminent professor of the Institutes of Medicine, &c. in that University; he also corresponded with many of his literary contemporaries, and some of his letters on medical subjects appear in the works of Dr. Kinglake, &c. We have now to record an event, which, for a time, clouded Dr. Hall's prospects, and materially altered his destination in after life. Basely deceived by one in whom he had implicitly confided, he was defrauded of the greatest part of his property, and involved in heavy law-expenses in fruitless efforts to regain it. This weighty loss, conjoined with other considerations, induced him again to turn his attention to the service, and he entered the medical department of the army. His duties as an active medical officer now wholly occupying his time, he seldom, for the next ten or twelve years, appeared before the public in his literary capacity. When that unfortunate mission by land and sea, which cost the lives of so many brave and able men was determined on, for the exploration of the Niger, Dr. Hall was the medical officer appointed to accompany the military division of the expedition; and his medical experience, his ardent zeal for the advancement of science, his accurate knowledge of botany, which, with him, had always been a favourite study, joined to habits of activity, and rigid temperance, doubtless well fitted him for the arduous task. Unfortunately, however, in the outward bound passage, Dr. Hall was precipitated into the hold of the vessel, which had been left open by the inattention of the ship's steward; by which accident his breast-bone, and several of the ribs, were dreadfully fractured, and he received a severe contusion on his left temple. Such, however, was his ardour for the promotion of the enterprise, that, disregarding the advice of a medical officer on-board the same vessel, he refused to be put on-shore at Jersey; and, at the utmost risk, proceeded on his voyage. On landing at Senegal, though still feeble from the effects of the accident, he enjoyed not a moment's relaxation from duty, as most of the medical staff on that station were either recently dead, or confined by indisposition. No wonder, then, that at the end of a few weeks, Dr. Hall was so reduced by a severe attack of disease, that a removal to a more salubrious climate was considered as affording him the only chance of prolonged existence. He was therefore carried on ship-board, and sent to Madeira by the way of the Cape de Verd islands, with slender expectations that he would survive the voyage. Of the hospitality and kindness of Mr. Keir, a British merchant resident at Madeira, the writer of this article has often heard Dr. Hall express himself in terms of the warmest gratitude; and, after a residence of some months in the house of this gentleman, he so far recovered as to be able to undertake the homeward voyage. It was at Madeira that he first learned the fate of Captain Tuckey, and his associates; and soon after heard of the death of his own commander, Major Peddie, which occurred two weeks after he himself had left the African shores, and was successively followed by that of most of the British officers attached to the mission. Several years have elapsed since Dr. Hall returned from Africa, but his health was never fully restored. He was sedulously attended by his friend, Dr. George Pearson; but every thing that friendship could suggest, or that medicine could achieve, was vainly tried for the alleviation of his complaints, and he at length fell a sure, though lingering victim, to the conjoint effects of an unsalubrious climate, and the accidental injury above related. To conclude: The subjoined list of a few of the essays and papers by Dr. Hall, are alone sufficient to entitle him to rank high as a medical philosopher. Remarks on Cow-Pox, &c. published in the four last vols. of Duncan's Medical Annals, Edinburgh; Observations on the Plague, and other Pestilential Fevers; Ditto on Mahon's Work on Legal Medicine; Remarks on Monnet on Cataract; Essay on the Infinenza or Epidemic Catarrh of 1803; Observations on Hydrophobia; Farther Remarks on Ditto; Cases of Chicken-Pox mistaken for Small-Pox; Translation of Sabatier's Cases of Hydrophobia; Ditto of a Paper on Trades prejudicial to Health; Ditto of Proust's Essay on Lichen Islandicus; Ditto on Dumas's Essay on the Transformation of Organs; Account of a singular Case of Abstinence; Observations on a Spanish Work on the Yellow Fever; Cases of Icterus and Hepatitis cured by the use of Nitric Acid; Cursory Remarks on Dr. Humphry's Case of Yaws; A Vindication of Dr. Johnstone's Claim to the Discovery of Mineral Acid Fumigations; Observations on the Irritability of the Lactuca Sativa; Ditto on the Heat evolved by the Arum Cardifolium, &c.; Cases of Burns and Scalds treated by Cold

Cold Applications; Observations on the use of the Carbonate of Iron in Cancer, &c. &c., published in the London Medical and Physical Journal, between the Years 1800 and 1810; Translation of Sabatier's Case of Tetanus, with illustrative Notes; Case of Tumor in the Right Hypochondrium; Ditto of Cynanche Trachealis; Cases of secondary Small-Pox, &c., published in the New Medical and Physical Journal; Clare on the Motion of Fluids, with additions, &c.; Translation of Spallanzani on Respiration; Introduction to Botany, or the Study of the Linnean System. Independently, however, of these, and other works, already before the public, he has left many valuable manuscripts behind him; and, in particular, an Essay on the Rot in Sheep; Remarks on the Medical Topography of Senegal, and several valuable cases which occurred in the different military hospitals of which he had charge.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. Marston, to the vicarage of Stokesay, in the county of Salop.

Hon. and Rev. H. E. J. Howard, to the rectory of Slingsby, Yorkshire.

Rev. G. Greaves, appointed chaplain to the British factory at Archangel.

Rev. G. Taylor, M.A. elected master of Dedham Grammar-school.

Rev. R. Thomas, to the perpetual curacy of Hemswell, Lincolnshire.

Rev. F. R. Bromfield, M.A. to a prebendal stall in Litchfield.

Rev. F. Rose, M.A. to the rectory of Woughton, Bucks.

Rev. M. Barnett, to the rectory of Ludford Parva, Lincolnshire.

Rev. R. Uvedale, M.A. to the vicarage of Hogsthorpe, Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Wood, D.D. to the rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

Rev. W. B. Robinson, M.A. to the rectory of Litlington, Sussex.

Rev. R. Thomas, to the perpetual curacy of Hemswell, Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Croker, to the united vicarages of Clonnelly Cloarca, diocese of Limerick.

Rev. T. Robinson, M.A. to the vicarage of Milford, with Hordle, Hants.

Rev. J. Sheepshanks, to the endowed chapel of Torquay.

Rev. J. Gatenby, to the vicarage of Overton, near York.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE merchants, and a numerous body of the other inhabitants, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, lately petitioned the House of Commons for a repeal of the remaining duties on salt.

At a late meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, a curious and valuable paper was read by Mr. Henry Atkinson, on a method of ascertaining the parallax of the sun, by observation of the angle formed by the planet Mars, when in opposition, with two observations nearly on the same meridian, at a great distance from each other.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Tweedmouth, to consider the propriety of paying what are called "Easter Offerings," lately took place. Mr. Peter Watson, of Chester-le-street, who had successfully resisted the demand, addressed the meeting; and, in consequence of his advice, it was resolved to enter into a subscription, to assist a person, whose goods had been seized, to bring an action against the claimant.

A Mr. H. Fothergill, of Benwell-colliery, Northumberland, has lately invented a simple and ingenious mode of erecting tallow-chandlers' boilers, by which the offensive effluvium is destroyed.

Married.] Mr. G. Dryden, to Miss C. Hutchinson; Mr. T. Elringham, to Miss J. Nicholson: all of Newcastle.—W. H. Longstaff, esq. of Stockton, to Elizabeth Dyer, daughter of the late Samuel Franks, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, London.—Mr. G. Humble, to Miss M. Howdon, of Morpeth.—G. W. Sutton, esq. of Elton, to Miss Olivia Stapylton, of Norton.

Died.] At Newcastle, John Head, esq. of Pandon-house.—At Swinburne-place, 72, Mrs. Snow.—Mrs. Bendell.

At Gateshead, 75, Mr. G. Cook.—66, Mrs. E. Scott.

At Sunderland, 31, Mr. T. Taylor.—Miss M. Turner.—46, Mr. R. Fairclough.

At South Shields, Mr. Thomas Young, librarian of the subscription library in that town.

At Chester-le-Street, 63, Mr. J. Willey.

At Alnwick, Mrs. A. Henderson.

At Keverston-lodge, J. Dunning, esq.—At Garth Fortingall, 102, *Mrs. M. Macdougall.*

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is in contemplation to commence running a steam-packet between Liverpool and Whitehaven, touching at the Isle of Man.

A fine vein of superior antimony has recently been discovered near the Keswick Lakes, which promises to be a profitable speculation.

Married.] Mr. D. Hodgson, of Whitehaven, to Miss Bland, of Lythe.—Mr. T. Coulthard, to Miss H. Fisher; Mr. T. Swinscow, to Miss E. Fletcher: all of Cockermouth.—Mr. Hodgson, to Miss J. Moore, both of Wigton.—Mr. J. Dixon, to Miss H. Winder; Mr. J. Rishton, to Miss M. Steel; Mr. J. Nicholson, to Miss S. Birket: all of Kendal.

Died.] At Carlisle, 60, Margaret, wife of James Forster, esq.—In Shaddongate, 38, Mr. J. Embleton.

At Whitehaven, 46, Miss J. Davis.—55, Mr. H. Ward.—23, Mr. J. Nicholson.

At Penrith, 53, Rachael Hewetson, one of the Society of Friends.

At Kendal, 32, Mr. E. Irving.

At Netherby, 62, Sir James Graham, bart.—At Eaglesfield, at an advanced age, Sarah Alderson, a member of the Society of Friends.

YORKSHIRE.

A petition was lately forwarded from Leeds to the House of Commons, praying that Lord Althorpe's bill, for speedy recovery of small debts, may pass into a law.

A meeting of the general committee of the Auxiliary Missionary Society for the West Riding lately took place; G. Rawson, esq. in the chair: when the following, among other resolutions, was agreed to:—"That as the proceedings at Demerara have now been conducted to their melancholy termination, we feel it incumbent upon us to express to the directors of the parent Society those sentiments of high admiration which we entertain for the memory of their late invaluable and faithful missionary, the Rev. John Smith; to give utterance to the strong feelings of disgust and abhorrence which every part of the malignant and unprincipled conduct of his persecutors has aroused in our minds; and to assure the directors themselves of the perfect satisfaction which we cherish on reviewing the steps they have taken to protect the life and liberty, and (since that effort has proved unavailing) to vindicate the reputation of their martyred servant, and to shield all future missionaries from similar wrong and outrage."

Married.] Mr. R. R. Rockliff, of York, to Miss E. Eyre, of Easingwold.—T. G. Hall, esq. of Hull, to Miss C. Croft, of Higher Ardwick.—Mr. W. Hall, to Miss E. Hurtley, both of the Society of Friends; Mr. J. Oates, to Miss M. Sharp, of Kirkgate; Mr. J. Whitton, to Miss M. White: all of Leeds.—Mr. Belchier, of Pontefract, to Miss Hartley, of Burton Salmon.

Died.] At York, the Rev. J. Ellis, M.A. prebendary of Barnby on the Moor, and vicar of Strensall and Osbaldwick.

At Leeds, 51, Mr. J. Steel.—33, Mrs. A. Lister.—Mr. E. Bisby.—Mr. J. Gilpin, merchant.—50, Mr. B. Robinson.

At Halifax, on West-parade, Miss Ag. Bates.—70, Mrs. H. Aked.

At Burnley, Mrs. Massey, widow of J. M. esq.—At Shipton, Wm. Chamberlain, esq.—At Pudsey, 36, Mrs. Jenkins, wife of the Rev. D. J. incumbent minister of that parish.

LANCASHIRE.

There belong at present to the port of Liverpool, seventeen steam-packets and vessels, from 450 to 75 tons burthen, average each 208½ tons; they are worked by steam-engines of 110 to 20 horse power, average for each vessel 65 horse power.

Several extensive failures have lately taken place at Burnley: among them the firm of Messrs. J. T. and F. Holgate, bankers, whose debts, it is said, amount to 300,000*l*. Inconceivable distress has been introduced among a numerous class of working depositories; their entire savings had been entrusted to the firm.

Married.] Mr. W. Pollard, to Miss J. Blair; Mr. J. Knight, to Miss M. Jones: all of Manchester.—Mr. W. Haley, of Manchester, to Miss A. Bedford, of Falhouse.—Mr. T. Lynn, to Miss Elston, of Union-street; Mr. W. Wickstead, to Miss E. Green: all of Liverpool.—J. Whitley, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss J. Greenall, of Wilderspool.—Mr. L. Watson, to Alice, daughter of C. Speakman, esq. both of St. Helen's.

Died.] At Manchester, 49, Mrs. M. Parker.—In Oxford-street, Mr. J. Radford.

At Salford, in the Crescent, 80, J. Beever, esq.

At Liverpool, Mr. H. Jones.—Mr. Jos. Hancox.—51, Mr. W. Fallon.

At Warrington, 64, Mr. J. Hall.—29, Mrs. F. Hall, suddenly.

At Highfield-house, near Wigan, 36, James Fisher German, esq.

CHESHIRE.

A petition from this county was lately forwarded to the House of Commons, praying that the operations of Lord Althorpe's bill, for the recovery of small debts, might not be introduced into that palatinate.

Married.] R. Marsland, esq. of Sale, to Miss S. Starkie, of Agden.—W. Cockerell, esq. of Thornton-lodge, to Miss E. Dudley, of Wharton-lodge, Winsford.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. T. Rogers, of Holywell.—Mr. J. Moulson.—John Drake, esq.—In Queen-street, Mrs. Wettenhall.

At Northwich, Miss E. Richardson.—63, Mr. James Ollier.

At Hough, at an advanced age, Mary, widow of the Rev. Robert Hill, of Chester.—At Eccleston, at an advanced age, Mr. Cotgreave.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] T. O. Prout, esq. of St. Agnes, Cornwall, to Miss Webster, of Derby.—E. Evans, esq. of Yieldersley-house, near Ashborne,

Ashborne, to Miss Sophia Webster, of Derby.—Mr. Barnes, of Derby, to Miss Jackson, of Mansfield.—The Rev. J. A. Radford, to Miss T. E. Dawson, of Aston-upon-Trent.—Mr. J. Parsons, of Corsington, to Miss M. Siddons, of Mansfield.—Mr. T. Plum, of Stanton, to Miss L. Wheatley, of Dale-abbey.

Died.] At Derby, 80, Mrs. Callow.—35, Mr. J. Barton.—65, Mr. W. Holmes. 34, Mr. T. Barker.

At Buxton, Mrs. Hilbert.

At Breaston, 85, Mr. Spurr.—At the Fleet-house, 76, Mr. Woolley.—At Mackworth, 80, Mr. S. Sanders.—At Stretton, 52, Louisa, wife of Sir W. B. Cave, bart.—At Bugsworth, 70, Mr. J. Braddock.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At a late public meeting at Nottingham, it was resolved to establish a library for the use of the artizans and apprentices of that town and neighbourhood.

Several thousand artizans of Nottingham lately petitioned the House of Commons, praying for a total repeal of the Combination Laws.

Married.] Mr. W. Simms, to Miss C. Richards; Mr. J. Lee, to Miss M. Brown; Mr. T. Taylor, to Miss H. Truman; Mr. J. Lamb, to Miss S. Webster: all of Nottingham.—Mr. R. Berry, to Miss A. Warsop; Mr. W. Marriott, to Miss E. Breedon: all of Newark.—Mr. J. Heath, to Miss E. Baguley, both of Beeston.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Greyhound-street, 44, Mr. W. B. Maltby.—On Timber-hill, Mrs. Woodward.—Mrs. S. Mackley.—53, Mr. W. Cook.

At Radford, 93, Mrs. R. Simpson.—At Bulwell, 82, Mr. J. Walker.—At Syreston, 51, Mr. G. Wood.—At West Retford, 33, the Rev. Edward Youle, vicar of Apesthorpe.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Hall, of Lincoln, to Miss E. Worrall, of Newark.—Mr. Palmer, of Boston, to Miss Sutton, of Aswardby.—Mr. G. Dickenson, to Miss R. Sutton, both of Grantham.—Mr. Jas. Roe, of Benefield, to Miss A. Goodlett, late of Oundle.

Died.] At Grimsby, Mrs. Thompson, of Louth, suddenly.—Mrs. Brown.

At Deeping St. James, 89, Mr. J. Baker. — At Bellingborough, 56, Mr. Wright. — At Pinchbeck, 72, Mr. T. Hardy.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A numerous meeting of the framework-knitters of Leicestershire lately took place at Leicester, to form relief-societies to assist each other when out of employment; Mr. Hutchin being called to the chair, proposed a string of resolutions, which were passed unanimously.

A serious accident lately occurred to the passengers by the Sovereign Liverpool coach, on its journey to London, in descending a hill near Welford. The reins broke, and the horses became unmanageable. The coach was upset, and the coachman and guard, with eight convicts and their guards—three persons, were seriously injured.

Married.] Mr. H. Bates, to Miss S. Gill; Mr. E. Billson, to Miss Needham; Mr. T. Sharpe, to Miss F. Woolhands: all of Leicester.—Mr. Glover, of Kilby, to Miss S. Taylor, of Leicester.—Mr. J. Charlesworth, of Loughborough, to Miss E. Pimm, of Elford.

Died.] At Leicester, in the Savoy-gate, 74, Mr. Bruce.—50, Mr. T. Martin.

At Loughborough, Mrs. B. G. Wallis.

At Melton Mowbray, 44, Mrs. Corner.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 44, Mrs. M. Webster.

At Long Clawson, 76, Mr. Robert Goodacre.—At Skeffington-hall, 22, Mr. T. Bright.—At Langham, 74, Mrs. Mason, late of Cold Overton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The bankers and merchants of Stafford lately agreed to petition the House of Commons, that a clause might be introduced in the Bankruptcy Bill, authorising landlords to seize the property of bankrupts who were in arrears for two years' rent.

Married.] Mr. T. Poyser, of Whittington, to Miss L. Latchford, of Lichfield.—W. Manner, M.D. to Ann Judith, daughter of W. Beetlestone, esq. of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. Pretty, of Bilston, to Miss E. Corbett, of Chaddesley Corbett.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mr. N. Tibbetts.—50, Mr. Blayney.

At Wolverhampton, 42, Mr. J. Harriman.—Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Clare.

WARWICKSHIRE.

An Oil Gas Company is about to be formed in Birmingham: the number of shares 2400, at 50*l.* each.

A fire lately occurred at Long Compton, which spread in every direction, and seven houses, several ricks of corn and hay, and some live stock, were entirely destroyed. The inhabitants of the houses were reduced to the greatest distress by this dreadful calamity.

Married.] Mr. C. Holding, to Miss E. Newall; Mr. S. Hurd, of Price-street, to Miss M. Barnes, of Litchfield-street; Mr. E. Hodges, to Miss M. Cheries; all of Birmingham.—Mr. Vincett, of Ann-street, Birmingham, to Miss Hardy, of Waterfield.—Mr. S. Caswell, of Birmingham, to Miss Hands, of Waterfield.

Died.] At Birmingham, 71, J. Ackers, esq. of Lark-hill house, near Manchester.—90, Mr. W. Pare, late of London.—At the Willows, Peter Kempson, esq.

At Coventry, in Little Park-street, Mrs. Herbert.

On Primrose-hill, near Coventry, Mr. Herbert Bury.

SHROPSHIRE.

SHROPSHIRE.

The extensive printing offices and warehouses, containing a large stock of books, with printing materials, of Messrs. Houlston and Son, of Wellington, were lately destroyed by fire.

Married.] Mr. Wall, to Miss Asterley; Mr. J. Long, to Miss M. Ridgway: all of Shrewsbury. — Mr. J. Turner, of Shrewsbury, to Miss A. M. Blakeway, of Yockleton.—Mr. H. Morris, of Wellington, to Miss A. Anslow, of Loughton. —Mr. W. Parry, of Ellesmere, to Miss Gibbons, of Clirk-bank.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Slade. —84, Mr. W. Bromley. — 23, Mr. W. Price.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Jones, widow of Mr. Elihu Jones.

At Neen Savage, 36, wife of the Rev. J. Hayton.—At Trefarclawdd, near Oswestry, Mary, wife of Edward Croxon, esq.—At the Vineyard, near Wellington, Egerton Leeke, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Edward Phillips, esq. of the E. I. Co's. Service, to Miss Jane Long, of Foregate-street, Worcester.

Died.] At Kidderminster, Mr. W. Tyers.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The following liberal sums were recently bequeathed to different Charities in Hereford, by Thomas Russell, esq. Town Clerk:—To the infirmary, 500l.—to the Blue School, 500l.—to Trinity Hospital, 500l.—to St. Giles's Hospital, 300l.—and to Price's Hospital, 200l.

Married.] Mr. W. Bennet, of Hereford, to Miss A. Pitt, of Amberley.—The Rev. J. Hanbury, M.A. of Hereford, to Miss S. Bobart, of Oxford.—Mr. J. Barrett, of Ross, to Miss S. Woodward, of Gloucester.

Died.] At Hereford, 35, Mr. Edward Smith.—86, the Rev. Thomas Jennings, vicar of St. Peter's and St. Owen's; and 81, Mrs. Jennings, both beloved and lamented.

At Kingsland, near Leominster, Mr. John Weyman.

At Ledbury, 57, Mrs. M. Phillips.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Considerable rejoicing took place within the month by the land-owners and occupiers of Berkeley, to celebrate their triumph over their vicar in his claim of tithe of milk, and colts in kind. It was said, the tithe of milk alone, would have amounted to not less than 3000l. per annum.

Married.] John Cooper Armstrong, esq. to Miss S. Critchley, of Gloucester.—Mr. Lovett, of Gloucester, to Miss R. Bateman, of Astell.—Mr. T. Warren, to Miss S. Moor, both of Bristol.—Mr. J. Naish, of Bristol, to Miss A. Wedlake, of Almondsbury.—Mr. J. Jones, of Bristol, to Miss E. Games, of Clroa Radnor. —Mr. Fricker, of Cheltenham, to Miss A. Osborne, of Broadway, Worcestershire.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Northgate-street, 46, Mrs. Jackson.—In the College-green, Robert Smith, esq.—In Bearland, 85, the Rev. B. Heming.

At Bristol, 71, Mr. R. Barker.—76, Mr. R. Jeffery.—In Wine-street, Mrs. Ware.

At Cheltenham, 57, Mr. S. Turk.—Mrs. Packwood.—Mrs. Slader.—In Rutland-street, 110, Mrs. Pool.—William Batten, esq.

At Filton, 79, Mrs. M. Masters, formerly of Bristol.—At Northleach, 48, Mr. J. Craddock, he was celebrated for his breed of Cotswold sheep.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A grand rowing match took place, within the month, for a wager of 600 guineas, by six officers of the 3d Guards, who undertook to row from Oxford to Westminster bridge, in 16 hours, a distance of 114½ miles. After an arduous struggle, in which the rowers were reduced to great weakness, the undertaking was accomplished, in fifteen minutes less than the time. 15,000l. bets depended upon the issue.

A new line of road, to improve the communication between Oxford and London, has lately been projected, to avoid the Stokenchurch and Dashwood Hills, by passing through Thame from Wheatley Gate to West Wycombe.

Married.] Mr. J. Warren, of Holywell, to Miss E. Badcock, of St. Michael's; Mr. W. Mitchell, to Miss A. Arnett; Mr. W. Tell, of St. Michael's, to Miss Grainge, of St. Aldate's: all of Oxford.—Mr. W. English, of Woodstock, to Miss F. M. Davis, of Oxford.—Mr. T. Dunn, of Oxford, to Miss B. Chessell, of Nuneham Warren.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Murhie, of Jesus Coll.—Mr. C. Collis.—78, Mrs. J. Matthews, of Stanton.

At Henley, Mrs. C. Skelton.—78, Henry Spence, esq. of Mallery House, near Lewes.

At Garsington, Mr. J. Clarke.—At Lower Heyford, 23, Mr. T. Parkins, regretted.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. H. Milman, vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, to Mary Ann, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Cockell.—Mr. P. Davies, of Gun-street, Reading, to Miss M. Rusher, of Overthorpe.—Mr. J. Chandlers, to Miss A. Brian, both of Windsor.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mrs. Bailey.

At Reading, Mrs. C. Coxhead.

At

At Windsor, 60, Mr. Sexton, organist of St. George's Chapel.—72, Mr. Agnew.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The late rains had considerable effect upon the river Colne, near Rickmersworth—a greater flood had not been witnessed for nine and twenty years. The waters undermined and carried away the highway-bridge, near the church, and their dwellings, and the lives of the adjacent inhabitants were in considerable danger.

Married.] Mr. J. Baker, of Hertford, to Miss Taylor, of Brickendon.—Mr. T. Heath, of St. Albans, to Miss R. A. Machell, of Potter's-Bar.

Died.] At St. Albans, 79, Mrs. Evans.

At Waltham Cross, Mr. G. Faubert.—At Sawbridgeworth, 85, Mr. Bride.—The Rev. F. T. Hamond, rector of Wydford.—At Cheshunt, 70, Mrs. M. Hooker.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. A Chambers, of Northampton, to Miss F. Smith, of Birmingham.—Mr. Haddon, of Leicester, to Miss A. Layton, of Peterborough. — Edward Gilbee, esq. of Bach, to Miss H. Hawkesley, of Beauchief Abbey.—Mr. W. T. Pears, of Thorney, to Miss E. Reynolds, of Bowden Parva.—Mr. Bradshaw, to Mrs. Sherman, both of Corby.

Died.] At Peterborough, 51, Mr. W. Smith.

At Oundle, Mrs. Summers. — Mrs. Webster, deservedly regretted.

At Preston Deanery, 28, Mr. W. Bull.—At Bulwick, 43, Mrs. Dash.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Within the month, an election took place for a representative in Parliament, for the borough of Huntingdon, in the room of Lord Ancram, now Marquis of Lothian. There were two candidates: James Stuart, esq. supported by the Hinchinbrooke party, and Mr. Wells. The following was the final state of the poll, including disputed votes, to be settled by a Committee of the House of Commons:—

Mr. Stuart 65
Mr. Wells 66
Majority for Mr. Wells—1.

The qualified poll, declared by the Returning officer, was, for Mr. Stuart, 65; for Mr. Wells, 22.

The late rains have occasioned a greater flood of the Cam, than has occurred for thirty years; the water reached the foundation of Trinity College library, and covered the gardens of all the Colleges, except the raised centre walks.

Married.] Mr. J. Moule, of Green-street, to Miss M. Parkinson, both of Cambridge.—Mr. G. P. Ashby, of Cambridge, to Miss H. Rowbottom, of Hampstead.—Mr. T. Woodley, of Cambridge, to Miss C. Smith, of Sidbury-hall.—Mr. J. Fitzhugh, to Miss Ballard, both of March.—The Rev. F. Swan, jun. rector, of Sansthorpe, to Susan, daughter of John Linton, esq. of Stirtloe-house.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Henry White.—Mrs. Rawlings.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Potter.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Taylor, late of Elm, isle of Ely.—Mr. Housely, of the Ferry-house.—Mrs. Marriott.

At Swaffham, T. Bowyer, esq. an eminent merchant.—80, Dinah Barbara, wife of the Rev. T. Steele, late of Hatley St. George.

NORFOLK.

The Norwich branch of the Fakenham Provident Society lately held their anniversary. This Society, which is become one of the most important of its kind in England, now consists of 1357 members, and it appears by the annual report, that the fund amounts to 21,995*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* and that an increase of 1773*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* has taken place in the last year.

Married.] Mr. R. Shinfield, to Miss L. Liddelow, both of St. Giles's, Norwich.—Mr. S. P. Willsea, of Norwich, to Miss E. Dowson, of Wisbech.—Mr. Barwell, of Norwich, to Miss L. M. Bacon, of Costessy.—John Beart, esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss M. F. English, of London.

Died.] At Norwich, 57, Mr. J. Royal, late of Carlton Rode.—In St. Stephen's, 79, Mrs. Margetson.

At Yarmouth, 45, Mrs. M. Maloy.

At Eaton-lodge, near Norwich, Mary Ann, wife of J. H. Yallop, esq. alderman of that city.—The Rev. Wm. Cooke, M.A. rector of Hemstead with Lessingham. In 1780 he was elected Regius Professor of Greek, and was succeeded by the learned Professor Porson in 1792.

SUFFOLK.

The magistrates of this county lately petitioned the House of Commons, praying them to introduce some amendment to the Game Laws, and relieve them from the painful duty those laws imposed.

Several petitions were presented within the month from the agriculturists of this county to the House of Commons, praying that the proposition of Mr. Huskisson, allowing the bonded wheat to be ground into flour, and mixed with that of English growth, may not pass into a law.

Married.] Mr. J. Bayley, jun. to Miss M. Newson, both of Bury.—The Rev. Sir T. Miller, bart. to Miss M. Holmes, of Bungay.—The Rev. W. M. Marcon, of Long Milford, to Miss S. Hickman, of Hertingfordbury.

Died.] At Bury, in Brentgrovel-street, 60, Mr. Baxter.—39, Mr. J. Ellis.

At Ipswich, 87, Mr. William, an able mathematician and land-surveyor, and well skilled in music.—65, Mrs. Carr.

At Woodbridge, 41, Mr. F. Brecklis.—60, Mr. William Rogers.

At Surlingham, 84, Mr. Barnes.—At Barningham-park, Mrs. Emma Boby.

ESSEX.

ESSEX.

The entire skeleton of a large mammoth, or fossil elephant of the same species with those which occur in Siberia, and all over Europe, was lately discovered at Ilford. It lay buried at the depth of about fifteen feet, in a large quarry of diluvial loam and clay.

Married.] Mr. J. Hill, of Chelmsford, to Miss Martha Bentley, of Ipswich, both members of the Society of Friends.—Mr. H. Knightbridge, of Stock, to Miss S. Crooks, of Chelmsford.—Mr. Haddon, of Manningtree, to Miss H. Hall, of Woodbridge. — Mr. Knightbridge, of Thundersley, to Miss Johnson, late of Blunt's Hall, Witham.—Richard Waite Cox, esq. of Lawford, to Miss Mortimer.

Died.] At Chadwell, 58, Mrs. Green.—At Springfield-hall, Mr. S. Abrey.—At Rochford, 74, Mrs. Wise, widow of the Rev. J. Wise.

At Rivenhall, 56, the Rev. Shirley Warren, rector, and of Hemingstone.

On the 15th ult., at her father's house, at Ongar, Miss Jane Taylor, one of the writers of the "Nursery Rhymes," and Hymns for "Infant Minds." She was also author of "Display," of "Essays in Rhyme," and other admirable and beautiful works.

KENT.

In several places in this county, the greatest damages was done by the late floods of rain. The Maidstone road from Lee Green to Eltham, was one vast sheet of water of considerable depth; and from Shooter's Hill to Welling, a great part of the road was under water. At Crayford, the lower rooms of a row of houses were inundated, and the inhabitants obliged to take shelter in the upper stories. Several carts were employed to carry persons over the water, going to and returning from Dartford. A chaise and a woman passenger were lost, near Bexley.

Married.] Mr. S. White, to Miss Clarke; Mr. H. Snelling, to Miss E. Potter: Mr. J. Pringeur, to Miss R. Philpot: all of Canterbury.—Mr. T. Godden, of Canterbury, to Miss A. Jenner, of Boughton Alaph.—Mr. Wood, of Dover, to Miss Smith, of Alkham.—Mr. J. Collier, to Miss S. Evenden, both of Chatham.

Died.] At Canterbury, in St. Alphage-lane, at an advanced age, Mrs. A. Conchman.

At Dover, 49, Mr. R. Collis.—Mr. J. Porter.—80, Mr. J. Hammond.

At Deal, 42, Mrs. Wickers, much respected.

At Maidstone, 62, Mr. R. Cullen.

At Ashford, Mr. J. Pickford.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. Softly, of Chichester, to Miss Matthews, of Havant.—Mr. J. Redifer, of Brighton, to Miss Corpe, daughter of Thomas C. esq.; Mr. R. Reeve, to Miss M. T. Kentfield: all of Brighton.—Mr. Lee, to Miss E. Turner, both of Arundel.—Mr. T. Holman, to Miss Skinner, both of Lewes.

Died.] At Chichester, in South-street, Mrs. Groves.—In North-street, 81, John Newland, esq.

At Brighton, in Bond-street, 25, Mr. E. Colbron.—23, Mr. C. Martin.

At Arundel, Mr. Quaiffe.—87, Mr. W. Parlett.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Witt, to Miss Floyd, both of Southampton.—Mr. Morgan, of Andover, to Miss Hervey, late of Southampton.—Mr. Fred. Cole, to Miss Bruce, both of Winchester.—Mr. T. Strong, of Winchester, to Miss Shakell, of Southampton.—Mr. Wearne, of Green-row, to Mrs. Ranger, of Portsmouth.

Died.] At Southampton, 66, Mr. S. Witt.

At Winchester, at an advanced age, Frances, wife of J. N. Silver, esq. alderman.

At Portsmouth, 22, Mr. J. Matthews. In Broad-street, 79, Mrs. Toop.—Mrs. Snooke.

At Portsea, 30, Mrs. H. Studdy.

At Gosport, 57, Mr. G. Parmeter.

At Andover, Mr. J. Holt.

WILTSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Salisbury, within the month, petitioned the House of Commons for a repeal of the Assessed Taxes.

Married.] Mr. T. Applegate, of Trowbridge, to Mrs. Bendy, of Semington.—Mr. Carson, of Warminster, to Miss Charlton, of Longbridge Deverill.—Thomas Grove, jun. esq. of Fern, to Miss Elizabeth Hill, of Almondsbury.—Stephen Mills, esq. of Orcheston St. George, to Miss Merris, of Milford.

Died.] At Salisbury, 82, William Whitchurch, esq.

At Westbury, Mrs. A. Shapcott.

At Norton Bavant, 95, Mrs. Thring.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A petition to the House of Commons was lately forwarded from Taunton, praying for a repeal of the Land Tax on stock, and for an equalization of the Land Tax throughout the country, that town paying, it was stated, as much as Bath, Wells, and Bridgewater together.

Married.] Mr. Moody, to Miss Sawdell; Edward S. Stewart, R.N. to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late J. Hughes, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s Civil Service; William Mountjoy, esq. to Miss Charlotte Burrell: all of Bath.—Mr. Chas. Johnson, to Miss Hill, both of Bridgwater.

Died.] At Bath, in Edward-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Evans.—In Widcombe crescent, Capt. Alexander Nesbitt, R.N.—In Brock-street, 65, Mrs. A. Fanshawe.

shawe.—InCavendish-place, John Micklethwait, esq. of Bridge-place, Sussex.

At Bridgewater, 86, Mrs. Dunning, widow of Dr. D.—Mrs. T. Rookley.—Mr. R. Bond.—Mr. E. Tinsley.

At Chew Magna, the Rev. Rowland Phillips.

DORSETSHIRE.

At the late sessions for this county, two persons, a man and his wife, named Northover, were tried for violently assaulting, cutting and wounding, an inoffensive old woman of the name of Elizabeth Parsons, of Bridport, whom they accused of witchcraft; and of losing, by her art, "six horses and a fat pig." The ignorance and infatuation of these people, as described at the trial, were incredible; they were found guilty, and sentenced to an imprisonment of one year, as a proper example.

Married.] At Weymouth, the Rev. D. Laing, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John West, esq. of Jamaica.—Mr. W. B. Buller, of Brinscomb-port, to Miss Jane Ivey, of Uley.

Died.] At Poole, Deborah Merryweather, of the Society of Friends.

At Sherborne, Mr. R. Dibsdall.

At Castle-hill, Mrs. E. M. Foy.

DEVONSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Plymouth lately took place, to take into consideration the expediency of applying to Parliament for an Act to establish a Court of Conscience for the Recovery of Small Debts. Several gentlemen advocated the necessity of the measure, and resolutions to that effect were unanimously carried.

Married.] Mr. J. Searle, of St. Thomas, Exeter, to Miss O. Rapsey, of South Brent.—Mr. Grose, of Catherine-street, to Miss Mary May, of the Gunwharf; Lieut. C. Clarke, R.M. to Miss Smithers: all of Plymouth.—Mr. J. Lock, to Miss E. Lovering, both of Barnstaple.—Mr. R. Follett, of Dunster, to Miss Lyd. Dunsford, of Tiverton.

Died.] At Exeter, 22, Miss Eames.—67, Mr. J. Fenwick.—In the Cathedral-yard, 62, Mr. R. Risdon.

At Plymouth, Mr. Nugent.—In Old Town, 53, Mr. Snell.—Mr. W. Holmer, jun.

At Devonport, in Queen-street, 77, Mrs. Lancaster.—In Princes-street, 70, Mrs. Dobb.—In Marlborough-street, 73, Mrs. Vine.

At Honiton-house, Southmolton, 71, Mrs. Lewis Southcombe, widow of the Rev. L. L.—At Axminster,—Simms, esq.

CORNWALL.

An arduous struggle for the representation in Parliament of Penryn, took place in the month, between the partizans of Mr. Stanton, a London merchant, and Mr. David Barclay, a relation of the eminent London brewer. At the close of the poll the numbers were:—

Stanton.....153

Barclay.....147

Married.] Mr. Geare, of St. Columb, to Miss Wise, of Launceston.—Mr. Craddock, of North-hill, to Miss Lobb, of Liskeard.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. Guy, late from Rio Janeiro.

At Bodmin, 64, Mr. T. Cradock, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Bray.

At Trenant-park, 59, Vice Admiral Sir Edward Buller, bart.—At Penhale, 68, Catherine, widow of Charles Nickell, esq.—At Helston, 47, Mrs. Kendall.—At Chacewater, Mrs. Matthews.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. W. Thomas, of Carnarvon, to Jane, daughter of the late Robert Price, esq. of Llanfyllen.—Mr. Edward Jones, of Ruthin, to Miss M. Hope, of Liverpool.—John Lewis, esq. of Diffin, to Mrs. Llewellyn, of Blaengwiach, Glamorganshire.—Mr. C. Edwards, of Nantygroes, to Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Old Hall, Radnorshire.

Died.] At Tenby, John Bennett, esq. late of Hereford.

At Cardiff, 58, Mrs. Lond, late of Bristol, justly regretted.—82, Mr. Alexander Wilson.

At Milford, Mrs. Burney, wife of Capt. B. deservedly lamented.

At Llanelly, 67, Capt. R. Bond, deservedly regretted.

At Pathgoley, Radnorshire, John Pugh, esq. greatly lamented.—At Hay, Brecon-shire, 72, Thomas Howell, a much esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, J. Tait, esq. to Miss Sitwell.—John Cross Buccanan, esq. of Auctrintoshan, Dumbartonshire, to Jane, daughter of Andrew Wardrop, of Madeira.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Lady C. A. M'Donald, daughter of the Earl of Mount Edgecombe.—The Rev. Robert Gillan, author of the Views of Modern Astronomy and Geography, a Compendium of Ancient and Modern Geography, &c.

IRELAND.

A Company for establishing the Pottery Manufacture in Ireland is about to be formed. The capital stock is to consist of 100,000*l.* in 4000 shares of 25*l.* each.

A meeting was lately held in Londonderry to petition the Legislature for an inquiry into the management of the Irish Society, in the Corporation of London; the parties contending that it ought to be liable to the repairs of the Cathedral, it being instituted for promoting the Protestant Religion in Ulster, and endowed for that purpose with lands, &c. now producing

ducing 8,000*l.* per annum, of which no part is spent in Ireland.

Married.] James Lenox W. Napier, esq. of Loughcrew, county of Meath, to Selina, daughter of Sir Gray Skipwith.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Brownlow, widow of the Right Hon. William B.; 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Coultman.

At Limerick, Capt. R. W. Parker, R. N.

At Kilmanock-house, county of Wexford, T. B. Houghton, esq.—At Brookwatson, near Nenagh, 87, John Watson, esq.—Lately, at Nenagh, Tipperary, the Rev. Thos. O'Meara. He was for many years chaplain to the present king. He was said to have been near obtaining a mitre through the influence of Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke; but was rejected on account of the Milesian "O" prefixed to his family name.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In Africa, Mr. John Forbes, in whom botanical science has sustained a severe loss. He was sent out by the Horticultural Society of London, with the squadron commanded by Captain William Owen; the object of which was to make a complete survey of the whole eastern coast of Africa. Such an expedition afforded too favourable an opportunity to be omitted by the Horticultural Society to send out an intelligent collector, and Mr. Forbes, whose zeal as a botanist was known to the Society, was fixed on as a proper person to accompany it. His extensive collections made at the Cape of Good Hope, Delagoa Bay, and Madagascar, were received by the Society in high preservation, and by their magnitude and variety evinced the unremitting attention which he had paid to the objects of his mission. With the approbation of Captain Owen, and with a zeal highly creditable to his own character, although not instructed by the Society, he engaged himself to form part of an expedition which was proceeding from the squadron, up the Zambezi River, on the eastern coast of Africa. It was intended to go about eight hundred miles up the river in canoes, and the party was then to strike off southwards to the Cape. It was in this progress up the Zambezi that Mr. Forbes died, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

At Paris, M. Langles, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and an ingenious investigator of Oriental antiquities. With equal capacity and application, he had collected materials from Asiatic authors, so as to compose one of the most complete libraries extant on Oriental books of voyages, history, and literature. This library formed a rendezvous, on the first and third Tuesday of every month, to a number of distinguished characters, scientific and literary, of all countries. From his profound and extensive erudition, and benevolent disposition, M. L. was held in the highest esteem; and the numerous labours which employed his pen, had secured the public attention and applause. He was conservator of MSS. in the King's Library, conductor of the Special School of Oriental Languages, professor of the Persian, and president of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, and of that of Geography. He had presided at this last institution twelve days before his death.

Also at Paris, in his 58th year, M. Chaussard. He was born Jan. 29, 1766, his father being the king's architect. His juvenile studies were at the College of St. Jeande Beauvais, under the author of "L'Origine des Cultes," after which he appeared as an advocate at the bar. At the age of 21, he published an "Essay on the Penal Laws." He adopted moderate and liberal revolution principles; and, as French commissary in Belgium, at Brussels, formally united its provinces to France. Soon after, he was made Secretary to the Committee of Public Safety, and to the mayoralty of Paris. His zeal, in these functions, in rendering services to individuals, was dangerous to himself, and he was three times placed on the Proscription List by Robespierre. After this, he was made Secretary General to the Commission of Public Instruction; but he had scarcely traced out the first plans of its organization, when the place was suppressed. His pen then became the instrument of his labours, and he wrote for the booksellers, but never sold his name. His work on the House of Austria was purchased by the Minister of War, and distributed by order of government, as was also his "Translation of Arrian's Expeditions of Alexander." His friend Fourcroy procured for him the place of Professor of Belles Lettres at Rouen. After some other changes, he lived partly retired, contenting himself with a moderate fortune, inherited from his father.

At Petersburgh, 67, M. Steibelt, the musical composer. He was a native of Berlin. Early in life he manifested very decided talents for music. He subsequently visited Paris, London, and Petersburgh. At Paris he wrote a ballet, called "La Retour de Zephyr," and an opera, "La Princesse de Babylone," both of which were successful: and for the Theatre Feydeau, he wrote "Romeo et Juliette." In the year 1797 he was in London, and performed at the Concerts, under the direction of Salomon. On the 20th Jan. 1805, he produced his ballet called "La Belle Laitière, ou Blanche Reine." Steinbelt finally visited St. Petersburgh, where he subsequently resided.

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SPENSER's RESIDENCE AT KILCOLMAN, NEAR DONERAILE.

HERE Spenser resided ten years, and composed his "Fairie Queen," and other principal works. It stands on a rocky eminence, in a flat and uninteresting country, and, though once of some extent, in the form of a parallelogram, is now reduced to a mere ruin. It was part of the forfeited Desmond estates; and granted, with 3000 acres of land, to Spenser, in 1586: but the native Irish, indignant at this intrusion of English settlers, plundered it, and set it on fire, destroying the Poet's property, and one of his children. Spenser returned broken-hearted to England, and died in 1598, at a public-house in King-street, Westminster. The remains of the castle are still visited and venerated by sentimental travellers, among the last of whom was Mr. T. Crofton Croker, who has given an interesting account of the place.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the COMMERCE *and* POLICE *of* GREAT BRITAIN; *by* M. DUPIN.

THE vast creation of artificial capital and its rapid circulation, during the late wars, having given an impulse to industry in England, of which no previous example has existed, it becomes important to us to be surveyed by an intelligent Foreigner, and interesting to peruse his reports. Such foreigner is M. Dupin, and his reports are printing in France with all the speed compatible with accuracy. Two volumes have just appeared, and we feel it our duty to exhibit to our readers some general ideas of their contents.

Imperfect or decayed as are many of our institutions, we are, nevertheless, in social policy, legislation, liberty, and arts, two or three generations before the rest of Europe. The French Revolution, on the part of its authors, had for its object our example, and it was their design not merely to overtake us, but, by pursuing our principles in the abstract, to go beyond us. The jealousy of surrounding despots, and the difficulty of reconciling the habits of a people to new and even improved

institutions, baffled the hopes of the philanthropists of France; but the discussions and the subsequent unhappy wars rendered England, in a special manner, the object of French curiosity.

It is too obvious that France has fallen again under the domination of those, who, too proud to receive a lesson from calamity, seem studious to carry her back a century. Such may not be their profession, or even perhaps their true object; but they are endeavouring to reconcile impossibilities, and to produce beneficial result from the discordant elements of arbitrary power and personal industry. The latter is the consequence of civil liberty, and can with no success be reconciled with modern French police, French parliaments, French juries, and French finance.

The race, however, which grew into manhood, and learnt to think, during the revolution, is not extinct; and the wisest of these are properly seeking to effect, by amelioration, that which they cannot hope for, even from counter-revolution. As one means, they hold up to their countrymen the example of England, where the causes and effects are proved by experience, and hence the researches and labours of M. Dupin.

We hope to see the legislators and philosophers not of France only, but of all the continental nations, visiting England, as the sages of Rome visited Athens, and those of Athens visited Memphis, in order to survey the springs of national prosperity, to draw lessons of political economy and legislation, and, by research and comparison, to increase the common stock of human enlightenment and happiness.

The following analysis of the causes of England's grandeur is eloquent, striking, and just.

"Such is the superiority of commercial power! A great example, which has not hitherto been sufficiently appreciated, will render this truth more apparent.

"The spectacle which the Roman people exhibited, was that of an obstinate miner, choosing his position, and advancing to the top from parallel to parallel, in order to carry, one after another, the various military posts of the world. At length, insurmountable obstacles presented a barrier to its further progress; its aggressive impulse was broken by the resistance of the German, and the fugitive elasticity of the Parthian; and conquest paused in its career, from lassitude, before it reached the Indian.

"The empire, then, became overwhelmed with the burden of its own grandeur. In order to defend it, more numerous armies were requisite than had sufficed for its conquests. Nevertheless these clouds of soldiery, diffused over an immense frontier, without rapid and facile resources of transport and concentration, found themselves in all quarters isolated and weak. When warriors were insufficient, ditches and walls were necessary to shelter the empire of the Scipios and Cæsars from a sudden *coup de main* of the barbarians. But these barriers were useless, unless manned by soldiers capable of defending them. They were incapable of arresting a sudden irruption of nations utterly ignorant of the art of war. Compressed on all sides, the empire narrowed its circle with much greater rapidity than it had extended it; and it necessarily repast the limits of all its successive excursions, till it reached the period of its entire destruction.

"If Rome had possessed a commercial and maritime industry equal to that of England, instead of neutralizing her various offensive armaments, she would, on the contrary, have imparted impulse to such as were defensive: she would have directed them in the seasonable moment on such points as were threatened, and would have demonstrated her universal superiority to the isolated and intermitting aggressions of nations unacquainted with the resources of civilization. The Britannic empire possesses, therefore, in itself, a principle of resistance which the Roman empire wanted. This principle is that of commercial power."

With this argument we fully concur. The recent example of the irruption of the Ashantees is a case in point; no one can doubt the instantaneous facility of repressing those savages beyond the line of civilization, if they were a hundred times more formidable and numerous. The philosophical tone of the following passage is striking, liberal, and true.

"The time was, when, to appreciate correctly the true greatness and power of a rival people, and to reveal the secret, would have subjected the patriotic friend of his fellow-citizens to the imputation of being the enemy of their glory, and the despiser of the superiority of a country, preferring blindness of vision to faculty of sight. The parasites of nations, dangerous and corrupting as the flatterers of kings, heretofore thought it incumbent

bent on them to exhibit to continental eyes the picture of insular domination arrived at the brink of ruin, and 'falling from its high estate,' at the very moment when it was excavating abysses to serve for the foundation of an entirely new power."

We hail this frank and honest expression of opinion as the earnest of a more liberal, enlightened, and beneficial, communication between nations for the future. National flatterers are like physicians, who give opium in the most painful diseases of the mind, pretending, at best, to quiet distempers they know not how to remove.

M. Dupin justly detects one of the secrets of British power and predominance in the good faith and regulated perseverance of the British character.

"Successes attained in the direction of the arts are similar to successes obtained in the government of men. Conquests may be made by fraud, by surprise, and by violence; they can only be maintained by contrary means. It is not only courage, intelligence, and energy, that are wanting; the discretion, economy, and, above all, the probity, of an industrious man, are necessary to maintain a country's superiority in productions and commerce. If ever the time arrives in England when the useful citizen shall lose his distinguishing virtues, we may be assured, that, despite of the protection of the most formidable fleets, notwithstanding the foresight and support of the most extensive diplomacy, and the most profound policy, England would soon see her marine power degenerate, and, repelled from every shore, disappear from those seas which she at this time covers with the treasures of the universe, received in exchange for the treasures and industry of the three kingdoms.

"It is necessary to penetrate a little deeper into an appreciation of that national character, to which the commerce of Albion owes its astonishing prosperity. Let us survey the character in its active operation on the thoughts and conduct of individuals, exciting an insatiable and irresistible ardour to excel all rivalry, and to crush all foreign competition, by a competition at once individual and national. Look at the means employed for accomplishing this end. A cool, uninterrupted, and methodic, activity; a calculating audacity which incites the speculator to risk, wherever foresight, and, I may say, the doctrine of chances, demonstrate that, in the long run, there are less probabilities of reverse than of success. To these qualities must be added, a perseverance in common or domestic enterprises, depending greatly on the stability of institutions, which give birth to steadiness of character, and to all those energetic virtues which impart a general effect on the public mind, the first spring of what is to be found in public spirit, inspired by the excellence of public order, and by the inviolable protection of the laws.

"Again, to these causes must be annexed the rules of political and domestic economy, which are favourable to the interests of all, stimulating to the industry of all, and encouraging to the talents of all."

Having thus correctly shown how public faith, corroborated by public spirit, have produced the wonders of English commercial prosperity, M. Dupin, in a few striking examples of contrast, exhibits the comparative dearth of public spirit in France, as the great cause of her being distanced by England in her career. Alluding to the public works of Bourdeaux, (the Liverpool of the south,) Lyons, and Paris, he adds,—

"While contemplating these praiseworthy labours, are we to imagine ourselves near the term of our efforts? Let us judge of that by the advance of our rivals. We are about to possess five leagues of iron rail-way, and our rivals have 500. We are on the point of having ten or fifteen companies for the purpose of canal navigation, and our rivals have already a hundred."—After adding other striking contrasts to this, M. Dupin concludes with an eloquent appeal to his countrymen, "in the name of the glory of France," to press forward into a new arena, where pacific victories equally illustrious, but more beneficial, await their honourable emulation. We are sincerely glad of this. There has been far too much of the petty passions of rivalry exhibited at the expense, not only of truth, but of good policy, by preceding statists and travellers on both sides of the water. We hail M. Dupin's work as the earnest of a sounder feeling of mutual appreciation between the rival countries. We wish him, from the bottom of our hearts, entire success in his patriotic and honourable task of stimulating the industrious emulation of his countrymen. The diffusion of these sound morals, which result

sult from the virtues and good faith of commerce, is rather to be desired than feared; fear of a rival nation's prosperity was one of the narrow theories of darker ages and unenlightened times. A more liberal and philosophical, as well as a more accurate, view of things, has succeeded; and nothing has it more clearly demonstrated, than the fact, that a commercial nation benefits in proportion to the commercial prosperity of its neighbour.

Our candid and observing author draws a precise and masterly portrait of the chief features of London, contrasting its advantages with the disadvantages of Paris and the continental cities. Much, in our opinion, may be learnt on both sides; but the superiority of the British capital, in all that concerns the economy of health and comfort, is strikingly obvious. After complaining of the shameful manner in which the public ways are neglected, and the public edifices profaned and dilapidated, on the continent, M. Dupin continues:

"As much pains are taken in England to render the public way free, commodious, and safe, before the houses of private individuals, as in the neighbourhood of public monuments. No bulky object is allowed to be displayed outside a shop; no stationary object of sale is allowed to obstruct the streets or the squares; every citizen is entitled to seize them, to carry the owner before a magistrate, and to receive half the fine imposed on the delinquent, which generally amounts from 50 to 120 francs. In these measures may be recognised the foresight of a people impressed with a sense of the importance of facilitating communication, both for the sake of civil order and the advantage of commerce.

"One of the most remarkable characteristics of the towns of Great Britain is the care taken, by the proper authority, to render the public way easy and commodious to the commonest foot-passenger. Admirable attention! In a country where the rich are charged with the duty of making laws, they never, in any case, forget the advantage of their poorer fellow-citizens."

The following extract is really worthy the attention of our neighbours; and we are induced from sad experience to echo our author's hint of one inconvenience of Paris, notwithstanding the efficacious answer usually given to such complaints by the Parisians, that any change would spoil the *totalité de la Rue.* No one can accuse the worthy muscadins of Paris of a disposition to innovation or reform.

"*Trottoirs*, composed of large flat slabs of stone, are raised on both sides in streets of ordinary width. Even in the narrowest, a *trottoir* is always to be met with, sufficiently wide for two foot-passengers to pass each other; and heavy fines are levied on any individual who presumes to drive a horse, or carriage, or wheel a truck or barrow, over this reserved portion of the street, or block up the way with packages or casks.

"Let us next survey the measures which concern that cleanliness on which the public health mainly depends. Public drains, constructed at the city's expense, traverse the principal streets; and receive, by means of small channels, the cost of which is paid by the householder, all the water which is thus accumulated. In England, no one is allowed to throw any filth or sweepings into the public road. They are collected in a corner of each house, to be carried away, at least once every week, by public contractors. It is on this account that the towns of England never exhibit the filthy aspect observable in the southern cities of Europe, where the ordures and excrements of men and animals are thrown into the public streets, and left to the putrefaction accelerated by a burning sun: a certain productive of endemic and mortal diseases."

M. Dupin remarks (tome 2d, p. 22.) on the number of depredators and profligate characters who infest the Thames and the streets, and adds some remarks on the inefficient nature of our police. But he relies in this inference too implicitly on Colquhoun. Although we feel the necessity of a police reform, we should not like to see the *more perfect* system of the French police transplanted to this country. We are decidedly averse to any assimilation of our police system to that debased espionage which is the vice of the continental governments, and, perhaps, the chief obstacle in the way of their advance to sound and healthy notions of liberty,—an assimilation recommended in some sort by a late magistrate, (Bolton Mainwaring;)—but might copy the French system in its least objectionable parts: we would invigorate the police in point of effective members; we would extend the sphere of its operations; increase the salaries of

of its agents; and, above all, select responsible and respectable men for the office, who, from principle as well as competency of circumstances, would be above the temptation and necessity of compromising with offenders and defeating justice. To dissociate two classes of men, the officer and the culprit, whom habit has accustomed us to see associated, not only without surprise, but even without much disgust, would be a most important advantage. It would tend to dry up a very abundant source of immorality; for such a custom is calculated to lower respect for the law, as it is to abate its terrors and encourage its violation. The two classes ought to be rendered as distinct as good and evil. The inspection of their several districts by the police officers should be fair and impartial, and no longer nominal, but real. They should watch, with lynx-eyed jealousy, the flash public-houses, oyster-rooms, and coffee-shops. Above all, they should double their vigilance to seal up that bottomless pit of depravity, the receiving system.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GOLDEN RULES *for* HONEST MEN.

1. DO no act which you feel any repugnance to have seen or known by others; for the necessity of being secret implies some vice in the act, or some error in the reasoning which leads to its self-justification.

2. Do nothing to any sentient or suffering being, which you would feel to be cruel or unjust towards yourself, if your beings or situations were changed; and mark, that, although this rule is erroneously limited to the relations of man to man, and is therefore practised too often with a view to reciprocal advantage; yet it is genuine virtue only, when practised towards those from whom no reciprocal advantage can be derived, as when applied to the meanest animals, and every helpless sentient object.

3. To live and let live, applies to all social and physical relations: for the world is the common property of all the beings who have been evolved by the progress of creative power, and all are necessary parts of a great and harmonious scheme, to which it is our duty to submit, while the happiness of all ought, as far as possible, to be rendered accordant with our own.

4. Hesitate, doubt, enquire, and if possible forbear, whenever your intention is dangerous or fatal to the welfare of another: for it is too late to correct an error of judgment after any mischief to another has been perpetrated.

5. Give countenance to no slander relative to another in his absence; and, if obliged to hear slanders, discharge your own responsibility by the early communication of them to the slandered: for he who hears any slander, who takes no measures to procure its contradiction, and who, from any sinister motive, declines to bring the slanderer and slandered face to face, is an accessory, and as culpable as the propagator; while the baseness and mischief of slander would be rooted from society, if hearers forebore to be quiescent accessories.

6. Beware of envy, and of a practice of detracting from the merit of those whom you have not the industry, the inclination, or the talent, to imitate; for it is your duty either to admire or emulate others, or to be content with the station in which your birth, talents, or industry, have placed you.

7. Be as useful as possible in the social sphere which you fill: for a man in society does not live for himself alone; and, as he derives benefits from others, so he ought to confer them as often as he has the opportunity and the power.

8. Remember that all wealth and grandeur is sustained by the industry and privations of others: for money is but the representative of products, and products are the results of labour; thus income from interest of money is drawn from the industry or privations of the borrower; that from rent, from the industry or privations of the tenant; and that from manufacturing products, from the industry or privations of the workman.

9. Reward and encourage virtue in every station, and discountenance vice and bad passions, however adventitiously exalted: for, unless the good draw a strong line between the worthy and the unworthy, and, by association and subscription, combine to sustain the adversity and the old age of virtue, unprincipled vice will eagerly trample it in the dust.

10. Avoid all those insanities of the human mind engendered by unwise authors, and early errors,—such as the passion after posthumous fame, which can seldom be realized, and can never be felt,—as the love of wealth beyond the means of comfortable enjoyment,—as the love of renown among beings who forget you in sleep, and in death,—as the love

love of military glory, excited to gratify the bad passions of weak princes and wicked ministers,—as the ambition after titles, which mean no more than the syllables of which they consist,—and as the zeal of self-devotion in any cause of the hour, the object and use of which will be forgotten in a year, and laughed at by the next generation.

11. Seek wisdom in all things, that you may not be the dupe and slave of the craft and subtlety of others, that you may be enabled to play an independent part in society; and search deeply, that you may avoid conceit, by knowing how little is known even by the wisest.

12. Be not inconsistent in your expectations; and, having chosen your walk through life, pursue it with patience, industry, and contentment: thus if superiority in knowledge is your object, do not envy the accumulations of your thrifty neighbour; if wealth is your object, do not wonder that your character for knowledge, justice, and liberality, stands not so high as that of others; and, if the reputation of virtue is your ambition, you must govern your passions, practise forbearance without repining, and consult the interest of others as much as your own.

13. Let scintillations of pride be corrected, by considering that you are mortal; that, only a few years ago, you were not, and, in a few years hence, will not be; and that an eternity preceded and will follow you, reducing your span of life to a point; that your possessions, however vast, are but a speck on a little globe, which is itself but a point in the universe; and that your bodily structure, your secretions, your mechanism, and your assimilations, are exactly the same as those of all other men, and, if not the same, you would be diseased, or a monster; and remember that wisdom, manners, and virtue, constitute the only difference among human creatures.

14. Respect the means adopted by public social policy, to subjugate the practices of the ignorant and unthinking to their hopes, fears, and superstitions; for man, though a reasoning, is not a rational animal, and for once that he is right, he is wrong a hundred times; consequently, his moral practices in society, which are governed by his imperfect reason, his selfish craft, and his unruly passions, generally require an influence beyond his ordinary nature, to render his association bearable.

15. Promote education, free enquiry, and truth; for untaught man is the patient of the circumstances by which he is surrounded, and the mere creature of imitation,—a mahomedan Turk, if born in Turkey; a Siberian polytheist, if born in Siberia; or a protestant or popish Christian, if born in Holland or Spain; the faith, manners, and habits, of each country, constituting individual character. To arrive at universal truth, to avoid the established errors of localities, and to become free from the continuous errors of previous ages, are therefore the primary duties of all men who aspire to the attributes of wisdom.

16. Practise toleration towards the opinions and habits of fellow-creatures, each of whom is the passive instrument of his education and associations. Pity and teach, if your practices are unquestionably better; but do not persecute or inflict punishment, either for ignorance, or for errors in the formation of character, arising from the vices of society, the prejudices imbibed in youth, or the inattention of governments.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed my former letter inserted, in your respectable and very useful Magazine, p. 389, relative to the heat generated in chimneys by our domestic fires, wherein I have alluded to a particular "extent of opening" proper to the top of a chimney, according to circumstances; I beg, as the matter is of very general interest, to extract from Mr. Tredgold's book on "Warming and Ventilating," his Rule and Example, in p. 220, &c. as to this apportioning of the proper size for a chimney-top: it is as follows, viz.

Rule.—Let 17 times the length of the front grate-bars, in inches, be divided by the square-root of the height of the chimney above the grate, in feet; and the quotient is the proper area of the aperture of the chimney-top, in inches.

Example.—Suppose the fire-grate to be 15 inches wide, and the chimney 36 feet high, above the same; we have $17 \times 15 \div \sqrt{36}, = 42\frac{1}{2}$ square inches: which being equivalent to a circle $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, or to a rectangle 7 inches by 6, very nearly, either of these may be adopted, as the dimensions of the chimney-top, and for ten or twelve inches down the inside of the same. Where chimney-tops or pots are at present larger than these dimensions, they may be conveniently reduced to the proper size and shape of opening, by a lining of Roman or Parker's cement.

The

The quantity of contraction near the fire should (Mr. T. says,) be about the same as at the chimney-top; that is, they should nearly correspond in area, but all abrupt changes of form in the chimney itself should be avoided: the chimney throat, or part near above the grate, should not be of greater width than the length of the grate-bars, and so situated, that the smoke may rise nearly in a perpendicular direction.

In assigning proportions for the grates of different sized rooms, Mr. Tredgold has not been able to avail himself of general principles, such as are applied with ingenuity and effect in every other part of his Treatise; but, proceeding entirely from observation, he has given an empyrical Rule, which I am anxious to submit to your readers, in order to request, that any of those who may take the trouble to measure several rooms and their fire-grates, where such are found to afford agreeable warmth, would send you their average and extreme dimensions, and the number of such, in order to a confirmation, or else a correction, of Mr. T.'s Rule, which is as follows, p. 228, viz.

If the length of the front of the grate be made one inch for each foot in length of the room; and the depth (height) of the front be half an inch, for each foot in breadth of the room, the proportions will be found tolerably near the truth, in the cases usually occurring in practice. If the length of the room be such, as requires the grate to be longer than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, two fire-places will be necessary: and, in that case, the same proportions may be adopted, divided into two grates: unless the room be very wide, when a greater length should be given and less depth, so as to preserve an equivalent area.

In your 40th volume, p. 428, you gave an account of a great improvement likely to be effected, as to diminishing the smoke of London by the general introduction of Cutler's patent grates: that, alas, was frustrated, by the grate-makers having combined and made a common purse, by the weight of which, rather than by fair legal proceedings, as is said, Mr. C.'s patent was declared to have been, in part, for an old invention, or else was insufficiently described, I have forgot which, and was repealed; since which Mr. C. has, in disgust, ceased to make them, and I cannot learn that any of those who caused the repeal of the patent have made them, as they pretended was their object; which circumstances I much regret, from having constantly used one of these grates ever since they came out in 1815, and found it almost entirely to prevent smoke, or the accumulation of soot in the chimney; affording us, after an early hour in the forenoon, a cheerful fire, which is always red and glowing on the top, because requiring no fresh coals to be heaped upon it during the whole length of a winter's day and evening. O. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT adverting to the excessive extravagance of Mr. Malthus's first "Essay on the Principle of Population," which the author has acknowledged by his subsequent evasions, additions, and subtractions,—still the Essay is a medley of error, for he holds that population is universally pressing against the means of subsistence, when the means of subsistence, directly and indirectly, by the commercial code and by corn laws, are removed from, or prohibited to, the people. Nor is he less hostile to himself, theologically; for he has adventured to justify Providence in his scheme of philosophy, though he asserts that moral restraint has had hitherto little effect in checking population, and that he has little hope of its being more operative hereafter. This is to preach sin without the redeeming sacrifice, and to *justify* God by showing that man is, has been, and must be, miserable, breeding and famishing through endless duration.

How devout men could entertain this doctrine, is extraordinary. No doubt many of them delight in hearing and brooding over denunciations, that, to others, are least pleasing; no doubt many enjoy a tale of terror, (which I believe Mr. Ensor has omitted in enumerating the causes for Mr. Malthus's reception,) which discomforts them waking and sleeping; but how any man, believing that God is as he is represented, and yet that he should create an animal the paragon of all living beings, who ever has, and ever will be, pressing against the means of subsistence; that is, breeding and starving,—mocks all supposition. Can it be said that God is good, or man rational, and credit this doctrine? Why, under such a dispensation, man suffers Priuli's curse,—"Get brats and starve."

Neither is it much less intelligible by what perversion of intellect, men, who adopt the popular side in politics, can countenance such a theory. The aristocracy, who call all those not of their

class—the rabble—the mob—the swine—are consistent in attributing the misery of the people to themselves. Sinecurists, and tax-eaters, and boroughmongers, in advocating this theme, merely chant the variations of the same song. But, when reformers in church and state thus revile the people, they are as absurd as Mr. Malthus in his harmonical theology; for, if they speak truly, those who have not discretion enough in their own domestic affairs to reason when they marry, are not fit for universal suffrage; no, nor to vote for Mr. S. Worsley's 20*l.* households; and I doubt if celibacy and suffrage should not be as indissolubly united under this philosophy, as marriage and children were necessary in different republics to those who sought to administer the state.

In one particular, the Malthusians are consistent; for their remedy is,—Do not breed. Our rents are doubled: True, do not breed; and then, instead of a competition of tenants for farms, there will be a competition of landlords for tenants. Yet how many farms are now untenanted because the lord will not accept a reduced rent. Our wages are reduced and reducing: True, do not breed, and then you may have high wages; and remark, the fewer hands in the market, the greater the wages must be. Yet there are laws which determine wages, and which prevent the combination of labourers. Oh, wisest teachers! will celibacy free man's industry from excise and customs? will it make landlords repeal the corn-laws, which have mightily increased in evil by the return to cash-payments? for, by that single event, the importation price of 80*s.* has been effectually advanced to 96*s.* on the quarter of wheat. Will celibacy repeal the taxes on necessaries? Suppose a large portion of the working people expunged, and that wages increased, will the reduced people, with increased wages, be insured against inventions and machinery (which in perfect freedom I honour) being brought into competition with them? The great capitalist can always generate equivalents to human labour, and high wages would necessarily excite such means; for, were the labourers ever so few, capitalists could not pay more for labour than a certain sum, which is often regulated by circumstances extrinsic to the many or the few hands at home. Consider this in another view; suppose the labourers few, and their wages high; must not this call many labourers from other countries to participate in the greater remuneration? Is it not so? To give the bachelors full advantage of their paucity of numbers and high wages, the legislature must, to their law against the non-importation of corn, add a law for the non-importation of workmen.

This sorry, slanderous, doctrine, is declining rapidly. It has received various deadly assaults from different writers. Its avowed advocates, who have not recanted, now admit that Mr. Malthus is no great author, that he is contradictory, and sometimes revolting. But their feeling of him, to whom they had so long given their confidence, is expressed unequivocally by their opinions on his last publication. To be sure, in this work, he has from beginning to end attacked Mr. Ricardo's "Principles of Political Economy;" and, as these two writers seemed hitherto to have learned from the same primer, and to have been considered by many as two heads on one pair of shoulders, this hostility has left their followers in a hideous dilemma. Both were supposed right on the population question, because both agreed, or, rather, because Mr. Ricardo followed Mr. Malthus; but now Mr. Malthus turns short and questions most of Mr. Ricardo's principles. What are their disciples in London and Edinburgh to do, "when Greek meets Greek?" *Utrum horum* is the question with some; yet, from the credulity and courage of followers, I should not be surprised if they did not continue to believe in both. And this seems to be the *status quo;* for it appears that a society of political economists has been established, with Messrs. Malthus, Ricardo, and others, equally hostile in their views, which society is to instruct mankind in all the great principles of political economy. This is a new view of society, though not original, for chaos was the principle of all things.

Glasgow. M. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have, at various times, communicated isolated facts relative to the cultivation and transplantation of Spices in various English colonies, and of the introduction of the Tea Plant into Brazil, and the southern States of North America; and perhaps, if you give place to this enquiry, some of your readers in those parts of the world, would obligingly report on the success of the attempts which have been made on these interesting subjects?

CRITO.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIGHTING *by* GAS*.

THE useful effects produced by hydrogen gas, in the particular tendency which it gives to the expansion of light, were unknown in Europe till the French revolution called forth abilities and exertions, from which both that and other countries will long enjoy very splendid advantages. This composition took its rise in France; but the importance which it attained there was only evanescent, till the substantial results effected by English artists, pronounced decidedly in its favour, and recommended it most effectually to notice. Here it was first introduced into the manufactories; and, afterwards, could not fail to show the far greater uses it was susceptible of being formed to, when more generally observed and examined. The improvements made by it, in various other works into which it has been taken, at length appear so valuable, that all must allow them, from their connected and coherent nature, spreading light, in continuity, through the numerous streets and shops of London.

In France, public opinion does not satisfactorily coincide with that of its known advocates. The practice is far from becoming general; and those most desirable conveniences which it must ultimately produce, have not obtained that due attention which each revolving year is, regularly, demonstrating the specimens of, in England. The invention, though founded on the best principles, and a medium of entertainment as well as ornament and utility, has not been able to overcome or prevent the ramifications of prejudice, or partial interest, which have been excited and manifested.

The Memoir of General Congreve, as to the danger of explosions to which gas may give rise, have added to the dissatisfaction, alarm, and violent outcries, which have rendered the project so particularly inefficient in France. What Mr. C. composed, being a true representation of the matter, has proved the means of conducting the process, on a plan more secure, active, and beneficial.

More than a century ago, hydrogen gas was in use, in Paris, for the first time, in laboratories, under the name of 'Philosophic Lamp.' It was also at Paris that Lebon, engineer of bridges and causeways, made the first experiments, on a large scale, with gas obtained by distillation from wood in inclosed vessels. In 1799, he presented his discovery to the Institute, to establish his claim to a patent, which he received in the year following. In 1800, he published a 'Memoir on Therm Lamps,' an apparatus of reform, which, when zealously put in execution, was to diffuse both heat and light. They would also procure a saving of expense; and were, further, meant to collect the products of distillation, either from wood or coal. Lebon, moreover, announced the possibility of using oil, in his apparatus, and converting it into gas. He alluded, further, to a locomotive force that his lamps were capable of creating; and, by comparison, likened it to that of steam-engines.

Lebon, from having his attention diverted to several new projects at once, by no means succeeded to the extent of his wishes in his preparations of gas. The pyroligneous acid, one of the products of the distillation from wood, had not been improved to that degree of purity which it has since attained. As to extracting pitch and tar from the wood, together with the gas, his efforts miscarried. Neither had precautions been taken to dissipate the scent of the gas. His luminous exhibitions attracted visitors; but the fetid odour gave umbrage; and the hopes and courage of the artist were so completely exhausted, that, being stopped in his career from the pressing difficulties, chagrin accelerated his dissolution.

It was some time after the public experiments of the French engineer, that gas extracted from pit-coal was in use at Birmingham, not only for lighting up certain manufactories, but for feeding the lamps employed in soldering hardware. About the same time Mr. Windsor published a Memoir, wherein he claimed the merit of the discovery, though not with a successful effect.

From the factories of Birmingham, gas soon had intercourse with the capital, and all eyes were fixed on it as a most estimable novelty, when seen in the streets and public buildings, filling the place that oil was wont to occupy.

* Lighting by gas having excited the attention of our Gallic neighbours, a paper on the subject has appeared in the last numbers of JULLIEN'S *Revue Encyclopedique*, so excellent of its kind, that we have judged it worthy of a place in this miscellany, though England is the native country of the process.

The distillation from pit-coal had an observable rapid increase, and recourse was had to it to repair the deficiencies of oil in all the various parts of London.

In the beginning of 1805, the prefect of the Seine nominated a commission to introduce the lighting of gas from pit-coal into the hospital St. Louis. From the intervention of political events, this object was not accomplished till the 1st of January, 1818, when 300 *bees*, or gas-lamps, were lighted up, completely illuminating the establishment and its dependencies. The apparatus was ample enough to supply 15,000 lamps, it being then intended to light up St. Lazarus and the Incurables; but this part of the project has not been put in execution.

In 1816 Mr. Windsor came over to Paris, and was authorised to furnish gas for the palace of the Chamber of Peers, for the Second French Theatre, and several adjoining streets; but the effects did not reply, suitably, to the fatigue he gave himself, and the success of M. Polwhele, when applied to, was more effectual.

When the minister of the king's household wished to have gas in the theatres under his direction, he procured a variety of documents from England, as to the fabrication, and these were employed in the structure raised for lighting with it, near the 'Abattoire' of Montmartre.

Two new establishments, to provide for the consumption of individuals, rose up nearly at the same time, one in the suburb Poissonnière, and the other near the barrier of Courcelles. The first was set up by M. Polwhele, the son, and the hydrogen extracted there is from pitcoal; in the other, conducted by Messrs. Manby, Henry, and Wilson, the new process of converting oils into flaming gas, is employed. Illumination is the only object of these two great undertakings; but some on a smaller scale, for supplying both light and heat, are at work, among which that of M. Gengembre, in a house of public baths, makes use of the fire necessary for the heating of the baths.

But enemies, more dangerous than the pamphleteers, were aiming a blow at the institution generally; the support of government was withdrawn, and a decision of the Council of State proved fatal to the establishment of the Faux-bourg Poissonnière. Public confidence was then shaken, and little has been done to restore it.

Unnatural and pungent feelings and prejudices have pressed upon this mode of ushering in a new order of things; but, notwithstanding the swarm of pamphleteers in opposition, endeavours have not been wanting to recommend and adopt its principles, sanctioned by the examinations and authority of reason. The Report of the Council of Health, contending on the side of truth and justice, information conveyed which might be read, studied, and acted on, as a vehicle and model of good logic and reasoning, adorned with all the attractions of perspicuity; but this did not produce the expected effects. Lighting by gas remains stationary, at Paris, while it occupies a length of more than ninety leagues, in London, and lights up nearly 40,000 lamps. Plans are also in progress for rendering gas-lamps movable and portative, for lessening the dimensions of the gazometers, and for condensing the fluid, so that every house may have a reservoir for the supply of the lamps in use.

The history of an art, the knowledge and publication of which are of so recent a communication, can only convey the intelligence and description of certain facts proportionably confined. The circulation of these, by comparing different statements, will no doubt, in time, remedy any unfortunate existing circumstances, occasioned in a great measure by the opposition of contending journalists. To develope the system, and various phenomena that occur in it as a science, so as to deprive ignorance of its power to hinder the benefits which this invention, by an extended intercourse, is likely to afford, will be a task more arduous.

Prior to the political commotions of France, Meunier, Argant, and Quinquet, had effected a revolution in the lighting by lamps. Their researches had relation to chemistry, physics, and mathematical questions. The intelligent mind of Count Rumford supplied an abundance of information, justly valuable, on the subject. His notices, as to the means of extracting the greatest quantity of light from luminous substances, are no less applicable to gas than to oils and greasy articles. Similar experiments of Coulomb entitle him to the grateful remembrance of his country.

Rumford has shown the difficulty of submitting the usual combustible substances to a state of complete combustion. The luminous matter should expand

pand into the greatest possible volume, and preference should be given to that, the vapour of which only burns by the aid of heat still more intense. Should this heat be diminished, the combustion of the vapour ceases. Lamps of a small size consume the most oil, in proportion to the light they emit; and the old nocturnal lamps are at least ten times more expensive than those invented by Quinquet.

The combustion of gas disengages much more caloric than is wanted to raise the burner and the combustible to the due degree of ignition. The combination of pure hydrogen with oxygen equally pure, in the proportions necessary for the formation of water, produces a temperature strong enough to melt platinum and several other substances that resist the most violent fire of forges and reverberating furnaces. Oils, greasy substances, and wax, may be reduced to a temperature low enough to cease burning, while a lamp, fed by the coldest gas, will not go out, or its light experience any sensible diminution.

Means have already been perfected, of converting vegetable and animal oils into gas with very little loss. By this transformation, a measure of oil, which for twenty-four hours would have given but a glimmering light, with an unpleasant smell, will supply, through seventy-five hours, a lively, ardent flame, free from any scent.

Gas, extracted from oils, has the property of illuminating in the highest degree. Two measures of gas from oil enlighten as much as seven measures of gas from pit-coal. By comparing equal weights of these two fluids, two parts of gas from oil, spread somewhat more light than three parts of gas from pit-coal, and the specific weight of the latter is nearly four-ninths of that of the former. From these and other observations, the enlightening power of gas seems to augment, with its specific weight, to a term not hitherto ascertained. This may become a source of valuable discoveries; and, for this purpose, experimentalists would do well to try improvements in pheometry, or the measuring of light, photometrical instruments being far from that perfection which thermometers have risen to.

Gas from oil is, doubtless, of the most solid value and real use, as it may be fabricated on a small as well as a large scale, and it has no tendency to affect the culture of oleaginous plants. It may be taken for a term of comparison, in researches relative to the creating of artificial light.

The apparatus for converting oil into gas is of the simplest nature. The liquid must be raised to the temperature of red-hot iron, and so remain for some seconds. The oil is introduced, by drops, into cast pipes placed in a furnace, and heated red hot. It vapourises, runs along the pipes, undergoes decomposition, takes the gaseous state, and passes into the gazometer. This process resembles that of Conté, in filling air-balloons.

In the preparation of oily gas, the pipes are only opened to admit the oil and let out the gas; the fire of the furnace may be kept on without interruption, the oil and the gas co-operate with regularity, the furnace and pipes remain invariable, and the manual labour is inconsiderable. The hazard of losses is also counteracted, and there is a combination of all the means of economy. The interest of the consumers, and of those employed in the fabrication, is alike consulted.

The operations for extracting gas from pit-coal, wood, lignites, and other carbonaceous substances, are not so simple as those for turning oil into gas; and selection is required in the materials, or the gas will be extremely fetid. Certain lignites, and pit-coal of calcareous soils, are remarkable for this quality. The bark of the birch-tree furnishes not only oil for tanning; but is, also, convertible into gas for lighting. Hitherto, it has proved easier to derive advantage from pit-coal in distillation, than from wood. Pit-coal takes up less room in the apparatus; of course, the furnaces are smaller, and less fuel is wanted.

As to the gas now in use in France, it would have been serving an apprenticeship to follow up the ideas of Lebon; and the process has been put at once under the direction of English artists. In their practice, pit-coal is employed, and not wood. Should the new mode of lighting find its way into the north, wood will form the materials; it is then, only, that comparisons, on a large scale, will decide which of these substances is preferable.

The intensity of the light that gas, extracted from wood, produces, has not been subjected to rigorous calculation. In specific weight, it is inferior to that of gas from oil, but superior to that of hydrogen obtained by the process of Conté. Annexed are the specific weights of the fluids following: atmospheric

spheric air, 1.000; gas from oil, 0.943; from pit-coal, 0.413; from wood, 0.377; hydrogen from water, by the process of Conté, 0.226; and pure hydrogen, 0.081. Hence, it appears, that the three sorts of gas drawn from oil, pit-coal, and wood, differ, if not as to number, at least in the respective proportions of their constituent principles. In all three, it is hydrogen that dissolves the carbon, reducing it to a gazeous state. Pure hydrogen gives less light than when in combination with any other combustible, sulphur excepted.

In the distillation of oil and wood, the difference of process consists in the dimensions and number of the vessels that contain the combustible, and of the furnaces that are to heat them. Where the vessels are not wide, the heat is communicated more rapidly. The vessels are of cast iron, not of one entire piece, which would be liable to break, but of different plates put together. Coke, as a combustible, is superior to coals. Instead of one vessel, it is better to have several in the same furnace, especially if long, lofty, and very narrow. In proportion to their number in the same furnace, and to augmenting two of their dimensions, diminishing the third, the greater economy will be obtained in heating the furnaces.

When the gas is cleaned, and fit for lighting up, it is collected into a recipient called the gazometer. These enormous vessels should be cylindrical, open at the bottom, and closed at the top; they are plunged into receptacles full of water, which in England are above the surface; but, at the Poissonnière, are on a level with the ground.

The weight of the gazometer should exercise a constant pressure on the fluid which it contains, so that it may pass on to its destination with uniform velocity.

The flame of lighted gas is not wholly free from being fuliginous; that of oil appears to be the darkest. The problem of a total combustion has not had a complete solution; and, of all the material objects connected with the subject, this should be recommended to the observations of the contemplative mind as the most important.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE POSSESSIVE case includes the noun which signifies the conception of a *possessor* (whether or not the author, cause, or origin,) of the subject in connexion; as—'A *fool's* heart and mind are like a bottomless vessel,—pour in what precepts of wisdom you please, none will remain there.'—*Huartes.* 'A little philosophy inclineth *man's* mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth *men's* minds about to religion; for, while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no further; but, when it beholds the chain of them confederate and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity.'—*Bacon.*

This case is merely two nouns in opposition; hence I have regarded it as an *adjective* case. The juxtaposition of two nouns intimates that one is the *agent* or *possessor*, and the other the *subject possessed.* But because the speaker's purpose may occasionally require the subject to be mentioned before the possessor, our language allows the inverted construction requisite and useful to mark the latter; as—the wife of my friend, the knowledge of a Newton, &c. This is always the form when several relations are mentioned, and also when the subject is deemed of greater importance than the possessor; and the preposition *of* is placed to determine the relation between the nouns, (a child of sorrow, a year of scarcity.)

In the regular form, the (*es*)'*s* is employed to indicate the connexion of the two nouns; hence of course, speaking according to the mechanism of language, the one is thereby shown to be *adjected* to the other. The venerable Wallis seems to have been of this opinion; for he says, (*Gra. Angli, p.* 34.) "Adjectivum possessivum fit a quovis substantivo, sive singulari sive plurali addito *s* aut *es.* Illud autem innuit quod prepositio *of* cum Latinorum genitivo possidentis aut etiam efficientis respondet; ut *man's nature, the nature of man*, natura humana vel hominis; *men's nature, the nature of men*, natura humana vel hominum." This remark has, indeed, subjected him to the censure of different persons whose minds do not present much depth of thought on the philosophy of language.

It may not be always requisite to mention the subject affected by an operative state (William writes [a letter]); or the object to which a state is directed, or has reference (William writes a letter [to his parents]); or the agent productive of a quiescent state (a letter was written to John [by William]); or the subject of that quiescent state

state (John was written to by William); but the converse of these sentences will require the nouns signifying the agent, subject, object, &c. Other nouns in compound sentences are regarded collaterally, and their relations (chiefly associating the ideas of position, source, medium, &c.) are marked by prepositions. In the sentence—William sent John a letter, William is the agent of the state denoted by *sent*, and letter is the affected subject. What case is John in? The ellipsis occasions the relations to be obscured; but, if the preposition *to* be inserted, John will be seen as accusative of the subject regarded as affected by the tendency of the energy of the agent, and letter as accusative of the subject affected by the predicated state *sent*. It will hence be tolerably plain, I think, that the case of a noun is not dependent on a verb, or a preposition; but strictly on the relations associated with the conception denoted by the noun; the verb shows the state predicated of the accusative case; and the preposition shows the relation which the *direction* of the state bears to the connected noun (agent or subject).

Some writers argue, that the simple noun, or nominative, is not a *case*. Conceptions are signified only by some one of the forms called cases, including the nominative; of which forms, the nominative expressing the agent of the operative state, was the simple form, and hence used simply to name a person or thing.

Those who call it a case, contend, that every expression of a conception in speech is a declension, or falling away (they mean evidently a *varying*) of the simple conception in the mind, which, regarded by itself, is without reference to either action, quiescence, or relation. That, prior to any assertion concerning *the king*, the mind must have a conception of him as a person; and that, when mention of the king, or any reference to him, is made, the conception declines (varies) from its primary simplicity; consequently, the expression may be regarded as declining or falling away (varying) from the pure noun.

It is proper, before I conclude, to refer to what many grammarians call the CASE ABSOLUTE. I cannot consider that any such case exists; but am of opinion, that the readers of this will be convinced, that all such phrases as shame being lost, all virtue is lost,—he being dead yet speaketh,—Jesus also being baptized and praying,—the man being admitted to bail, the court adjourned,—justice considered the sentence was mild, &c. will be found elliptical, and need only the full construction for all the irregularity to disappear. Our countryman, William Grocin, when he gave first those forms of English speech, now called tenses, &c. of verbs, as corellative to the tenses of the Latin and Greek verbs, did not apply the form in *ing*, so often called participial; hence Murray, and others who employ his forms only, are often unable to unravel any intricacy connected with the forms in *ing*, *ed*, though Pulcbourn does so well exemplify their nature and application. On my plan of cases, and of three tenses, (present, progressive, and past,) the two latter having some form of the *connective* verb in construction, the case absolute will not be found. *Shame* is nominative of the affected subject, and by *being* is connected with the state *lost*, in this sentence the past tense of the verb *lose*, and not an adjective, as Murray perhaps regards it. In—he *being* dead, &c. the nominative of the affected subject is similarly connected with the completed state *dead;* but the word *die* having a particular form for *adjection*, the adjective form is employed. *He being drunk* —is a phrase of similar formation; and this will be admitted, I think, by all persons who consider that the latter form is further varied for positive adjection—a *drunken* man,—a dead body. In the sentence from Luke iii. 21. Jesus is evidently nominative, of the affected subject of the state *baptized*, and of the agent of the state *praying*. Justice *(being)* considered, &c. will appear similar. The man being admitted, &c. It will scarcely be requisite to mention, that every noun employed to indicate agency, or quiescence, has the state (signified by a verb,) connected. In this sentence, the state is regarded as completed; yet, by the progressive form of *be*, is connected with the affected subject in the nominative man; and this form will signify present existence of the completed state, as a property, or quality affecting the subject.

As I am well aware that accurate views of the many peculiarities which affect our language, can be obtained only from close examination and consideration, I have submitted these remarks to your numerous readers; and, as it is probable some of them have made

made other remarks, by myself overlooked, I shall be happy to have such introduced in your valuable work.

SIMEON SHAW.

Burslem Grammar School.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS at no period, since the first history of civilized society, has any thing been presented to the contemplation of the political economist similar in magnitude and importance to the late extraordinary increase of capital that has been created by the great rise in the different public funds in Europe. The probable consequences and bearings which may follow, appear to have escaped public inquiry. Nor have the probable effects of the 'new era' (as it may be called) in the monied world hitherto excited any attention. British capitalists are now the chief supporters of all the despotic governments in Europe. Allow me to propose the following queries to any of your readers "who can discern the signs of the times."

The aggregate national debt of the different governments of Europe may be stated at about twelve hundred millions sterling, and it was borrowed originally at about 50*l.* paid down for every 100*l.* of debt; but the funds being now nearly at par, an increase of from five to six hundred millions of capital is created, which the holders may realize if they sell at the present prices.

1. What effect will this sudden increase of capital have on national prosperity, as bearing on the different classes of society?

2. Where the transactions are restricted between individuals of the same nation, it may be said there is no real increase of circulating capital; for, if A. sell as much stock for 1000*l.* as cost him only 500*l.*, B, the purchaser, must withdraw 1000*l.* from circulation to make the purchase; but on this 1000*l.* he may obtain credit, so that a nominal increased capital of 500*l.* is created, available for commercial speculation. Is not the nation made poorer by the real amount of its debt being thus increased?

3. In 1820, the violent cry of jacobinism was raised against any one who hinted at the propriety of reducing the interest of the National Debt; yet, two years afterwards, ministers claimed great credit for beginning the reduction themselves, and leaving it uncertain where they mean to stop. Who are properly to be called jacobins and levellers, the proposers or the actors?

4. Will not the experiments that are making, in reducing the interest of the different national funds, eventually weaken future confidence in government-securities, and thus have a beneficial influence in preserving peace?

On the other side of the question, perhaps, we shall find in the present state of the moneyed market increased facilities and temptations offered to ambitious governments to engage in war.

5. Money is regarded as furnishing the sinews of war, and hence the great capitals of our bankers and merchants have been supposed to contribute greatly to our national strength. But our capitalists are now so eager to invest their money in foreign funds, that, were the members of the Holy Alliance to project the final overthrow of the British empire, our great loan-contractors would readily engage to supply them with as many millions as they might want, if the terms were thought advantageous; and our merchants on 'Change, who threw up their hats and huzzaed, when negotiations for peace with France were broken off, would instantly subscribe to such a loan with a prospect of profit before them. If our great capitals are thus at the service of foreign states, who, in all probability, may ere long be arrayed against us; what exclusive security do they afford? Capital becomes a two-edged sword, as dangerous to the nation which possesses it as to the enemies of that nation.

I should be greatly obliged to any of your enlightened correspondents to explain any of the apparent anomalies in the present state of the money-market referred to in the above queries.

ROBERT BAKEWELL.

Torrington square, Bloomsbury.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR *in* SEARCH *of the* PICTURESQUE *at the* ROYAL ACADEMY, SOMERSET-HOUSE, 1824.

THAT continual novelties are appearing in this metropolis no one will deny. MAY, the poetical and influential season of Nature, the birth-time of our immortal Shakspeare, of his contemporary Cervantes, the heroic knight of Spanish chivalry,—beautifies the features of external existence, and prepares the warm, and more calm, month of June, for the repast of the English traveller and the unwearied agriculturalist.

turalist. However, while the fields are in variegated splendour, the trees in blossom, and promising fruitfulness, an opportunity is afforded to the lover of art by the invitatory exhibitions of pictures, which are collected in suitable situations; and which, at a trifling expense, are exposed to the judgment of the critic, and the pleasure of the amateur. When we enter a room walled by scenery, history, and society, we feel an instinctive gratification at being permitted to converse with our eye and remark with our understanding. Whether we admire the sweet graces of a lady's group, the arch-winning of a comic gesture, or the moonlight of a cascade in a ruin; whether we deprecate a saucy coxcomb's stare at us into whichever part of the room we lounge, or shrink from the importance of being surrounded by dukes, lords, prebendaries, and citizens, it is all alike, the offence and delight rest with ourselves. Pictures, so long as they breathe on canvass, only breathe; their voice is silence, and their object perfection; we therefore, if sometimes offended *with* them, are never offended *by* them: There is this recollection in all portraits; we are sure to behold them in their 'Sunday clothes,' with 'their best bibs and tuckers on.' To paint a lady in a passion would be preposterous, though too many of the *haut ton* have an insufferable passion for painting: to paint a gentleman without a smile would be a distempered effort not deserving an artist's reputation. It is somewhat singular that animals are fond of being classed, or artists, rather, are apt to bring monkeys, dogs, cats, birds, and reptiles, into the presence of an alderman's gaze, or a bishop's scan; thus we catch a dandy making postures at an ape; a sportsman enamoured of a setter; an old maid complimenting the bristling angle of a tabby grimalkin; a virtuoso exclaiming how prettily the partridges in 'still life' would look, were they judiciously stuffed, and framed and glazed; we detect the sycophant watching the motionless concealment of 'a snake in the grass,' and hear a masonic ruler praise the easy fall of M'Adam. With these entertaining and lively *jeux d'esprit*, we fingered open our catalogue of the present collection of pictures *et cet.* presented this year at the Royal Academy, Somerset-House, which opened to the public the 30th of May, when 'Jack in the green' had nearly changed to 'Jack in his soot,' and the delicate chimney-sweeper's effeminate lady had given up the authority of the ladle to noblemen's French cooks, for the more civil authority of 'taking the sack,' which Falstaff himself would have acknowledged to be necessary. Since the established reputation of the Society of British Artists, by their first offerings in this respect with their countrymen and to patronage, the Somerset-House interior manifests an absence of talent, which shines more brightly in a more liberal sphere. Ever since our remembrance of prying into the fatiguing, high, odd, crowded, and hot, rooms of the Royal Academy, we have lamented the unequal positions and lights of particular pictures. But we do not recollect observing an associate's or a R. A.'s production being hung near the roof or the floor, or cornered so that the paint looked like mud, or glared like lighted sulphur. A whole-length dowager is sure to take the lead, and a staff-officer the command; true, but though a lady should take the wall, and and a general the field, by his dimensions, we cannot allow the gems of genius, and the studies of wearied nights and unfed days, to be thrust out of the way, to the detriment of young aspirants who have often to contend with poverty, and stand against the influence of established reputation. We have heard upon authority, that pictures have been rejected in great numbers for this exhibition; but we know that they were first considered as eligible till the numbers of more particular favourites were ascertained.

It is, then, evident that partiality, however it may frustrate the efforts of the weak, by opening a rivalry in art, competition in exhibition, and the right appropriation of *virtu*, will cause British Artists to persevere, and the Royal Artists to compete, or lose that credit which many of them have industriously obtained. But justice ought to be followed. Genius ought to be the test. Truth to nature the criterion. The Hanging Committee are themselves artists. They strangely enough commit *poly-cide* on the walls. This suspension is called hanging by courtesy. Though we allow many rejections, many very inferior productions are accepted, which are only fit for public-house parlours. We will proceed, however, and enumerate our promiscuous notices, provided the fat Duchess will condescendingly remove her position and wave her feathers out of our sight. We excuse her

her captivating ogle, her stray lisp and bad grammar; for such accomplishments pass current like the keen wind behind our polls, which a broken pane of glass admits *gratis*. But it is a refreshing *air*, and it enlivens us just now as much as if it came from the lips of Miss Tree or Miss Stephens. Sir Thomas Lawrence, from being a drawer of beer in his youth, is *tout à fait* in the portrait department, for he draws an admirable company to his colours, of which *Sir William Curtis*, No. 291, who knows that a good draft needs no other security, is truly sensible. An unique phiz, like that of the civic gourmand, must have cost the artist no little pains. The rubicund particles, the glow of Burgundy essence, the liquorish eye, the blunt frontispiece, the luscious lip, the protuberant excressive beauties of peace, plenty, and a large share of innate obstinacy, tinged with benevolence, are in strict keeping with the original, who, when he is half-seas over, and in sight of port, forms a fine contrast with the lean and slippery pantaloon of miserly wretchedness. As there are spots on the sun's disc, we must be pardoned in speaking so openly of Sir William's pimply satellites.

'Hence we have reason from his face to fly,
And gaze at others' forms.'

'I am sorry, sir, but your elbow has pointed at my left side several times.' 'Had it been your right side, madam, it would not have reached your heart, which, I am sure, is tender.' 'That gentleman with two left legs and pig-tail is a nice man, mamma,—don't offend him.' But what picture is this? No. 99. *Portraits of the Children of Charles B. Calmady*, esq. This is a chaste composition, made doubly interesting by the features of loveliness, and the excellence of the art of which the president is superiorly susceptible. *Mrs. Harford*, No. 119, is vividly expressive; her eye is beaming in the soft tone of beauty, and it seems alive to the awakening pleasures of conversation.

'In colours of this glorious kind
Apelles painted me;
My hair thus flowing with the wind,
Sprung from my native sea.'

Had C. Cranmer's No. 52, *Bargaining for China*, been placed in a better situation in the market, the conclusion would have been in favour of the artist, whose ware deserves higher bidding. Allan's *Mary Queen of Scots*, signing her abdication, is a fine picture, and it commands a distinguished place in the Academy, as highly finished in mellowness and chastity. Mr. W. Sharp's *Favourite Child* will not fail of being adopted for its simplicity and mischievously winning graces; as children ought to preserve modesty, we presume this favourite little one has been kept back from its most advantageous situation: it is, however, a really clever effort.

'In every stroke, in every line,
Does some attractive virtue shine;
And infant happiness we trace
Through all the features of his face.'

No. 204,—*The Portrait of a Gentleman*, by Phillips, is well tinted in the flesh, and relieved by a broad and chaste compass. 58, *The Triumph of Rubens*, a sketch by F. P. Stephanof, is triumphantly executed; and, as it originated in "Northcote's Dream of a Painter," is an illusive but admirable achievement. Sir W. Beechey's *Portrait of a Lady* is distinguished by his rare talent for colouring, and uniting the *beau ideal* with the feminine gracefulness of the *beau naturel*. 'What a binocle, maa, the powdered clergyman carries, who is fixed before us wherever we move.' 'Hush, my love, he'll hear you.' 'I do hear you, madam,—binocles are all the go: *Londres est le grand bureau des merveilles.*' 'I wonder, then, sir, you don't go.' 'Thank ye, madam, your politeness is extremely à propos.' But what painting is No. 126? It is *The Oriental Love-Letter*, by H. W. Pickersgill, an old favourite. The sisters *Poetry and Painting* are beautifully blended, and the light and shade give an Oriental effect to the Letter and Love. Wilkie's *Cottage Toilette*, and *Smuggler's offering Run Goods for Sale*, though interesting in their essence, are not so characteristic and decidedly natural as many of his exquisite paintings. We admire Miss Sharpe's *Mouse*,—pretty sleek creature!—pity that the talons of a cat should ever draw its blood! Stothard's *Pilgrims* are well suited to this season, but we leave his merits individually to be enshrined by his sunny trains and blue wanderings. Danby's *Sunset after a Storm*, is calm and cool; the freshness of the scene draws quiet to the bosom, and prepares the mind for retirement. Etty's *Pandora* is elastic and arch, but the colouring not altogether *boxy*. *Rummaging an Old Wardrobe*, by Good, though an odd rummage, is very good. The girl, a principal personage in the foreground, is highly

highly amused in the idea of antique gowns and brocade finery; however, in the enjoyment of ancient discoveries, she and her companions are suddenly apprized, by an elderly matron, who is more deeply interested, that this is not a proper time for dressing and fixing upon the hidden treasures of antiquity. The artist has drawn many incidents, and interwoven many curiosities. Clater's *Morning Lecture* does not seem to be relished: were Reflection to read morning Lectures to most of us, we should hang down our heads too. There is novelty and interest in Witherington's *Picture Gallery;* and Newton's *Monsieur de Pourceaugnac* is characteristic. Leslie's scene from that rich humourist Don Quixote, representing *Sancho in the Apartment of the Duchess,* is a truly high and comic composition. Of its class, we consider it to stand first, in colour, grouping, arrangement, and decision; the Spanish beauty, the crabbed duenna on her right, the giggling waiting-women, the proverb-loving squire, the duchess and her tribes, create as excellent a piece of mirth as we ever laughed at during our being.

Wedged in one body like a flight of cranes, *Hurlstone's Michael and Satan contending for the Body of Moses,* is a muscular effort, which brings to our mind an old, but vulgar, ejaculation,—'Pull baker, pull devil.' But seriously, this contending of two angels, the one a fallen angel, is a struggle which confers credit upon the painter. Rippingille's *Stage Coach Passengers* is descriptive; who that has travelled remembers not the tricks at an inn, of being attacked by the *halloo,* before the fowl has been forked, or the ham spread? who does not, in spite of hunger, hear 'the coach is going!' a cry which admits of time only to discharge the price of supper, and a fee to the sly ostler. The pangs of parting, and the smiles of meeting, are depicted with natural truth, warm feeling, and praiseworthy skill. No. 263 is a highly-finished painting; *A Highland Clan escorting the Regalia of Scotland,* by Dighton. Not less clever is No. 185, representing a party of *English Travellers attacked by Banditti on the Road to Rome.* May we never be exposed to so furious an attack, or be obliged to defend it; we like the depicting in preference to the reality, desirous

'To shun our death, till Heav'n our death decree.'

Mulready has distinguished his pencil at the expense of a *Widow,* who is ready to throw her weeds aside and husband them no longer. 'Why should she go mourning all her days?' Yet the artist tells us that,

'So mourned the dame of Ephesus her love.'

She smiles to accept the new offer of a matrimonial alliance at the shrine, greatly to the surprise of her daughter and an elderly guest. If widows are so forgetful of the past, as here described, we must be 'content as bachelors to live,' or insure our stamina at the centenary office. As the Quaker said to Milton of Paradise Regained, so we would say to Mr. Mulready, Next year show us how 'mourned the *widowers* of Ephesus their loves!' *A View of Dedlington, Norfolk,* by Bayley, is a fine landscape. Calcot's *View of Rochester;* and Naysmith, senior's, *View of Edinburgh,* are equally natural. Out of 1037 specimens, 547 are portraits; as long as wealth preponderates over historical interest, so long will this portraiture mania continue fashionable: differing from many of our contemporaries in this respect, we do not see why the Duke of Devonshire, or the Duchess of Gloucester, or even our own important physiognomy, should not be deemed as worthy of a place as that of an old racer, or group of puppies. We propose that a gallery be erected forthwith, for the exhibiting other parts of the head than the face, namely, for the students in craniology and phrenology. This might be called the "Bumping Academy." We doubt not the associates would be numerous, and the plan succeed with the credulous disciples of the marvellous phenomena of 1824. But whom have we here? It is a *Portrait of the Widow of the Martyr Riego.* Singularly sweet and amiable, she wears a plaintive expression, and gives us a high opinion of her worthiness. Whatever deficiency this year's collection shows in history, fable, portrait, and miniature, sculpture does not fall off in proportion. Chantrey's full-length statues are fine. Flaxman's *Pastoral Apollo* is classic, and beautifully simple. Behnes has worked the infant son of Mr. T. Hope into perfect polish and loveliness. Most of the busts are cleverly done. Several of the leaders continue to beautify marble, and make 'even the stones cry out.' The wax and medallic portraits by Rouw and Morison, are excellent in their kind.

Several intaglio impressions are worthy of an inspection. In fine, though we have not space to enumerate other able artists in their several styles and ability, we must be allowed to lament the unpopularity of the present exhibition, and the inutility of the word royal, appellatively coupled with the public institutions of our country. The nerves of each organ, being touched as they ought, transmit to their members their different motions, whence such and such an action is the result. We suspect the *Royal* Academicians, by the success of their rival British Artists, will reform their abuses ere another campaign, and benefit the progress of art by wiser government and more diligent pursuits. The *Royal* Society of Literature, the *Royal* Academy of Music, the *Royal* Tenth Dragoons, and the *Royal* Milk Purveyors, all require reformation.

May 5, 1824. J. R. PRIOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY years ago I was in the habit of bathing every morning at Bombay, with the amiable George Waddell, and George Brown, (afterwards member of council and acting governor of that presidency;) on which occasion we often passed a well made by the natives on the beach, above high-water mark, which I observed to be affected by the tide. When it was high water, about six o'clock, the well was nearly full, being level with the sea; but at low-water at that time, as the rise and fall of the tide was sixteen or seventeen feet perpendicular, and the well not above half that depth, it was dry, as it had no connexion with land-springs, and, being towards the end of the north-east monsoon, not a drop of rain had fallen for months. Whether the Greeks obtained their knowledge of so procuring fresh water from the sea, it would be more curious than useful to ascertain; as we know, to a certainty, that such mode was practised by Nearches on his voyage from that coast to Babylon. The phenomenon I had observed at Bombay having furnished me with a clue to procure good fresh water on an apparent dry sandy beach, I afterwards watered a ship by such means at Tellicherry, in preference to river-water, which was neither so clear nor pure. The water obtained by such means in the straits of Sapy, although it rose and fell with the tide, was connected on the land-side by springs, from a clay soil, the water of which was vapid and turbid with earthy salts, while the percolated was clear and brisk, and not only purified from salt, but divested of the nauseous bitter peculiar to water of the ocean. I have also procured water equally sweet and clear by digging a sufficient depth on the beach on a small sandy island, where there was little or no tide, and not a single spring upon it. With such process of nature before me, I converted a water-butt into a percolating machine, fitted with a false bottom, and filled with sea-water by a tube of bamboo above the head of the cask that was filled with sand, through which the sea water was forced upwards; and the saline particles being heaviest, and left at the bottom, I obtained clear sweet water until the sand was saturated. Whether Mr. Browne (late chief at China) tasted the percolated water taken on-board the Northumberland, I cannot say; but, on my sending him a drawing and description of the machine, that gentleman was pleased to say, that it was one of the most ingenious things he had ever seen. On my arrival in England, I gave the apparatus to Doctor Babington; and, although it may not be practicable to carry such a quantity of sand in a ship as would supply the crew with water during a voyage, this mode furnishes the most simple and best of all filtering machines; and, as putrid water in casks, from the mucilage contained in oak, or putrescent vegetable or animal substances, may be freed from its odour, and rendered pure by the application of charcoal made from common fire-wood, nothing but idleness can prevent people at sea from having sweet and clear water, so essential to health as well as comfort.*

In writing my "Strictures on Maritime Strength and Economy," my sight was so much affected by an oil lamp, (for it was written by night,) that an inflammation

* On board the Formidable, (Lord Rodney's flag-ship,) I not only put foul and fetid water in a hogshead, but increased its putrescence by rotten cabbage, before I applied charcoal made from fire-wood, which rendered it perfectly sweet, although it remained turbid. When on service with Lord Nelson in the Baltic, and the ardour of action was over, I had a leager fitted with a false bottom, perforated with holes, and covered with fearnought, on which was placed a layer of pounded charcoal covered with fearnought fastened to the inside the cask, then a layer of small stones taken from the beach,

flammation of my right eye, (suffering under an old wound,) produced opacity, and almost blindness, until removed by the professional skill and kind attention of Sir William Adams, although a hole remained round the wounded eye, which determined me in drinking the waters at Cheltenham for three weeks, as preparatory to applying the crystal stream of Malvern, which has nearly restored the sight to its former state.

The water of Malvern wells being the pure element impregnated by mineral alkali, or oxygen tinctured with sulphuret and prussiate of iron combined with fixed air, and a fine subtle penetrating spirit; Nature supplies a collyrium (of which I send a specimen,) that has produced uncommon effects in ophthalmic and sciatical cases, as related by Dr. Wall.

A young woman from Bewdley, when brought to the Holy-well, could not open her eyes, and was forced to be led by another person; but she had not used the waters more than a week, before she was so much recovered as to see well, and her eyes continued perfectly clear, and her sight good.

A child, about three years of age, who had the glands of the neck much hardened and enlarged with a scrophulous ophthalmy in each eye, and his lips much swelled, was, after being attended by an eminent surgeon and physician, whose joint endeavours were unsuccessful, sent to Malvern wells; and, on using the waters two or three months, he returned home with his eyes and lips quite healed.

John Townsend had a scrophulous ophthalmy, to remove which the most powerful medicines, and various external applications, had been tried without effect; but, by persevering in the use of Malvern water internally and externally, he was perfectly cured.

William Smith had long been afflicted with a pain and tumor in the hip, which at last suppurated, and discharged itself by several openings. These afterwards grew fistulous; and the sores, upon examination, were found to penetrate quite down to the hip-bone, which was bare and foul. On being brought to Malvern-wells, he drank the water constantly; applied it externally; and, after a little time, bathed every morning. In a few weeks several exfoliations of the bone were thrown off,—the discharge thickened, and lessened in quantity,—he recovered his strength and flesh daily. After continuing at Malvern all the summer, in the winter he was so much recovered as to be able to undertake a journey to see his father, who lay ill at forty or fifty miles distance.

A young gentleman, Thomas Miller, about eight years of age, had been diseased from his cradle, and tried the most approved remedies without success, his complaints gradually increasing under every method. When brought to Malvern wells, the upper and lower jaw-bones on the left side were foul, and so enlarged, that the cheek was almost level with the nose. The left leg was enlarged; and, in this limb, were several foul ulcers quite down to the bone, which discharged a very fetid sanies. The joint had very little motion, and he had not put his foot to the ground for five years. He drank the Malvern-well water twice a-day at the spring-head, and it was his only drink at home; the diseased parts were washed twice a-day under the spout, and were afterwards wrapt up in linen kept constantly wet with the water; and, after using it in this manner for a fortnight or three weeks, he was every morning put into the bath. This was the whole method, for he took not a grain of any medicine after he began the use of the waters; and, before he left the place, was able to walk up to the summit of the hill, which is very steep and high, without any other support or assistance besides that of a stick.

The water of St. Ann's well, above Great Malvern, contains less soda and medicinal qualities than that of the Holy well; but the well in a field below the abbey, being more impregnated with iron, is slightly chalybeate; and, as I have experienced, is the greatest restorative and strengthener to the sight.

In my research after water last summer, I discovered, on the western side of

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beach, and similarly covered, filling the upper part with sand, by which process, the water ascending to the top was perfectly sweet and very clear; but the lower strata soon became saturated, from the foulness of the water poured into the space below the false bottom by the tube above the head. On rejoining Lord Nelson in the Victory up the Mediterranean, and having the same object in view, I got the carpenter to make a small oblong tank, with a partition in the middle; and, having the layers in trays, by which the foul and saturated parts were easily removed, and the clear sweet water ran into the vacant space ready to be drawn when wanted; and, if all ships had tanks so fitted, (but not leaded,) it would very much tend to the comfort, as well as health of the crew, although the surveyors of the navy, in the name of the Board, were pleased to reject the proposal.

of the Roman Camp hill, about two miles to the southward of the Holy well, a spring, the water of which, although beautifully pellucid, was so admirably blended with sulphur and calx of iron, by the wonderful chemistry of nature, as to be a specific in scrophula, scalled heads, and leprosy.

The beneficial effects of Malvern-wells water used at the fount is much aided by early rising, and the purity of the air above the terrace; but there is a great want of accommodation at the well-house, as the man who keeps the *table d'hôte* is a churlish menial, of which the following, amongst other instances, may suffice. On a lady saying, "I beg, Mr. Steers, you will not take any trouble, or put yourself out of your way," the reply was, "Do not concern yourself, madam, for I do not put myself out of my way for any body." I have been induced to mention this want of accommodation and civility (although the charges are higher than at Cheltenham,) from the observations I have made, that comfort and tranquillity of mind are powerful auxiliaries to medicinal waters in restoring health.

December 5, 1822. W. Layman.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

If we consider the great sacrifice of time and talent devoted by professional gentlemen to charitable institutions, and often when it can be but very inconveniently spared from their private practice, we must acknowledge, that great is the obligation the public are laid under; and, under this impression, I take the liberty to suggest to the consideration of your readers, whether some arrangements might not be made which would relieve them without diminishing the uses of charity. I propose the following outline, not for adoption, for I presume it may admit of various modifications and improvements, but merely for deliberation.

1. That out of the number of physicians, supposing them to be three, the first on the list should retire every third or fourth year, so that their services may be secured to the institution for nine or twelve years; after which period, it is presumed their time may be sufficiently occupied with their private avocations.

2. That such physicians as may have granted to an institution their gratuitous services during such term, should be retained as honorary physicians, who might be resorted to in extraordinary cases, for consultation, and who should be invested with all the privileges of life-trustees.

3. That similar regulations should also be made with respect to surgeons, both as to their retirement, and being retained as honorary, with like privileges.

Some such regulations would at once keep the institutions supplied with effective men, at a time of life when their attentions could be best spared; would afford opportunities for retiring without the least sacrifice of honour; and supply the public with a regular succession of experienced physicians, and surgeons, whose time might be more fully at their disposal than could be the case were they still engaged at the hospitals. S. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

At a time when the general cry of the clergy is, that the established church is in danger from the increase of sectaries, it might fairly be presumed that some effort, on their part, would be made to save it. In the course of the present year I have attended at most of the churches, and other places of worship, in and about the metropolis, and cannot help expressing my astonishment at the difference of accommodation the worshipper experiences in the high and low church.

When a person enters the temple for worship, however devout his frame of mind may be, he does not like to stand through the whole of a long service, elbowed by those who pass him on their way to their pews, nor is it at all times that health will permit him the fatigue of remaining so long upon his legs. The dissenter knows this; and therefore, as soon as a person enters their places of worship, a seat is immediately offered him. And this, sir, in a place built by private funds, and the expense of which is supported by voluntary contributions. Contrast this with the practice of our national churches (where, I will say nothing as it respects a stranger, but) where a parishioner, who for years has contributed, by compulsion, his part towards erecting the church and supporting the clergyman, presenting himself at the commencement of the service in this very building; and, however respectable he may be, unless he rents a pew, he must either take a seat with the paupers on the benches, or go out, as the beadle, whom this very person helps to pay, will not let him stand for

for fear of incommoding those more fortunate parishioners who can afford to pay an extravagant price for a seat; and this when, perhaps, there are ten or a dozen pews within reach with a single individual in each. The difference of price of sittings may also be worthy of notice. The average price of seats in dissenting chapels may be considered about 5*s.* per quarter each, whilst the rapacity of the churchman affixes his average at a guinea and half. In the former instance, the rent arising from the pews is the only revenue by which the preacher and the building is supported; and, on that account, might be pardoned if rather high; in the latter, all expenses attending divine worship are defrayed, and the rent goes immediately into the parson's pocket. Now, when it is considered, that every individual is taxed up to the highest possible pitch by the government, and then fleeced by poor-rate, church-rate, tythe, &c. he feels very little able to pay so high a price for his spiritual advice, and this mainly operates against going to his parish-church; but, as his conscience tells him that it is his duty to go to a place of worship, he balances his pocket against his scruples, and commutes the matter by taking a seat amongst the dissenters, his poverty, but not his will, consenting. I think few persons, who weigh well the causes of dissent which I have enumerated, will hesitate to say, that the church is in danger (if it is in danger at all) more from its own clergy than from others. To remedy the evils complained of, allow me to suggest the following; that petitions to parliament should be presented from every parish in England, praying that the practice of letting seats in the churches should be partly abolished; and that every parishioner, when he pays his quarter's rates, should, in return, receive from the collector a ticket, entitling himself, his wife, and one child, to sittings; and that for every other member of his family who may be desirous of the same accommodation, a certain sum shall be paid, to be regulated by the amount of the house, to which they belong, is rated in the parish-books, and not left to the griping of the clergy to fix, but named by the overseer or churchwarden for the time being.

In the parish of Mary-le-bone, where I have resided many years, the parochial receipts of which I have preserved for the last ten years, I find, upon looking them over, that I have paid the enormous sum of 49*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* church-rate, at 4*d.* and 5*d.* in the pound upon my rent, and yet I am obliged to pay five guineas per annum for sittings for my wife and self, although we have three new churches built under the late Act. On reference to some of our early historians, Stowe, Maitland, &c. I find that, in early times, every inhabitant paying scot and lot was entitled to what Stow calls a *buttock*-seat in his parish-church, free of every other call.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* VALUE *of* BIOGRAPHY.

IT may be deemed an easy task to transmit into narrative the peculiar and distinct characteristics of an individual with sufficient accuracy, if we observe the frequency with which biographical notices of living persons, detailed memoirs of recently-departed characters of eminence, and extensive lives of those remarkable for worth or talents in former ages, appear. The difficulty of discovering the fallibility of the biographer; (and, with respect to his description of the ancients, it is almost insuperable,) may probably increase his confidence; though a reference to the materials employed in the compilation, will be some check against the substitution of the dreams of fancy for allowable deductions from authentic records: but I doubt whether our private judgment of the characters of our acquaintance be not some effectual curb on the degree of credulity which we yield to the historian of private life. It will be granted that the influence of habits, education, society, original conformation, and, by some, the difference of sex, occasions an almost interminable variety of character, or peculiar bent of mind. The degree of freedom enjoyed in this country releases from restraint the individual who exhibits his natural or factitious humour; and, it has been thought, that this circumstance gives greater decision to the turn of character in its natives.

To condense into a distinguishing portraiture these peculiar dispositions, and to show how far the features in the mind of his subject were harmonious or dissonant in the concert of society, are the provinces of the biographer. But this representation of individuality, however easy in prospect, is, I suspect, with difficulty embodied in description. The most familiar illustration of its difficulty will be to consider in what manner we form opinions of our friends, or of those with

with whom we have intercourse. We shall seldom find that we assign to any one the character of fortitude, of indecision, of sensibility, of insincerity, of pride, of indolence, or of any other ruling habit, feeling, or disposition, acquired by education or fostered by rank, from the few incidents of life which are worthy of record. I believe it will be discovered, that we form an estimate of our friends' abilities or qualities chiefly from a repetition of trifling circumstances, which, in detail, would be too minute to be severally analyzed, and are too evanescent for severe scrutiny, though, according to the trite illustration of drops of water which fall on stone, by their frequency effect that of which their insignificant power seems incapable. If we attempt to ascertain the opportunities of discrimination permitted to biographers, in general, they will be found to be small indeed. The authorities of their works are mostly the contradictory statements of their subject's contemporaries, though sometimes the more stable warrants of his private letters. In the latter, the mind is often more accommodated to comply with the wishes of the correspondent than to exhibit the unbiassed dictates of its own inclination. It is rare to find a man with many friends who can bear the sight of his mind divested of the usual disguise: it is rare to find a man who can endure the appearance of his own mind wholly deprived of a mask.

How then can the biographer, from scanty materials, hope to stamp for the consideration of posterity those distinctions in the countenance of the mind, fleeting and transient as they are seemingly to the superficial observer, but which have acquired a durability from their invariable return, and are the distinguishing impress with which nature has marked her children? If even intimacy with the subject of the memoir will not assure to the describer the power of transmitting a resemblance with accuracy,—for more than acquaintance, or propinquity of situation, are requisite, perhaps congeniality of sentiments, or agreement in the objects of general pursuit; how can the mere transcriber and critic on others' opinions hope to determine between shades which so often approximate, and to trace a line so elusive and so intricate? One answer may perhaps serve as a sedative; it may be asserted, that, if this power of ascertaining the peculiar frame of mind is so difficult, yet the acquisition is hardly necessary, and the slight sketches and hasty notices so often produced, answer every purpose of utility. In the minor regulations of social conduct, sufficient scope of observation is given to every one for a guide, and seldom or ever does an individual trust in these cases to the reasonings and deductions of a printed record. In emergencies of consequence, where skill and energy are necessary, if the mind of him to whose lot they fall is powerful and masterly, its faculties are awakened, it relies on its own talents, and scorns to be led at the disposal of another; should such a crisis happen to a mind differently formed, it is unsuitable for such a man to compare his case with another not strictly similar; he is either led into error, or gains notions so vague and indefinite, that he will use delusive guides, and will err much more widely than if he had trusted to his own frailty and feebleness. Yet, that much good may be elicited from biography, even in its incomplete state, may be satisfactorily shown; great minds may compare their sentiments and their attainments with those of the illustrious dead, and may thus be exercised in passive action, and those of less powers may obtain that knowledge of mankind for which they were not enough endowed to cope in actual experience.

The study of biography, more perhaps than any other miscellaneous reading, combines diversity with regularity, and amusement with instruction; reality gives it stability, and variety attraction; it affords opportunity for comparison, and materials for reflection; it allows a scale for the observance of the present degree of civilization; every one can find in its extensive territory a favourite, a partner in similar employments, an instructor, a superior, a standard for imitation. The manner in which it is treated is far from perfect; but, with all its imperfections, it is, and ever will be, attractive.

ABDITUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXXIII.

"THE Night before the Bridal, a Spanish Tale, and other Poems, by CATHARINE GRACE GARNETT," rises far above the common class of poetical productions with which the press is teeming. The versification, if not remarkable for its elegance, is never tame and insipid, and the story is well imagined. A young Sevillian lady is doomed from her infancy to become the resident

resident of a cloister; she even takes the vows,—but still remains in her father's house until he departs for the wars. In the mean time, Helena (the name of the heroine,) becomes acquainted with a young cavalier of the name of Leontio; they become lovers, although there is no lawful hope for either: the consequence of this is, that Helena yields herself to Leontio's guilty passion the very night before he sets off in company with her father: she is immediately immured in her convent. Don Miguel, her father, falls in battle. Leontio returns,—falls in love with a young rich heiress, of the name of Inez,—woos her, and is accepted. Helena hears of this, and, maddened at the news, sends a letter to her seducer, entreating him to meet her, the night before the bridal, in the deserted house of her deceased parent. He comes, and sees her in all her charms, seated in a magnificent apartment: his heart at first seems to soften, but it soon regains its wonted tone:—

How could he chide her kneeling there,—so full
Of grief, and shame, and unabated love;
With her white arms, so long and beautiful,
Wound closely round him? How could he reprove
That fondness which, if it, alas! had grown
To crime, had sinn'd for him, and him alone?
Yet he did chide her, and ignobly strove
To cast all guilt from his unmanly soul,
And heap on her the infamy of the whole.
He had not deem'd she own'd a heart so frail,
He thought her shielded by a vestal's veil;
What was his crime? Love in her bosom burn'd,
And mutual passion he for her's return'd.
'Twas idle now against the past to rail,
'Twas but a youthful error, and no more:
Hush'd in their hearts, 't would pass all silent o'er;
The world would hear nought of it,—why then waste
One precious hour in grieving o'er the past?
He swore to her,—cold sensualist! how he swore,—
That she was lovely, aye, and lov'd as ever,
And spread his arms to fold again her form
To his false heart, and riot in each charm;
But she sprung from his grasp, and answer'd,
"Never!
O never,—so heaven witness me!—shalt thou
Thy perjur'd arms, thou base one, round me throw."
She stood,——oh! how shall I describe her!—how
Pourtray her bearing, as she towering stood,
With eye of lightning, brow to which the blood
Rush'd vengeful red,—high breast and swelling vein,
Lip mute with its unutterable disdain.
. . . . . .
He shrunk beneath the vengeance of her eye,
There was nought earthly like to it. A cry,—
A craven cry,—escap'd him: he had met
His foe undaunted,—so would meet him yet;
Had fac'd the battle in its darkest lower,
Defied, and even woo'd, the frown of fate;
But he had never brav'd a woman's hate;
And that subdued him. Never till that hour
Had he felt fear come o'er him: he had need,
For she had nerv'd her sinews for a deed,—
How shall I write it! forth from her dark vest
Flash'd the bright steel,—'twas rais'd,—'twas aim'd,
—it fell.
Merciful God! ah no, not on his breast,
But to the earth. Her heart was woman's still,—
The thought was murd'rous, but she could not kill.
The conflict past, she fell,—her dark hair wreath'd
Around her form,—nor mov'd, nor look'd, nor breath'd.
. . . . . .

Inez, on her bridal morn, anxiously awaits the coming of Leontio; but he does not appear. At last she is informed by a menial that his body, covered with wounds, had been found near the towers of Alcazar: she instantly falls lifeless. Seville is in an uproar on account of this murder: Leontio had been seen the preceding night to enter the gate of Don Miguel; thither rush the crowds,—they seek Helena:—

And there she sat! the dying lamp gleam'd faint
Upon her figure; language cannot paint
Her marble look,—her desolate despair;
Nor their transfix'd amaze to find her there,
Like tenant of the tomb; she whom they had thought
To have found there with guilt and shame o'erwrought.
They trac'd no sign of fear,—but guilt, deep guilt,
Glared all around her: at her feet there lay
That gleaming poniard, jewell'd at the hilt,
But bloodless; that avail'd not,—there it lay:
Was it fit instrument for maiden's hand?
Upon the board that silver cup did stand,
As he had drain'd it: wine and viands rare
In house of mourning spread,—what did they there?

She is seized, and brought to trial,—where she vehemently asserts that she is entirely innocent of the deed: her protestations, however, avail her not,—she is condemned and executed. Many years pass away, till one night the priest, who attended her in her last moments, is called to visit the couch of a dying man, and to hear his confession:—

He lay in slumber, if such could be call'd
A frightful sleep that every eye appall'd;
His blue lips mov'd, his glassy eye-balls roll'd,
And his hand grappled with the curtains' fold.

He confesses himself to be a noble of the first rank, who had aspired to the hand of Inez, but, being supplanted by Leontio, he in revenge caused him to be murdered.

I 'scaped the vengeance of the laws,—one fell
Of my foul crime the victim innocent.
But that guilt clung to me where'er I went,
Making my soul its own fierce burning hell.
Is there no hope for me? O father, say.

The priest had turn'd in sickening ear away,
And o'er his brow his shrouding garb had flung,
Still on his ear the dark confession rung;
He thought on that yet well-remember'd day,
And on the parting words of Helena;
How to the last she had asserted clear
Her innocence. He turn'd him,—what lay there?
The murderer's corse stretch'd on its gorgeous bier.
Loud roll'd the storm; one broad sulphureous flame
Flash'd through the chamber, and then redly came
Full on that couch. The features of the dead
Glared in the light one moment,—then were spread
O'er them those pale and livid hues that come
Faintly to show the secrets of the tomb.

Thus ends the poem: the specimens which we have given of it speak for themselves; they require no panegyrist, and cannot fail to recommend the entire work to universal favour.

Mr. Bowring is already well known to the British public by his translations from the Dutch and Russian poets, and we

we rejoice to see that he has now turned his attention to the long-neglected *literature of Spain*. Another gentleman has indeed preceded him; but, although an elegant versifier, he evidently does not well understand his originals, and is besides grossly ignorant of the principles on which Spanish romantic poetry is composed, a glaring proof of which is given by his *overlooking* the assonante rhythm, and mistaking for blank verse what is in reality the perfection of rhyme. We are rather grieved that Mr. Bowring, who is a universal literato, did not prefix to the present volume a dissertation on the rise and progress of Spanish poetry; it is an interesting subject, and an abstruse one. Maria Equicola, liv. 1, ch. 1, "De la Nature d'Amour," assures us, that Provence is the place where poetry was regenerated, after the decline and fall of classic literature, from whence it was diffused through Spain and all the other countries of Europe, Germany not excepted; for he asserts, and indeed Eginard himself bears him out, that Charlemagne* frequently diverted himself with writing out and getting by heart ancient Barbaric verses; in which, among the recitals of heroic actions, were recorded the glories of his predecessors. "*Barbara et antiquissima carmina quibus veterum regum actus et gesta canebat scripsisse memoriæque mandasse.*" Thegan, in his Life of Louis the Debonair, son to the emperor, says that this prince, in imitation of his father, had in his youth found much rational pleasure and amusement from these verses; but that, his temper being soured by an old age checquered with cares and solicitudes, he had at last neither patience to read, nor to suffer them to be recited in his presence. "*Poetica carmina gentilia quæ in juventute didicere respuit, nec legere, nec audire, nec docere, voluit.*"

The language and poetry of Spain are both much indebted to the Moriscoes, who enriched the one with Arabic words, and cast over the other the brilliant polish of eastern imagery. The original Song, from which Mr. Bowring has made the following beautiful translation, is worthy of Hafiez himself:—

The gentle zephyrs are blowing,
The graceful willows tremble,
The rivulets all are flowing,
The birds to their songs assemble.
The torrents of the mountain
Glide gently through the vale,
And the music of the fountain
Makes a concert to the gale.
The bees have left their dwelling
To gather their honied stores,
List to their anthems swelling
Around the bending flowers,
They will hasten homeward, bearing
Emeralds and corals red,
And many a topaz wearing,
With jewels round their head.
What diamonds all adorning,
What pearls the flowers display;
They are waken'd by the morning,
And scatter'd by the day;
But a cloud the bright sun covers,
A frown is on his brow,
He has sought his favourite lovers,—
In vain has he sought them now.
Alas! his smile is hidden,
My enemy is he,
And peace is to me forbidden,
And sorrow is dealt to me;
And tho' the sun shine bright again,
The damsel will say, "'Tis now in vain."

We sincerely hope that Mr. Bowring will shortly weave into his poetic garland the flowers with which the muse of Portugal has strewed her path. The languages of Spain and Portugal travelled side by side, and arrived, nearly at the same moment, to the point of perfection. The histories of Joam de Barras, published in the middle of the sixteenth century, and translated into all the cultivated tongues of Europe, prove that the Portuguese is a genuine scion from the great Latin stem. A sufficient number of writers since that time have determined the genius of the language, whose chief characteristics are elegance and perspicuity, being extremely sweet and sonorous, the natural result of a proportionate quantity of vowels and consonants, the former not following each other too closely, and enfeebling the harmony, as is the case with the Italian, and the latter not introducing themselves so frequently, and producing rude and harsh sounds, as in the languages of the North. All these natural advantages have incited, and still incite, the nation to the cultivation of poetry. But we advise Mr. Bowring to overlook all that which is written anterior to the fifteenth century, most of which may be found in the celebrated Cancionero of Resende; and to begin to translate from an epoch nearer to our own, and to let that epoch be determined by the illustrious La de Miranda.

To

* Alias Wittikind.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL feel myself very much obliged if, through the medium of your very useful publication, you will permit me to enquire, What is the constitution of the Merchant Seamen's Hospital, whose office is in the Royal Exchange, London? How the funds raised are disposed of? And if any public meetings are held, or any annual or other account is published of the proceedings of this institution?

Lewes, Sussex; O. S.
April 15, 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FLATTER myself that but little apology is necessary for calling the attention of your numerous readers to the increased practice and prevalence of pugilism. As your columns are devoted to objects of usefulness, and ever open to purposes calculated for the diminution of any existing evil, I anxiously hope that a spare corner of your valuable and widely-circulated miscellany will be afforded me.

It is probably well-remembered, that some few years back the brutal custom and practice of bull-baiting was carried on in this country to a most enormous and alarming extent; so much so, that frequently the lives of individuals were exposed to great danger. This practice has happily subsided; but whether its discontinuance is in consequence of its prohibition by law, or whether it is to be considered as an enlightened feature in the manners and moral complexion of society, I am unable to say. I had much rather ascribe it to my latter suggestion; but I am fearful that, from the increased practice of pugilism, it discovers nothing of an improvement in the habits and dispositions of this class of individuals.

It appears to me, that one evil has merely been exchanged for another. Pitched combats are daily to be witnessed; collected thousands are there gathered together, and gaze upon these spectacles of brutality with applauding delight and pleasure. It is not required that we should, in order to convince us of this appalling fact, personally attend the place of exhibition, since our journals give ample testimony of their existence; and it is much to be regretted, that occurrences so repugnant to the pure feelings of humanity, and offensive to a sense of delicacy and propriety, should, however much they may rage without doors, be brought, through the medium of a newspaper, to the home of peace and tranquillity. What constitutes the basis and happiness of society? Social intercourse, and a friendly disposition with every man.—What feeling is it which is necessary to be cultivated in order to strengthen the bond, and stimulate the good welfare, of mankind? Humanity.—Are we then to be told that the practice of pugilism is an example of humanity? That it will strengthen the bonds of society, and promote a genial flow of feeling, calculated to ameliorate misery and exalt happiness? I know it will be said, by the supporters of this art, that it is manly exercise,—courageous feeling,—magnanimous disposition of heart,—fine sport,—diversion, &c. and that it transcendantly shows our strength and firmness of mind, harmonizing in the true spirit of the illustrious feats of our ancestors and predecessors.

This reasoning is abhorrent to feelings of humanity. Is it courageous to give the hand, as a token of friendship before battle, whilst the passions raging within the opponents' breasts are those of a desire to conquer, and which feelings are created and nurtured with anger, perhaps malice? Is it courageous to witness the downfal of a fellow-creature, covered with bruises and bloody wounds? —is it diversion consistent with the dictates of humanity, and free from the stain of malignity? Is it a pleasure to behold a fellow mortal subjected to the most severe punishment which man's physical strength can inflict?

Fomenting discord, and perplexing right;
An iron race! THOMSON.

The practice of pugilism is an enormous evil, since it increases the appetite for gaming, betting, and from thence proceeds a numerous train of important, mischievous, dispositions. It is also to be remarked, that these "gentlemen of the fancy" have a peculiar language and dialect, which is denominated their *slang*. I am inclined to favour the opinion, that this technical phraseology is indirectly injurious to the literature of our country. Its aphorisms are liable to be blended with the native purity of our language, and contaminate its streams with currents of hypothetical idioms.

I remember to have read with much pleasure an article in your Magazine, vol. xlvi. part 2 for 1818, some suggestions relative to the formation of a Society for the prevention of Cruelty to

Animals. I much regret that I have heard nothing more of it; for, although this species of cruelty is not immediately in connexion with the cruelty of men towards each other, I cannot refrain from expressing my approbation of such an establishment, as it would tend to eradicate that ferocity of heart, which so disgracefully separates this class of individuals from the supporters of peaceable society. I would not desire that the legislature should adopt any other measures for the prevention of this practice than those which are in existence; but merely suggest that the magistrates of the land would rigidly enforce the directions and penalties of those Acts. However, waving all these considerations, I will assert my firm conviction, that it is only to the humane and proper feelings of mankind that we ought to appeal. Let every journal which now so fully narrates those disgusting spectacles, hold them up to the notice of the country as objects of its detestation,—as unfit scenes for a civilized land,—as an odium upon the face of society,—and as a practice more becoming a tribe of ferocious ignorant savages, than a diversion for the amusement and gratification of Englishmen.

From a cursory view of the habits and manners of these amateurs of boxing repute, it would seem that its prevalence originated in ignorance and brutish stupidity of mind. But such is not the case: their lives are devoted to the perfection of the art, and their subsistence depends upon obtained victory. Neither can many of the assembled thousands who frequent these scenes be men visiting them from mere curiosity and novelty, as the immense bets which are dependant upon the fate of the battle, decidedly convince us that men of rank and opulence are their principal abettors. Thus it is sufficiently obvious, that the practice of pugilism exists not only in the lowest orders of society, but is even patronized by men of authority and of celebrity in the empire. The worse the example, the more lamentable the reflection:

Stultitians patiunter opes.—HORACE.

Besides the brutality and ferocity of character which it unfolds, it cannot but be supposed that pugilism is attended with the worst species of depravity and imbecility of mind. No man of feeling can hesitate to pronounce it to be the curse of society, and a most desperate feature of malignity. The blessings of peace and of social order are trampled under foot by it; the chords of unanimity of feeling are relaxed in consequence; and a subversion of the powers of humanity to the sympathy of man are naturally the result of its tendencies and bearings. There have been instances in which the life of the pugilist has yielded to the dreadful fury of the contest. "He who wantonly puts to death a fellow-creature, is guilty of murder; and he who puts a fellow-creature to death without knowing why, is equally guilty: the cause may be good, but, if he knows it not, he is a murderer. No casuistry can save him from the guilt of it." See an invaluable collection of "Essays on various Subjects," by the Rev. W. P. Scargill, page 168, "On the Impolicy of War."

That pugilism is offensive to feelings of delicacy,—that it is calculated to increase the ebullitions of passion, and opposed to the tranquillity of man, —is too clear and obvious. To prevent this disgusting practice, it behoves every man to hold it up to indignation and scorn. For Great Britain to be the theatre of these ferocious atrocities and inhuman brutalities, is to cloud its national character with the darkness and besotted ignorance of a degenerate age. To reflect that our fields in the nineteenth century are disgraced with such spectacles, and that these notorious displays of boxing are for the diversion and amusement of thousands of Britons, is both lamentable and offensive to the high perfection of its arts, its literature, and its generally-esteemed purity and refinement of manners. If its evils cannot be altogether counteracted with appeals to the feelings of men, it is to be hoped that attempts to subvert its streams from flowing into the channel of society, will be in some degree efficacious, and thus protect the bosom of every peaceable individual from further and increased insult and disgust. As long as society exists, let it be subjected to the laws and government of society; and, as it is the confines of our happiness, let us not brutalize its inmates with displays of inhuman passions and barbarous tumults. S. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MINOR POETS *of* IRELAND.

[Two or three articles under this head having appeared in our miscellany, we solicit the continuation of such communications

nications from other friends of the sister island, who, from local knowledge, can best supply the necessary information.]

Mrs. Mary Leadbeater.

THE tuneful race is perhaps more numerous in all countries than is generally known to the world at large; many, and these sometimes of no mean talents, confining their productions to their native city, to their friends, and, as is now and then the case, even to themselves, without seeking for more extended fame. Ireland, also, has her proportion of native bards; some celebrated for their powers of song throughout the kingdom and through Europe, and others whose names have scarcely crossed the water, or crossed only to be forgotten, from not keeping up public curiosity by furnishing further specimens of their powers. Such a country as Ireland is, ought, in fact, to supply us with poetry, as well as the materials for poetry. It is yet comparatively a rude country, and an agricultural country; it is the land of fairies, of *banshees*, of apparitions, of superstitions without number; every hill, and valley, and river, is the scene of some feat of an ancient hero, a chief, or a giant, whose reputation, or whose *ghost*, keeps the neighbourhood—the older often, as well as the youthful part of it,—in awe. The people also possess, almost universally, some of the first requisites for poetry,—strong imaginations, sensitive minds, ardent affections, an attachment to old stories and to old times; they combine what would seem almost incompatible qualities, a peculiar wit and humour with great pathos; their funeral laments being in fact a kind of Ossianic poetry, often expressive of heartfelt grief and powerful feelings, conceived simply, yet sometimes almost with sublimity. That there is much poetry also of the more modern cast in Ireland, worthy of the name, and of being more generally known, there is no doubt. The writer of this, in a journey lately from London to Holyhead, in company with an intelligent young Hibernian, had the pleasure of hearing repeated many pieces of uncommon merit, both of the comic and serious kind, utterly unknown to English readers: the description of a parish priest (Roman Catholic) meeting his flock, was inimitable for humour.

Mrs. Leadbeater has long cultivated this beautiful talent with success, some pieces being written so far back as 1776, but the greater part of much more recent date; and, being of the Society of Friends, takes priority of Mr. Bernard Barton, who was considered the first of his sect among the tuneful tribe. She is the daughter of Mr. Shackleton, the intimate friend, school-fellow, and companion, of Edmund Burke. She corresponded occasionally with him herself, visited him at Beaconsfield in 1784, and wrote a pretty little poem descriptive of his seat at that place soon afterwards, which received much commendation from him, as having nothing in it of common-place, so often the sin of descriptive poems; and she expresses her admiration of that celebrated and extraordinary man at a time (1784) when prejudice ran high against him and his party:—

Much inspir'd man! what tho' a servile train,
Whose wav'ring souls deserve and hug the chain,
Inspir'd by malice, and by folly led,
With wrongs and insults heap thy honour'd head,—
Thy steady virtue, with unchanging ray,
Shall break the cloud, and chase the gloom away;
Then shall thy foes, with conscious blushes, see
Their country's friend,—their monarch's friend,—in thee.
Camillus thus, by guilty Rome distrest,
Still felt the patriot-passion fire his breast;
With gen'rous arm her liberty restor'd,
And broke th' insulting Gaul's oppressive sword.

Various pieces by this lady are scattered in several publications of miscellaneous character, and in some of her own prose works; one of them may be found in the Memoirs and Fragments of that extraordinary young woman, the late Miss Elizabeth Smith, with whom she formed an intimacy in 1799, when her father Capt. Smith happened to be quartered at Ballitore, about thirty miles from Dublin.

In 1808 Mrs. Leadbeater collected and published a volume of poems by subscription. The longest piece in it is a translation of that poem of Maffæus, which he had the hardihood to write as a supplement to the Æneid, and to term it the "Thirteenth Book" of that great poem, but with few claims to the taste or genius of Virgil. The translation is spirited, and possesses considerable elegance. Many original pieces of merit adorn this volume, among which are several addressed to Mr. Burke; the "Farewell to the North;" "Returning from Dublin;" "the Mother," a pathetic piece from humble life;

life; "Ballilore," and several others. We select the following—

To W. F. G. on the Loss of his Linnet.

O fair Aonian maid! descend,
Assist me to console a friend;
Swift through the yielding azure fly,
And wipe the tear from William's eye,
Who lately heard, from sorrow free,
His linnet sing as sweet as thee.
Lately,—but now no more shall hear
These "wood-notes wild" with raptur'd ear:
Did he for this the food prepare,
And joy to tend his pleasing care?
His pleasing care (ah, luckless day!)
Some envious hand purloin'd away;
The open empty cage he spies;
Grief swells his heart and fills his eyes;
The little tuneful tenant's gone,
Nor hears his master's fruitless moan.

But thou who wrought this cruel deed,
With thee may never linnet feed!
Thy cage for ever empty be,
And never goldfinch sing for thee!
May thee no blackbird whistle near,
Nor ever thrush with music cheer!
But rooks and ravens croak around thee,
And magpies with their din confound thee,
Who could'st maliciously destroy
The pleasures of a fav'rite boy.
And yet in vain is all thy spite,
To mar his innocent delight;
For, tho' the pretty songster 's fled,
The Muse herself comes in its stead;
The comfort of her verse she brings,
And Clio, not the linnet, sings.

We have been informed that Mrs. Leadbeater is at present, or was some time ago, employed on a poem in blank verse, on the subject of the story of Tobit, from which a friend has handed us an extract,—the marriage of Tobias and Sarah:—

————At her father's call
Came the dejected fair; but, while her hand
Her father fondly prest, and then resign'd
To glad Tobias, mournful silence seal'd
Her balmy lips, and on her hapless ear
The nuptial blessing, by a father giv'n,
Smote like the funeral knell: "Take thou thy bride,
Thine by the rites which Moses hath prescrib'd,
And lead her to thine home; my blessing rest
Upon my child and thee." The mother came,—
Alternate signets seal the sacred bond,
And to the feast are led the wedded pair;
If hope and joy look'd in upon that feast,
Terror and doubt were there. While on his bride
The enamour'd bridegroom gaz'd, her timid eye
Declin'd to earth, and fear'd with his to meet,
Lest its expression should betray the pangs
Which rent her bosom; ne'er till now her heart
Had lov'd so truly; ne'er till now had found
An object thus deserving of her love.
And must he fall, a victim to the fate
Of those who seek her love? Why has thus fate
Her wretched being spar'd to see this hour
In bitterness exceeding all the past?
The mother to the bridal chamber led
The trembling maid;—the bridal bower, adorn'd
With festive splendor, to her o'ercharg'd heart
Appear'd her graceful bridegroom's gloomy grave.
And in her mother's sympathizing breast
She pour'd a flood of agonizing tears.
The pitying parent check'd her own alarms
To speak of comfort, and prefer the pray'r
That these sad tears might change to grateful joy,
And future blessings present pangs repay.

Mrs. Leadbeater's works are—

Poems, 8vo. Dublin, 1808.

Anecdotes taken from Real Life for the improvement of Children; Dublin, 1809. A second edition of this is called for.

Cottage Dialogues, 1st Part; London and Dublin, 1811. An admirable work, introduced to the world under the warm patronage of Miss Edgeworth, and giving the most perfect idea of the interior of an Irish cottage, and the ideas and manners of the peasantry, that can be obtained from any book on Ireland.

Cottage Dialogues, 2d Part; Dublin, 1813.

Landlord's Friend; Dublin, 1813.

Cottage Biography; Dublin, 1822. Noticed in one of our late numbers; an interesting little book, the characters being taken from real life.

In addition to these, she has published two or three other small works, for the children of the Society of Friends.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS you will have the goodness to allot a place in your miscellany for the representation of a method, whereby a letter can be conveyed with very great velocity,—at the rate certainly of a hundred miles in an hour. The method is this:—A tube of small

* For some further account of this lady, see Prior's Life and Character of Burke, recently published.

small diameter, suppose an inch, and of any required length, is to have at one end a machine to exhaust it of its air, at the other end a hollow ball, of rather less diameter than that of the tube, with a letter enclosed, is to be inserted. When the air shall be withdrawn,—which, if the tube be twenty miles long, can easily be done in twelve minutes, the ball containing the letter will, by the pressure of the atmosphere, be forced to the other end. E. S.

Temple; April 11, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS *from the* JOURNAL *of a* TOUR *through* FRANCE.

AUG. 14.—Spent a delightful day at my friend's, Mr. W. in company with an engraver from Munster, and his amiable daughter. We were not only feasted, but regaled, afterwards, with the harmony of three musical boxes, which Mr. W. had purchased in Switzerland. After dinner we went to drink a glass of champaigne at the engraver's inn: it is the Crown, and considered, if not the best, at least the most expensive, of Mulhouse; it is likewise the Post-house. While there, Mr. W. observing a traveller at the door, who he thought was an Englishman, told me, in his lively manner, to go and speak to my countryman; which I did, and had the pleasure of being answered in English by the traveller, and whom I found in the sequel a most intelligent man. He had been two years travelling and residing in Germany, in order to make himself master of the language, and to see men and manners. He had been disappointed in Dresden, describing its celebrated bridge over the Elbe, at least after sun-set, as gloomy and heavy, and more like the way to a Bastille than that to a great city. The latter had lost much of its consequence through political events and changes. The old king, he said, was greatly attached to ancient court forms and ceremonies, but, for his private virtues, beloved by his subjects. This gentleman seemed to have much curiosity for visiting manufacturing establishments, and Mr. W. offered to gratify it, but he excused himself by saying he had taken his place in the diligence for Paris, and, moreover, his leave of absence from England was expired,—which would imply that he was in the army. With all his intelligence, however, he was not free from the anglo-mania of prejudice; for, on the engraver expressing some anxiety that we had not the company of the ladies since dinner (twelve o'clock), and proposing that we should take them out in a coach, I observed that this showed, as had always been the case, the gallantry of the nation. The stranger said, it might be nothing more than a habit; that there was little real merit in it, being the superfices of politeness or attachment to the sex. One could not, it is true, inspect the heart; and, as outward signs and appearances were in this case to be connected with effects,—the sole, and perhaps surest, criterion,—I could not certainly but prefer this pleasing politeness in the French towards the sex to that cold and jealous conduct which in general characterized our countrymen. It seemed that in this respect the lord of the creation had made a false estimate of his power and the intrinsic value of woman, or he would never exert it in so tyrannical manner, to the production of pain and misery instead of pleasure and happiness. It was observed that this apparent coldness towards the sex concealed a warm heart, and that the real domestic virtues flourished to greater perfection under so ungenial a clime and rude culture, than in the gay and factitious sunshine of French politeness. There might be instances, I allowed; but the probability, I thought, was that connubial affection, parental love, filial piety, in short all the sweet charities of life and the grand virtues of society, were more likely to be the result of mildness, politeness, and mutual participation in labours and pleasures, than regarding woman as inferior to man, and treating her as a pleasing toy, a drawing-room ornament, or a kitchen appendage.

The women in France seemed, on the contrary, to fill that station which has been indicated by the order of creation, and sung by the immortal bard of Scotia, perhaps in the too glowing transports of his first affection and native gallantry:—

> Her 'prentice hand she tried on man,
> And then she made the lasses O!

Be that as it may, and whether the history of Father Rib be true or not, they have evidently caused more pain to the sides of men than Father Adam experienced in furnishing the material for their creation. But that is abundantly compensated by their delightful converse and virtuous society.

It is worth while to examine a little into the moral and political effects of women

women having a principal share in managing the concerns of their husbands in France; and here an interesting enquiry presents itself.

In the first place, it is obvious they are not only the wives but the natural partners of their husbands, and must consequently feel a superior interest in the management of their affairs to that of a partner, perhaps a single man, possessed of property sufficient to keep him, and whose only object is to employ himself a little, to give a greater relish to his pleasures, and to derive a greater interest from his capital.

This superior interest in the women-partners of their husbands, induces greater activity, and a more ardent co-operation in obtaining a prosperous result. Suspicions, jealousies, envies, quarrels, and separations, which take place in adventitious partnerships between men, and even between relations, are strangers to those happy partnerships between husbands and wives.

The example set their servants, work-people, and children, is truly edifying, and excites a spirit of alacrity, emulation, and obedience, highly conducive to the quick dispatch and perfecting of their manufactures, and the advancement of their own personal interests, prosperity, and comfort.

This co-operation and intercourse with the world expands the mind, stores it with useful truths, and fortifies it by experience against all the smiles and frowns of fortune. Thus educated and trained, (to use the expression of the eccentric Owen,) no wonder that the women of France at all times, and particularly during the late revolution, have exhibited such numerous and brilliant instances of literary ability, heroic fortitude, and consummate virtue.

This knowledge of business, and co-operation in it, has been extremely useful to France in a political point of view, as it has enabled married men to quit their families, and fly to the frontiers in defence of their liberty and country. Their business, in the mean time, has suffered no interruption, and thus the physical as well as moral force of the nation has received a most important addition. And, lastly, in case of death, either in war or naturally, the business is continued by the widows, and there are few instances of establishments being broken up from the incapacity of the latter, and dilapidated by ignorant, idle, rash, or careless, executors. But, alas! how often does this happen,—nay, it is daily to be seen,—in England, with all its train of distressing effects. Young families, who had lived in plenty, ease, and comfort, during the lifetime of their fathers, are by their premature death plunged suddenly into all the horrors of grief, want, and misery.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

NO. XXXI.

WIELAND'S "GIRON LE COURTEOIS."

(*Concluded from p.* 409.)

"JUST as their hearts foretold, so happen'd it
Upon the day of tourney. Danayn
And Geron ousted all the other knights
From off their saddles. No one could prevent
Their carrying off the prize. And now began
A busy questioning from mouth to mouth
Who were these knights; but no one knew about them,
Except the dame of Maloane, who beheld
With heart's delight her Geron and his deeds;
For, tho' he came into the ring so plainly
In common armure, yet there was no other
Like him in grace and dignity of port.
And, when she saw him with the bickering blade
Drawn in his fist, and with the sable shield
Before his neck, tho' troops of knights rode by
In plumed helmets, harness-waistcoats gay
With gold embroidery, bearing blazon'd shields,
Yet mark'd she none in the career but him.

Of handsome women and of lovely damsels
Many had come to Morlaix on that day
To see and to be seen; but all of them
Beside the dame of Maloane appear'd
Like meadow-flowers round a blooming rose-bush;
And all the knights who gaz'd upon her beauty
Grew warm at heart; but none more ardently
Than Lak, the comrade of King Meliad,
Who, as if fetter'd by some powerful spell,
Could never turn from her his countenance.
He's caught, thought Meliad within himself;
And, to make out the feelings of his friend,
Began to talk about her stately train
Of six-and-twenty knights. Sir Lak replied,
'Those six-and-twenty knights, however manful
They may believe themselves, would surely prove
For such a woman but a feeble guard.
So help me God, my dear King Meliad,
If in a forest this fair lady met me,
With only six-and-twenty for her escort,
I think I'd snatch her from them every one.'

"Sir

"Sir Danayn, intent upon the jousting,
Caught nothing of this speech. But, by some chance,
Sir Geron had been standing near enough
To hear what Lak was saying to the king;
And tho' his heart burnt in him, that a man
Should dare so speak concerning his friend's wife,
Yet, thought he, this must be no vulgar knight,
Who feels within him such a daring spirit.
"'Geron then went up to him, and address'd him
In friendly guise, and let him understand
He was aware of what to Meliad
Sir Lak had spoken: 'I acknowledge it,'
Retorted Lak, 'nor should I shun the trial
If you were one of these same six-and-twenty.'
"'If so,' said Geron, 'and for woman's sake
You would engage with six-and-twenty of us,
It would no doubt be very easy for you
To snatch from us the honours of the tourney.'
"'Done: let us try,' said Lak. King Meliad,
And Danayn, who now approach'd, took part
In the defial, and it was agreed
Three times to joust; Sir Geron against Lak,
And Danayn against King Meliad.
At the first onset Danayn and Geron
Ran down amain their two antagonists.
The second time the chances were revers'd,
And the two friends were ousted from their saddles.
But, the third time, they both again prevail'd,
And kept with loud applause their twice-won prize.

"When night approach'd, there came to Danayn
A hasty messenger, with tidings that
The murderers of his nephew, whom he lour'd for,
Had a few hours ago been seen about
At no great distance. Instantly the knight
Set off in the pursuit, but said to Geron,
'Brother, a private business calls me hence,
Which cannot be delay'd; meanwhile, go you
To Maloane, and there wait for me.' Then
He said as much to his wife, and she prepar'd
Next morning with her escort to return.

"Sir Geron had not yet forgot the words
Which Lak had spoken,—half, it seem'd, in earnest.
No sooner was the dame of Maloane
Gone from Morlaix, than he at distance follow'd.
And, sure enough, Sir Lak had risen early,
In order not to miss his lovely booty,
And deep within a lonely woody valley,
Through which she had to pass, was hid in ambush.
Soon as the escort came, he fell upon them,
Like to a sudden thunderbolt from heaven,
Drove all the six-and-twenty to disperse,
Seiz'd on the lady, and rode off with her.

"Sir Geron had, by some misapprehension,
Not taken just the road the lady took,
And, turning on one side to seek the traces,
By great good luck he pounced upon the robber,
Who, with his lovely booty well content,
Came trotting on. The precious burden well
Deserv'd a combat unto life or death.

"Wringing her lovely hands, most anxiously
The lady call'd on every saint in heaven;
Made more vows for her friend than for herself;
But soon the brave one had remov'd all fear
About the issue: with a lion's fury
He grasp'd the rude aggressor, flung him down,
And made him to the mercy of the lady
Owe a dishonour'd life.
How great the joy
Was hers, when thus she felt herself deliver'd
And by the hand of him whom best she lov'd.
Nor scarcely less was his to see her rescued,
And to have fitly punish'd the presumption
Of a wild rival. Both gaz'd on each other,
And remain'd speechless; their whole souls were seated
Now in their eyes. Around is only wood,
Silent and solitary; she and he
The only in the world. Ah! what a moment
For to forget a friend in.
But Sir Geron,
Soon to himself restor'd, stept back and said,
'Lady, you now are ridded of this knight,
And can return to Maloane in peace,
At your own pleasure.'
Him the lady answer'd,
'Most noble sir, to God and to your arm
Be everlasting thanks for my deliverance!
I had been else dishonour'd, if your courage
Had not preserv'd me in the threaten'd danger.
But what can I do now? My sorry people
Are all dispers'd,—the damsels and the knights;
And I am left alone.'
The knight replied,
'Lady, be not uneasy; all your escort
Cannot be far away; they'll soon collect
Again, and come about you. Let us ride,
Meanwhile, along this path, which certainly
Must lead us back into the beaten road.'
And with these words they rode together onwards.

"Now when the lovely dame of Maloane,
Freed from her terrors, saw herself alone,
And with the man above all others dear
To her whole soul, and thought within herself,
How at the tourney he surpass'd them all,
How nobly brave, how gently courteous, he
In every thing behav'd, her inner heart
Was so much mov'd, she hardly could conceive
What was the matter with her, what she ought
To say or to withhold. She wants to speak,
And yet the fear of being once again
Put off had terrors for her.

Love

Love invites her
Once more to tell him plainly what her heart
Desires; but Shame presses her lips together
When she would speak. On one side murmurs Love,
'Now, lady, without apprehension say
All that you feel, he'll not again draw back;
You are so sweetly made in form and face,
He were not worthy of the name of knight,
If he could a third time decline the offer:
Venture it now securely.' Shame replies,
'Lady, beware to speak; the noble Geron
So truly and so steadily loves Danayn,
He would not for the world be faithless to him;
Depend upon it, he withdraws again.'
And thus between her prompters she sat still,
And they rode on in silence a long while.

"Meanwhile Sir Geron, on his side, had also
No easy struggle to achieve; as often
As on the lady he let fall his eyes,
He grew so wishful, that the thought would cross him:
O but for one full time to press that heart
Against his own, he'd give his soul away.
To struggle any longer hardly seems
E'en possible, or fair to such a woman,
Who is so given to him. All conspires
To meet their common wishes; time and place,
So still, so lonely, can't occur again.
But thy friend's wife, thy brother-warrior's,
Who holds thee dearer than his very eyes.
No, God forbid that such a worthy knight
Should be dishonour'd by the man he trusts,
Against whose conduct he would ne'er permit
The least suspicion to shoot cross his soul.
How could'st thou ever in thy life again
Bear but to meet his eye-beam, or the look
Of any other man, who feels for honour;
How bear thyself with such a loaded conscience?

"In this turmoil of thought he journey'd on,
Riding behind her; yet he could not help
Each now and then to cast his eyes upon her,
And aye, the oftener he beheld, the more
Her beauty seem'd embellish'd. Twice or thrice
'Twas on his tongue to tell her so, had shame
Not shut his mouth.
At length the lady fair,
Her bosom wanted to exhale its feelings,
Began to parley with Sir Geron, saying,
'God send you good adventures: my dear sir,
Inform me what of all things in the world
Best prompts a knight to deeds of bravery
And lofty courage?'
Geron thus replied,
'True love, fair lady. Such a force hath love,
That it can make a daring man of cowards.'
'If it be so,' the lady recommenc'd,
'Love must indeed possess a mighty power.'
'Yes, truly,' said Sir Geron, 'so it does;
And, lady, know, I should not now, nor ever
In all my life have been the man Sir Lak
Felt me to be this day, had not my arm
Deriv'd its strength from love. Nor would Sir Lak,
Tho' one of the best knights, have had the power
To drive to flight the six-and-twenty riders
From Maloane, had love not steel'd his arm.'
'How,' said the lady, 'from your speech it seems
You too have felt the mightiness of love.'
'Lady, you speak the truth,' replied the knight;
'And I esteem myself a lucky man,
That I can truly boast my heart is bound
Unto the fairest woman in the world;
And only therefore I accomplish what
I else should not attempt. Believe me, lady,
If 'twere not for the mightiness of love,
I should not in this tourney have perform'd
What you beheld. To love, and to my lady,
I am beholden for my every deed.'

"The noble dame of Maloane, when thus
She heard her hero speak, was inly pleas'd;
For her heart said to her, If Geron loves,
He must love thee, and not another woman.
And, when he ceas'd to speak, she took the word,
And said, 'My sir, God send you good adventures!
But tell me, without jesting, who the lady
May be, who seems to you the fairest woman
Of all the dames on earth, and is the dearest.'
'So help me God,' replied he, 'but the fairest
And dearest woman on the face of earth
To me, is no one other than yourself.
And this your own heart must already tell you
Is naked truth. Yes, my dear lady, you
Are she I love, as none e'er lov'd before.'

"'Sir,' said the dame again, 'what must I think
Of this strange speech? You cannot be in earnest,
And are but watching my too ready answer
To make a game of me. It is not long
Since, I too well remember the occasion,
When I said to you what you say to me,
And you a little harshly put me by.
And would you now persuade me, that you love
So wholly me. My dear good sir, what would you
Have me believe?'
'My dearest lady,' said
Sir Geron then, 'for God's sake, do not give me
Such speeches any more. If I was then
Foolish and blind, don't punish me just now;
Accept me for your knight, and be assur'd,
Queen of my heart, there is no love more heartfelt
In all the world than mine.'
The dame of Maloane
Glow'd with such glee to hear her knight talk thus;
It seem'd to her, as were she listening still,
When he had ceas'd to speak. She doubts no longer

Aught of his love, and feasts upon the thought
So comfortably, that she seems to breathe
And swim in floods of love,—is full of joy
And happiness; yet she can utter nothing,
As if afraid to break into her bliss
By speaking.

Thus awhile they rode;
When a small pathway cross'd them in the forest,
Which led down to a well. And thither Geron
Guided his horse's rein, and said, 'My lady,
A weariness, remaining from the tourney
And from this morning's toil, is come upon me.
If you approve, I very much should like
To take some rest beside the well that 's yonder.'
'Sir,' said the lady, blushing, 'do your pleasure.'

"He took the pathway to the well, and she
Rode silent after him. When they were there,
Sir Geron first alighted, to a tree
Fasten'd his horse, and then put forth his hand
To help the dame of Maloane to dismount.

"A fresh green turf, hedg'd round with copse and bushes,
And pleasantly o'ershadow'd by the trees,
Grew there; it was a place as snug and quiet,
And fashion'd for repose, as could be wish'd.
There, when he took his lady from the horse
Into his arms, he gently sat her down.
Then he began to take his armure off
Slowly, and piece by piece; laid down his helmet,
And his black shield; unbuckled from his shoulders
The heavy pouldrons, plac'd them on the rim
Of the walled well; and the good sword upon them,
Which once the spotless knight, Hector the Brown,
Had wielded, and bequeath'd to him when dying;
And which, for its first owner's sake, to him
Was still so dear, he'd not have taken for it
The very best of all King Uther's castles.

"But in this moment of intoxication
He thought but little of his sword, but little
Of the high duties to which *he* was pledg'd
Who, after Hector, should presume to wield it.
For the first time in his whole life forsook him
His faithfulness, his honour. A hot hunger
For the sweet fruits of love, alas! had stifled
The nobler feelings of his soul. Geron
Is Geron now no longer, has forgotten
His Danayn,—forgotten his best self;
He hastens now, with wild and rash impatience,
Quite to disarm himself.

Meanwhile the lady,
Sweetly asham'd, her lovely eyes cast down
Upon her lap, sat silent, scarcely daring
Even to breathe.

And lo! it somehow happen'd
That, just as Geron was approaching her,
He brush'd against the low wall of the well,
Where he had pil'd his weapons on each other,
And the good sword slid down into the water.
Now, when he heard the splash, he quickly leaves
The lovely lady, runs to save the sword,
And draws it out, and wipes it very dry;
And as he look'd along it narrowly,
To see if 'twas uninjur'd, his eye caught
The golden letters on the blade inscrib'd
By Hector's order. As he read, he trembled.
He reads again; it was as had the words
Never before impress'd him. All the spell
At once was broke.

He stands with the good sword
Bare in his hand, and sinks into himself:
'Where am I? God in heaven! what a deed
I was come here to do.' And his knees totter'd
Now at the thought. The sword still in his hand,
He on the margin of the well sat down,
His back toward the lady, full of sorrow,
And sinking from one sad thought to another.

"Now when the lady, who so late ago
Beheld him blithe and gay, thus suddenly
Perceiv'd him falling in strange melancholy,
She was alarm'd, and knew not what to think,
And came to him with gentle timid step,
And said, 'What ails you, sir; what are you planning?'

"Geron, unheeding her, still bent his eyes
Steadfast upon his sword, and made no answer.
She waited long, and, as he gave her none,
She stepp'd still nearer, and with tenderest voice
Again repeated, 'My dear sir, what ails you?'
He, deeply sighing, answered, 'What I ail,—
May God in heaven have mercy on my soul!
Against my brother Danayn I have sinned,
And am not worthy now to live.' He spoke,
And once again began to eye his sword,
Then said, with broken voice, 'Thou trusty blade,
Into whose hands art thou now fallen? He
Was quite another man who us'd to wield thee.
No faithless thought e'er came across his heart
In his whole life. Forgive me: I no more
Can now deserve to wear thee. I'll avenge
Both thee and him, who once hop'd better of me,
When to my keeping he entrusted thee.'
And now he rais'd his arm; and, ere the lady,
Helpless from terror, could attempt to hinder,
He ran his body through and through,—then drew
The weapon out, and would have given himself
Another stab, but that the dame of Maloane,
With all the force of love and of despair,
Fell on his arm.

'Good knight, for God's sake spare
Your precious life; slay not yourself, and me,
So cruelly for nothing.'

"Lady,

'Lady,' said he,
'Leave me my will. I don't deserve to live,
And wish to perish, rather than be false.'
The lady sobb'd aloud, and clung around him.

"While this was passing, Danayn return'd
From his excursion. He had found and punish'd
The murderers of his nephew; both had fallen
Beneath his hand, and he was hastening home
To join his wife and friend at Maloane.
And, as he pass'd this forest, near the well
A shriek of woe assail'd him, and he turn'd
His horse, to seek the cause,—when, lo! he saw,
Stretch'd in his blood, Sir Geron, bleeding still;
And by him kneel'd alone, in speechless anguish,
Wringing her hands, the lady. Danayn,
Instead of asking questions, from his horse
Sprung, and proceeded to assist his friend.

"Geron refuses to accept relief,—
He will not live,—and to his friend accuses
Himself most bitterly,—hides nothing from him,
But his wife's weakness,—takes upon himself
The load of all the guilt,—and, when he thus
Had ended his confession, he held out
His hand, and said, 'Now then forgive me, brother,
If you are able. But, O let me die,
And do not hate my memory; for repentance
Did come before the deed. My faithlessness
Was only in my heart. Be my heart's blood
The fit atonement.'
Noble Danayn
Felt at this moment all the loftiness
Of his friend's virtue, more than he had ever;
So wholly bare lay Geron's heart and soul
Clear as his own before him; and he asked him
Most pressingly yet to forgive himself,—
Conjures him by their holy friendship still
To live,—and swears to him, that more than ever
He now esteems and loves him. Overcome
By such affection, Geron then consents
For his dear friend to live, accepts his care,
And on a bier is carried to a castle,
Where dwelt a good old knight, a friend of Danayn,
Whose daughter, beauteous in the next degree
To the fair dame of Maloane, was much skilled
In healing wounds. She knew, and secretly
She lov'd, Sir Geron; and her gentle care
In a few weeks restor'd him.
But the wound,
Which this adventure of the well had given
To the fair dame of Maloane, was fatal.
To bear such sudden deep-felt rending pangs
Her soft heart was too weak. In heavy woe
She lay the whole long night, as in a fire;
Next day the fury of the fever broke
In wildness loose; and grew with such rapidity
That there was soon no hope. On the third day
She died; and Geron's name was her last word."

Here aged Branor paus'd. With earnest look
Silent he scann'd the ladies, and the knights,
Who sat around; and from the damsels' eyes
Still tears were trickling down their glowing cheeks,
And the knights' looks were downcast.
Guiniver,
The queen, who during the narration often
Grew pale as death, then red as fire again,
To cover her confusion, sighing, said,
"'Tis a most melancholy story."—"What
Became at last of Geron?" asked Sir Lancelot.
"After this story," said the aged Branor,
"I have nothing more to tell."
Then royal Arthur
Rose from the table, and the rest arose;
And Arthur said to Branor, "Worthy knight,
There's an apartment ready in the castle
For you to-night, and for as many days
As it may please you to remain with us."
"Sir king," replied the old man, "God give you health
And fame; but I have made a solemn vow
To pass no night at courts on any errand."
The knights look'd at each other silently;
While Branor bow'd respectfully to Arthur
And to the queen,—resum'd his dress of armure,
Mounted his horse, and by the starlight rode
Back to his forest.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PRESUMING upon the universally known liberality which keeps your pages open to the public, I have been induced to trouble you on a subject in which most of my countrymen are, or ought to be, interested, — our ancient national music.

It had long been a subject of vexation with us, that no regular system had been promulgated, whereby the characteristic melodies of our country might be brought into general practice. The use of the pipe was necessarily confined to a few individuals, who studied it as a profession, whose knowledge of its principles and its history was handed from father to son, as an hereditary birthright, whilst they acquired a knowledge of the music, so peculiarly its own, by the most intense study. Thus these piobaireachd, so intimately connected with the history of the people, with their battles, their joys, and sorrows, have been brought down, through a series of years of troubles and proscriptions, to the present day. The heart stirring gathering of the men to the conflict, the joyous

joyous salute on the day of the bridal, and the melancholy coronach of death, may be forgotten; but the mountains which bore witness to the scenes will have, ere then, passed away.

The principal obstacle to the general introduction of piobaireachd, and other pipe music, has been removed through the influence, and under the auspices, of the Highland Society of London. They offered a premium to any one who should substitute a scale for the pipe, upon the modern principle of music, for the syllabic one in use among pipers. This premium was gained, and deservedly gained, by a very ingenious fellow, M'Donald of Edinburgh, who has since given to the world a volume of music, which at once evinces his taste, and shows with what indefatigable zeal he has gone about the work.

Now, sir, my motive for troubling you thus is to suggest, that, as a competent knowledge of the bagpipe can now be so easily acquired, it is the duty of every Highlander to make that music his study which has so far contributed to raise his country in the scale of nations, and his countrymen in that of humanity.

The opinion which is abroad, that the instrument is difficult to blow, may be controverted with the fact, that a man will blow from day to day, and week to week, with the greatest ease, and without the least bad effect; and farther, harsh as its tones are, let any one, however fastidious, hear played by a good piper, "M'Intosh's Lament," or the "Piper's Warning to his Master," and dare in conscience refuse to admit the pipe's pretensions to melody.

A HIGHLANDMAN IN LONDON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE SOCIAL RIGHTS *of* MAN; *being a* COMPILATION *from the various* DECLARATIONS *of* RIGHTS, *submitted at different* PERIODS *to the* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY *and* CONVENTION *of* FRANCE; *and recently arranged by* COUNT LANJUINAIS, *in his* "HISTORY *of* CONSTITUTIONS."

NATURE made men free and equal; the distinctions necessary for social order are founded only upon general utility.

Every man is born with inalienable and imprescriptible rights; such as, the liberty of all his opinions,—the care of his honour and his life,—the right of property,—the entire disposal of his person, of his industry, and of all his faculties,—the communication of his thoughts, by all possible means,—the pursuit of happiness, and resistance to oppression.

The end of all political associations is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of individuals. These rights are liberty, property, safety, and resistance to oppression.

The end of all society is the public good.

All men are equal in the eye of the law.

The exercise of the natural rights is limited only in such degree as ensures the enjoyment of them to the other members of society.

Man receives from nature imperious wants, with means sufficient to satisfy them.

Society can only be formed by a free agreement amongst all the associates.

Every man is the sole proprietor of his own person: he may engage his services or his time; but he cannot sell himself, the primary property being inalienable.

Every man should be free in the exercise of his personal faculties, provided he infringe not on the rights of others.

So, in like manner, no man is responsible for his thoughts or opinions; every man has the right either of speaking or of remaining silent. No method of publishing his thoughts and sentiments should be forbidden to any man; and, in particular, every man is free to write, print, or cause to be printed, whatever he thinks proper, always on the sole condition of not giving offence to the rights of others.

Every citizen is equally free to employ his hands, his industry, and his capital, as he shall think good and useful to himself. He may fabricate and produce whatever he please, and in what manner he may please; he may retain or dispose of, at his pleasure, all sorts of merchandize, and sell them either wholesale or retail. In these different occupations, no particular person, no association, has a right to restrict him, much less a right to prevent him. The law alone can mark the limits which must be given to this, as to every other, liberty; and such law must consist with the general principles of liberty.

Every man is, in like manner, able to go or to remain, to come in or to go out, and even to go out and return, into his country,

country, whenever and however he may think proper.

In fine, every man has it in his power to dispose of and use his property and revenue in any manner he shall please.

A man can only be subject to laws consented to by him or his real representatives, and previously promulgated and legally applied.

The principle of all sovereignty resides in the nation; and no body, no individual, can possess any authority which does not expressly emanate from it, or its authorised representatives.

Every rightful government has for its sole object the public good. This object requires that the legislative, executive, and judicial, powers, be distinct and definite, and that their organization ensure the free representation of the citizens, the responsibility of their agents, and the impartiality of their judges.

No partial combination of citizens, no individual, can arrogate to themselves the sovereignty, or exercise any authority, or perform any public function, without a formal delegation from the law.

The social guarantee cannot exist, unless the limits of the public authorities be not clearly determined by the law, and unless the responsibility of all the public officers be not ensured.

All the citizens are bound to support this guarantee, and to enforce the law, when called upon in its name.

The social guarantee consists in the concurrence of all, to ensure to each the enjoyment and the preservation of his rights: this guarantee rests upon the national sovereignty. It cannot exist, if the limits of the public offices be not clearly determined by the law, and if the responsibility of all the officers be not ensured.

A nation necessarily retains the right of revising, reforming, and changing, its constitution.

One generation cannot subject future generations to its laws.

Every citizen has an equal right, personally or by his representative, of assisting in the formation of the law, and in the nomination of its officers or agents.

All public offices are essentially temporary; they can be considered neither as distinctions nor rewards, but as duties. The offences of the judges of the people, and of their agents, ought never to remain unpunished. No individual can possess, of right, an inviolability that any other citizen does not also possess.

The public powers ought to be so constituted, that, always active, always suited to fulfil their destined purpose, they can never depart from their proper course, to the detriment of the social interest.

The laws ought to be clear, precise, and uniform, to all the citizens.

Law must be impartial, whether it reward or punish, whether it protect or destroy.

Law is the free and solemn expression of the general will; it is the same to all, whether it protect or whether it punish; it can ordain only that which is just and useful to society, and forbid only that which is hurtful.

The law is the general will, expressed by the majority, either of the citizens or of their representatives.

That which is not forbidden by the law, may not be prevented.

Nobody can be constrained to do that which the law does not ordain.

The law should only decree punishments strictly necessary, and proportionate to the offence.

The law should decree only such punishments as are strictly and evidently necessary: the punishment ought to be proportionate to the offence, and useful to society.

The law has a right to forbid actions evidently hurtful to society.

The law should only ordain punishment strictly and evidently necessary; and no man can be punished but by virtue of a law established and promulgated previously to the offence, and legally applied.

To give a retroactive power to a law is obviously unjust and criminal.

The law has for its sole object the interest of the community; it cannot therefore grant a privilege to whomsoever it pleases: established privileges ought to be abolished immediately, whatever may have been their origin.

No municipal, or other charge, can be imposed upon a citizen without his consent, or that of his representatives.

In like manner, no man ought to pay any national contribution but that which has been freely voted by the representatives of the people.

No contribution ought to be voted, or tax imposed, except for the public wants.

The subsidies ought to be freely consented to, and proportionately assessed.

Liberty consists in being able to do all

all that is not contrary to the rights of others: thus the exercise of the natural rights of every man, is limited only so far as to ensure the enjoyment of these same rights to the other members of society. This limitation can only be determined by the law.

Liberty, then, has nature for its principle, justice for its rule, and the law for its safeguard: its moral limit is contained in this maxim, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

The preservation of liberty depends on submission to the law, which is the expression of the general will.

The liberty of the press, and of every other means of publishing thoughts, can neither be interdicted, suspended, nor limited.

The right of publishing a man's thoughts and opinions, whether by means of the press or in any other manner, the right of peaceably assembling, and the free exercise of trades, cannot be forbidden.

No man ought to be disturbed on account of his religious opinions.

The free communication of his thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious rights of man; every citizen, then, can speak, write, or print, freely, except that he must answer for the abuse of this liberty in cases determined by the law.

The necessity of declaring his rights supposes either the existence or the recent recollection of despotism.

Liberty and equality of rights admit no distinction of birth, no hereditary authorities.

All the citizens may pretend, and, if chosen, are admissible, to all the public places, employments, and duties. Free people know no other motives of preference in their choice than talents and virtues.

As every citizen has an equal right to defend his life, his honour, and his property, no means of defence ought to be granted to one exclusively of another.

If men are not equal in means, that is to say, in riches, in understanding, and in the various powers of body and mind, it does not follow that they are not equal in natural and civil rights.

Instruction being necessary to all, society ought to favour, as far as lies in its power, the progress of public education, and render instruction attainable by all the citizens.

Safety consists in the protection granted by society to every citizen, for the preservation of his person, of his property, and of his rights.

Safety results from the combination of all, to ensure to every one his rights.

No man ought to be called before a court of justice, accused, arrested, or imprisoned, except in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed: every act exercised otherwise towards a citizen is arbitrary and null.

Every act exercised against a man, except in the cases, and with the forms, which the law determines, is arbitrary and tyrannical; and he, against whom they would execute it, has the right to repel it by force.

Since the law is equally binding to all the citizens, it ought equally to punish the guilty.

The law ought to protect public and individual liberty, against the oppression of those in power.

Every arbitrary or illegal order is void. They who demand it, who sign it, they who convey it, who execute it, or cause it to be executed, are guilty: all ought to be punished.

The citizens against whom such orders have been issued, have a right to repel violence by violence; but every citizen called upon or seized in the name of the law, ought immediately to obey. He renders himself guilty by resistance.

Every man being presumed innocent until he has been declared guilty, if it be indispensable to arrest him, any rigor which was not necessary for the security of his person ought to be severely checked by the law.

Any treatment, which aggravates the punishment fixed by the law, is criminal.

Every citizen has a right to the most impartial, exact, and prompt, justice, as well with regard to his person as to his property.

Every citizen has, moreover, a right to the common advantages which may spring from the social state.

No kind of labour, of commerce or of culture, can be forbidden to any man: he may fabricate, sell, and transport, every sort of production.

No man can be deprived of the least portion of his property without his own consent, except when the public wants, legally and plainly ascertained, require it; and on the condition of a just and reasonable indemnity.

No contribution ought to be demanded excepting for general utility. All the citizens, by their representatives, have a right to assist in the decree of contributions, and to observe and demand an account of the employment of them.

Every tax or contribution is for public utility: it ought to be assessed on those able to contribute, in proportion to their means.

The public succours are a sacred debt. Society owes subsistence to unfortunate citizens, either by procuring them work, or by ensuring the means of subsistence to those who are not in a condition to work: the unfortunate having submitted to the regulations of society, have a right to its protection and assistance.

The civil authority ought to be so organized, and attended by a civil and legal force, that it should never have occasion to call in the dangerous assistance of the military power, but in the last extremity of incivism.

The military power is created for, exists for, and ought only to act in, foreign political relations; so that the soldier ought never (with the above exceptions,) to be employed against the citizen. He can only be commanded against a foreign enemy.

The guarantee of the rights of men and citizens, renders necessary a public force; this force is then instituted for the advantage of all, and not for the private views or purposes of those to whom it is confided.

The number of public officers ought to be no greater than is strictly necessary: above all, it is absurd that sinecures should exist in a state.

The right of presenting petitions to those exercising public authority, cannot in any case be forbidden, suspended, or limited.

Men united in society ought to have a legal means of resisting oppression.

Oppression exists, when a law violates the natural, civil, and political, rights, which it ought to ensure.

Oppression exists, when the law is violated by the public officers, in the application of it to private benefit.

Oppression exists, when arbitrary acts violate the rights of the citizen, contrary to the expressed law.

In every free government, the mode of resisting these different acts of oppression ought to be pointed out and regulated by the constitution.

Resistance to oppression is a consequence of the other rights of man.

Oppression of one of the members is oppression of the whole social body; and oppression of the social body is oppression of every member.

When the government violates the rights of the people, insurrection is, with the whole and every class of the nation, the most sacred and indispensable of duties.

Inasmuch as every actual service ought to have and has its salary, it follows, that pensions can be solicited from the public treasury only as a recompense, or as a charitable succour.

Pecuniary recompenses suppose either eminent or very long services rendered to the state, by men who can no longer be usefully employed, and who possess otherwise no fortune.

As to public charities, it is evident that they should be bestowed only upon persons really unable to provide for their wants; and by the word wants, must be understood the wants of nature, and not luxuries: for it never would be the intention of those able to contribute to deprive themselves sometimes of a portion even of the necessaries of life, to furnish luxuries to a state-pensioner. Again, charitable relief should cease at the same time as the inability which justified it.

And as the introduction of abuses, and the right of succeeding generations, necessitates the revision of every human establishment, it is imperative on the nation to have, in certain cases, an extraordinary convocation of deputies, whose sole object should be to examine and correct, if necessary, the vices of the constitution. It is even proper to determine fixed periods when this revision shall take place, whatever be the necessity for it.

A society in which the guarantee of rights is not assured, and the separation of public authorities not determined, has no constitution.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

RHIGAS, *the* GREEK PATRIOT.

RHIGAS, the chief mover of the first insurrection which led the way to the revolutionary war of independence, thereby to raise the nation from its present most abject and mortifying state of oppression, was born, about the year 1753, at Velestini, a little town of Thessaly. He became a student in the best colleges of his country, and was early distinguished for a ready apprehension, with vigorous and mighty pretensions to talents, acute observation, and activity.

As neither his fortune, nor his prospects in literature, were extensive, he attached himself to commerce, endeavouring, by every studied, devoted, attention, to fill up the chasm which formed a bar to his independence.

While yet young, Rhigas repaired to Bucharest, and resided there till 1789 and 1790, devoting his time between commercial speculations and his studies.

That town then abounded with men of different nations, whose pursuits, like his own, were copious and interesting, according to the object and arts of which their studies were made. Here Rhigas acquired an intimate acquaintance with the ancient literature of Greece; the Latin, French, German, and Italian, languages, were also familiar to him; he could write with equal fluency, in Greek and French, and he had the intellectual vigour of a poet, and the susceptible disposition of a musician. He loved his country with the most ardent, the most indulgent affection, and a sense of the injuries with which it was surrounded, inspired his brave and magnanimous heart with the frank and generous resolution of exercising all the powers he possessed towards preparing for its emancipation.

It was Rhigas that first conceived, in a vast area, the bold, active, and enterprising, project, of creating a grand Secret Society, and he was not long in forming it. His mind, constantly moving in the direction of this principle, he gained over bishops, archons, rich merchants, the learned, captains by sea and land, in short, the flower of the Greek nation, with many foreigners of distinction. But how he could spread his witcheries, so as to captivate and enchant many Turks of the highest order, nothing but the unjust restraints imposed upon them by their sovereign, or rather the delirium of mind excited by outrages frequently bursting forth, with all the fury of a convulsive volcano, will account for it.

Among other Turks driven to desperation by such conduct, was Passwan Oglon, whose valour and martial skill were long the subjects of numberless calamities to the Porte, at times filling it with terror and consternation. He entered into this association of Rhigas.

Rhigas, afterwards, proceeded to Vienna, where he met with a number of rich Greek merchants, and some learned emigrants of the same nation. From that capital, he extended his correspondence with his co-associates throughout Greece and Europe.

Nor would he withdraw himself from his alliance with literature, commencing with a Greek journal for the instruction of his countrymen. He translated the "Travels of Young Anacharsis;" he composed and published a "Treatise of Military Tactics," an "Elementary Treatise of Physics for General Readers;" he also translated into modern Greek, a French work, entitled, "L'Ecole des Amans Delicats, the School of Delicate Lovers." In this translation he has correctly imitated the style of the archons of Constantinople, designated by the name of Phanariotes. This work had a very extensive circulation. He also published an excellent translation of "Marmontel's Shepherdess of the Alps." He had busily employed himself in drawing up national cantatas in the popular style; in these pieces, he had collected all the tender sentiments that attach the hearts of youth to their country, all that could elicit the sparks of zeal, and kindle the sacred flame of hostility to that domineering which composed the character of the Turks. In the sympathetic power of these, he imitated the Marseilles hymn,—"Allons, Enfans de la Patrie;" and they have irresistibly drawn, as by a charm, a mutual enthusiasm of passions, forming an indissoluble cement of the patriotic affections. Their first appearance had strong and decided effects on minds of sensibility, and his song of 'Heroes, have not you lived long enough on the mountains?' is not, nor will easily be, forgotten. In perfect accordance with the public feelings, they are chanted by the youth in advancing to battle; and experience declares,

declares, that they have been of the greatest use in steeling the heart against the attacks which their injured, honest, cause, has generated.

Rhigas afterwards drew up a "Grand Chart of all Greece," in twelve divisions, wherein he noted, not only the present, but the ancient, names of all places celebrated in the Greek annals. Among other ornaments, it exhibited a great number of antique medals; and, as his songs formed a potent stimulus to martial exertions, so his Chart held out instructions to the European literati; so that, though it is defective and incorrect, his zeal and progress were applauded. The expense was defrayed by his associates.

By the all-conquering force of his genius, this brave man first roused the spirit of his countrymen, infusing the firmness of hearts of oak, preparing them for battle and new triumphs, concerting, also, the means of destruction for the base myriads their impious murdering usurpers should bring against them. The several passages here quoted prove that his claim to the credit which such discernment, such revolutionary feelings, deserve, was undoubtedly and indisputably just.

The manner of terminating his career was tragical. A false brother, seeking to mend his fortune by the sale of his honour, denounced Rhigas, and eight of his friends, to the government of Austria, as conspirators. The emperor arrested them, to be given up to the Ottoman Porte, except three that were naturalized Austrians.

This deplorable event was reported in all the European journals. The Moniteur thus notices it, borrowing an article from the Semlin Rubric.—(Date 1798.) "We have seen, on their passage through this town, the eight Greeks arrested for seditious writings, and to be delivered to the Porte. They were bound two and two, and guarded by twenty-four soldiers, with two corporals, a superior officer, and a commissary. The soul of the party was Rhigas, a rich merchant, and a native of Thessaly. His ruling passion has been the emancipation of his country. Some time before his arrest, Rhigas, from presentiment, removed from Vienna, but he was taken at Trieste. Five of the eight Greeks are to be forwarded to the Porte, the others are condemned to perpetual exile. Rhigas was powerfully supported by Mawroyeni, nephew to the famous hospodar of that name. The former of these is now living quiet at Paris."

It appears that these Greeks were afterwards thrown into the Danube, their conductors fearing to be intercepted by Passwan Oglou. This catastrophe, which was every where deplored, took place about the middle of May, 1798. Rhigas was then about five and forty years of age. Soon after, Allthimos, Patriarch of Jerusalem, and Dean of the Greek Prelates, was ordered by Selim, the Turkish emperor, to publish a circular paternal address to all the Greeks, strongly recommending fidelity, &c. This circular was completely refuted by another, as being dictated by the Porte. In the preface, the author says:—"Though our banners do not wave high in air, yet with religion for our bulwark, and freedom our shield, we are resolved to share in the glory of Rhigas; his call has awaked and raised us from our sleepy trance, and we will never yield to blasphemers and the slaves of a merciless despot. The dawn of liberty is only retarded by our jealousy of certain European powers."

The author, afterwards, in the animated spirit of genuine enthusiasm, an overwhelming burst of the imagination, effusions vigorous, natural, and luxuriant, calls attention aside to observe angels descending from Heaven, bearing along with them immortal palms to crown these martyrs of religion and liberty. He then feelingly and pathetically contrasts his circular, which he calls "Fraternal," with that falsely called "Paternal." He gives a full and distinct delineation of every interesting circumstance attending their present desolations, sympathises with his dear country in every expression capable, by any means, of raising a high degree of interest and feeling, not to let fire or sword cool their *amor patriæ*. He then produces a passage from their most eminent Eschylus, that, for its irresistible impetuosity, and energetic sublimity, has ever been justly admired as transcendant. Any translation must suffer by comparison; but the following, which indeed is only a literal rendering, may bear some resemblance to it. "Children of Greece, go forth, emancipate your country; let all ranks and descriptions, acting on the principles of men and citizens, principles which they have so often adopted, recommended, and sanctioned, combat in the cause of their children,

children, wives, the gods of their fathers, and the tombs of their ancestors.

After his address to the Greeks in general, the author conveys further exhortations to the learned and rich, &c. to read, study, comprehend, and compare, the different statements of the two circulars, alledging that truth and justice may easily be found in the collision of false principles and delusive reasoning, with the sentiments they have habitually acquired that perpetually meet their eyes and employ their vacant hours. "I call upon you," says he, "who are at the head of the nation, archons, members of the clergy, dignified with the title of 'Most Holy,' as enlightened and vigilant pastors, as the true ministers of God, discharge your duties, more especially in rendering your people capable of thinking for themselves, communicating that knowledge of social duties which is conducted on proper principles, moral, religious, and political."

He advises the multiplication of Rhigas's original publications, &c. as, from their character, calculated, in an amazing degree, to do infinite service, urging all to endeavour to comprehend the intelligence they convey, as dislodging prejudices, and giving a right bias to the mind. As likely also to beget those exertions, and that competition, which with salutary caution may keep pace with the wide spread effects of that intemperated criminal authority, which has so long been acted on as irrefragable.

The death of Rhigas gave rise to a number of opuscules, or smaller works, in modern Greek. The most remarkable bore the title of "Nomocratia, or Sacred to the Manes of the Immortal Rhigas."

ACCOUNT *of* MARMONTEL.

Jean François Marmontel, a lively and interesting writer in almost every branch of literature, was born at Bort, a little town of the Limousin, in 1723. He was an elegant and pathetic poet, and his works abound with just and pleasing observations on life and manners, as well as with pieces that show he was an intelligent critic. In short, his productions may be specified as among the most valuable of those which France exhibited, in an interesting series, in the course of the eighteenth century.

Marmontel's early studies were in the Colleges of the Jesuits, at Mauriac and Clermont, and he gained all their academical prizes. The chiefs of that order cherished and encouraged his exertions, and endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to bring him within the pale of those orders under which they acted. His mind had been employed, with much advantage, in the pursuit of that knowledge, philosophical, historical, philological, &c. necessary to embellish the scenes then presented to his view. Fain would they have introduced and carried him along with them, by irrevocable vows, into those curious parts of their system with which the public, in general, are very superficially acquainted. Many snares were adroitly laid for this accomplished scholar, and he was ready to form an association with that society, but was prevented by his mother. Though entitled to every praise for moral intentions and piety, she remonstrated with him on the slavish purposes to which his genius would be directed, to become, as she called it, a mere machine,—a stranger, alas! to true independence of thinking. Her efforts were commensurate to her wishes, in which she was peculiarly fortunate; for, in consequence of her representations, and drawing such a picture as her son could not fail to be struck with, he was established in her sentiments, so desiredly and industriously inculcated.

In those stages of his youth he however considered the ecclesiastical as what ought to be his profession, and was for pursuing it, with more or less eagerness, as the means should be difficult or simplified. Hereupon he assumed what is called *Le Petit Collet*, or the costume of an Abbé, and solicited the tonsure. But when he presented himself to the Archbishop of Toulouse, Cardinal Roche Aymond, for a demissory, to receive holy orders, he found that prelate averse to join in his measures, and prejudiced against him. The cardinal treated him as one who deserved punishment for guilt, rather than any gratifying reward for virtue. He considered Marmontel as a man of gallantry, making his court to the fair sex; and of a temper and disposition, with the talents he possessed, to write idyls and songs for ladies of the *haut ton*. On the plea of eradicating such impressions from an inexperienced mind, and preventing those errors of the affections into which youth are liable to fall, the young Abbé was sent to the vilest and most hypocritical *seminaire* in the kingdom, where he had to undergo a long penance. Here, however, he pursued his theological studies in a spi-

rited manner, and found leisure to show that he was no tyro in the poetical and other walks of literature. He obtained, pretty regularly every year, prizes from the Academy of Floralia at Toulouse. At the last competition, he gained the three principal prizes at one time. The cardinal, who was neither severe to himself, nor regular in his manners, at the instigations of a pedant, named Gontte-longe, *promoteur* in the college, was irritated at the literary success of Marmontel, and made a crime of its tendency, as mischievous. This, with a note which he received at that time from Voltaire, cooled his religious zeal, and they operated as monitors to deter him from the path which his youthful mind had hitherto pursued.

Marmontel had sent his first essays to Voltaire, who received that offspring of his stripling meditations with high gratification. Voltaire felt a generous respect for young men of ingenuity and fancy; and, in return, sent the author an edition of his own works, corrected with his own hand. Marmontel could not deny himself the pleasure of showing this rich treat about the town and colleges; and here commenced his acquaintance with that illustrious brother of his own vocation, which lasted thirty-five years, and was only interrupted by death.

Voltaire had often invited him to Paris, and, towards the latter end of 1745, sent him a letter, purporting that M. Orri, comptroller-general of the finances, had undertaken to provide for him. He repaired to Paris, and, visiting Voltaire, found that his intended patron had been dismissed from his office a few days before. "But (said Voltaire to his protegée,) you shall be welcome to my house and purse." This was declined, with modesty and sensibility; and the young man felt it necessary to plan a farther scene of employment, but ever directed by Voltaire.

Marmontel had lost his father, who left a numerous family in narrow circumstances, and his mother was languishing under a complaint, the effects of which were soon after fatal. The mind of Marmontel had acquired right tendencies, and his conduct accorded with his sentiments. He had given a most striking instance of his sensibility when he promised his mother, to share his stock of that good provision which then appeared in view, with the whole of her family. To this disinterested engagement he adhered with admirable and uncommon fidelity. His behaviour to them afforded striking traits of a paternal friendship and pious devotedness, which marked the most ardent, the most permanent, attachment. This noble and generous sacrifice often cost him dear; he had still to bear up under the injuries of fortune. He lived retired, in an humble dwelling, his only society being a few young writers, who, like himself, gifted with learning, taste, and knowledge, were content to collect the flowers of literature, though often wandering in paths strewed with thorns.

His first enterprise, with only one coadjutor, was a literary journal; but, as no quarrels were carried on in it, no temporary triumphs over the disgraces of others, no inveterate caballing to degrade and harass the good journals and other works of the day, though the writing was agreeable, the success did not exceed mediocrity. The two prizes of poetry, which he received from the French Academy, raised him, however, in public estimation, and contributed to the means of his subsistence.

Voltaire, with a sort of refined pleasantry and neatness, contrived to administer in person a portion of that compassionate charity which seemed best suited to the temper of the afflicted man. Marmontel had a well-known weakness in his character, that of being uniformly and invariably too independent. Voltaire, in an excursion to Fontainebleau, took with him the last of his friend's poems that had been crowned, and distributed copies of it among the courtiers. They let him set the value of their benefits to the author; and Voltaire, on his return, filled the poet's hat with crowns. In vain did the latter represent, that his little piece was greatly overrated; the marked distinction of those from whom the boon was received, was exhibited in colours so strong, that there was no refusing; the new and cheering impression suddenly effacing such as were less correct.

The lively imagination of Voltaire then presented to his friend's view an object most likely to captivate his attention,—writing for the stage. No means, at that time, by those who possessed wit and ingenuity, were more likely to procure gratifications of sufficient importance to satisfy a well-stored and cultivated mind. This advice was followed, and in 1748 appeared the tragedy of "Dionysius the Tyrant," at La Comedie Françoise. This piece at first had great success,

success, and gave the author such consequence in the eyes of the multitude, that he was called for to appear on the theatre; and the same demand was urged on the three following representations. The first piece for which such a demand had been made was "Merope," and "Dionysius" was the second. Such an acquaintance with ancient history, and the information communicated relative to the state of its subjects, in a Limousin of twenty-four, was entitled to consideration. Crebillon was dead, Voltaire was getting old, and this *coup d'essai* of a provincial frequently drew on him exclamations of "There goes one dropped from the clouds."

"Aristomene," another tragedy, produced in 1749, had a run of success nearly as general and prevalent. For this he was indebted to some beautiful verses, and to that correct knowledge of dramatic feelings, which enabled Mademoiselle Clairon, in every part which she personated, and through each successive scene, to represent with propriety the various beauties of an author.

Marmontel had now surmounted his difficulties, as Voltaire had predicted. He had not only acquired celebrity, the admiration and applause of the judicious; but, by property, was in such a situation of life, as not to sigh in vain for the comforts of polished society. The rich financier, La Popinière, sent for and entertained him at his country-house. He had elicited plaudits of admiration from the ladies,—one test of excellence and meed of genius; and claimed considerable attention, when a party, in their coteries. Madame de Pompadour wished to see him, and he read "the Death of Sesostris" to her. This dramatic piece appeared interesting, though the representation on the stage did not succeed. To console the author, she procured for him the place of secretary *des Batimens du Roi*, and he was attached also to the service of M. de Marigny, brother to the favourite. Some time after, he obtained the rank and privilege of *Le Mercure*, which in two years brought him in 40,000 francs.

It is, however, easy to conceive, that adventures might occur wherein he would experience malignity. A parody on a scene of "Cinna," replete with satirical humour, was parading the fashionable circles; in this, a great lord of the court, the Duc d'Aumont, first gentleman of the chamber, was aimed at. Among ladies and gentlemen it raised curiosity, and a general laugh. Marmontel was acquainted with its author, and, happening to recite some verses of it among his friends, it was generally understood that he had composed it. On the bare suspicion of this, he was sent to the Bastille, where, however, he was respectfully treated, and his detention was only for eleven days. To gratify the resentment of the Duc d'Aumont, the *Mercure* was taken from him. The Duc de Choiseul offered to restore it, on disclosing the name of the author; but a strong and lively sense of honour entered into the spirit of his character, and in two verses of "Nicomede" he avowed it, as being totally incapable of meanness:—

"Le maitre qui prit soin de former ma jeunesse,
Ne m'a jamais appris à faire une bassesse."

Cury, intendant *des Menus*, was author of the parody; but this was not divulged till after his death.

Marmontel now looked up to other resources, to repair this defalcation of his fortune; and, in the honest pursuit of his profession, brought forth his Moral Tales and Comic Operas, which had the success and credit due to his abilities. Gretry had arrived in France; and, with the requisites of their united talents, the public might well hope for excellence. The dialogue, the music, and the ariettes, justly applauded by the critics, were universally courted, not only at Paris, but on the French stage everywhere.

His "Belisarius" had been recently published; and the characters drawn in it exhibited a universal knowledge of history, with the particular differences of national manners, as varied in the pages of the ancient masters, his great originals. The information contained in it has always formed a considerable addition to the numerous laurels which adorned his brows, achieved in other species of literature.

The correspondence of a man possessed of all these qualifications was now sought, as necessary to be acquired, by all who aspired to the celebrity of mental perfections. Letters came to the author, from all parts of Europe, full of eulogiums on his work. Princes, such as had employed themselves in reading, dignified their stations by placing a just value on its interior embellishments. Catharine, empress of Russia, had it translated into the Russian language, and dedicated it to an archbishop of her country. The Empress Maria Theresa ordered it to be printed and

and circulated in her states. But the pedants of the Sorbonne, devoted to bigotry and the ardent passions of intolerance, denounced Belisarius in terms of reproach, censuring and declaring it heretical, deistical, impious, and inimical to the throne and altar. The author appealed to the Scriptures, and to the authority of Lactantius, Tertullian, &c. but the doctors insisted on his expunging the twelfth chapter, which treated of toleration. Marmontel had happily lighted on times wherein ecclesiastical power was no longer absolute; and the hand lifted up, with the intention of striking him by the force of public opinion, was withheld from him. He never would submit to this ultimatum, and his book was only the more in request; 40,000 copies having been sold soon after. The court took no part in the dispute,—the tribunals winked at it,—and the author's friends, Voltaire, Turgot, d'Alembert, and others, in a strong and imperious voice, remonstrated and animadverted on the angry censure pronounced by those academical superiors. They extracted amusement enough from it to form a rich subject for ridicule. Somewhat later, the Sorbonne would retract their *Indiculus*; the epithet *ridiculus* had been added to it, and the ringleaders, who looked on the whole scene as diversion, grafted another source of gratification, on the happy junction of adjective and substantive, as words in the construction of due concordance.

After this, Marmontel published his "Incas, or the Destruction of the Empire of Peru," an historical romance, which went through several editions. Herein the talents of this writer were most energetically exerted to put some check on the infuriate passions of intolerance, considering with abhorrence, and bringing into contempt, the mischievous notions that had disgraced society, in its former depraved state. Here was no interference by the Sorbonne.

It was late ere Marmontel was admitted into the French Academy. Unlawful means were practised by some powerful men, who preferred abject adulation and flattery to merited praise, to procure his exclusion. At the age of forty he received with complacency the entrance which was offered to him. On the death of d'Alembert, he became perpetual secretary.

Every thing now relative to the administration of his fortune was so arranged and superintended, that, in a comparative sense, he might pass for supremely happy. He led a life of tranquillity, in the bosom of his young family. In his Memoirs he tells us, that his heart was calm, and his time was varied by studies, compositions of different kinds, generally well received by the public, and in a society of well-informed persons and able characters, ever cherishing his friendship with solicitude,—ever performing the tenderest duties of affection. He had married, at the age of fifty-four, a young and accomplished Lyonese; by whom he had four children, and lived in a beautiful country-seat near Paris.

In this world, great good is often attended with evils; and the revolution,—like a torrent, which first desolates, and then fertilizes,—had almost reduced this worthy man to beggary. The French Academy was suppressed; he lost his places and appointments; and the fortune he had acquired was nearly wasted by the payments in assignats. From a superabundance of all the necessaries and conveniences of life, in consequence of these sacrifices he left Paris, and retiring, first to Evreux, settled in a country cottage, with a garden of about two acres, which he purchased, at Gaillon, a little hamlet near Abbeville. He was averse to that large portion of power which the democrats exercised over the other orders, and to their irregularities, which, separately considered, were not perhaps material, but, when combined, formed a powerful opposition to the empire of reason.

In April 1797 he repaired to Evreux, at the time of elections, for supplying a vacant one-third of the National Assembly. Here he was chosen a member of the Council of Ancients, by the unanimous suffrages of the electors of the department of Eure, and sat for some time in it. In the new order of things, he objected to many institutions, as untempered by the powers of sensibility, and introductory to habits and expressions of continual indecorum, without regard to manner, time, or place. He escaped, however, that sentence of deportation wherein most of his friends were involved; but, the elections of the department of Eure having been declared null, he retired to his hamlet, where he died, of an apoplectic fit, on the last day of the eighteenth century.

The number of his works was prodigious; besides furnishing several literary articles to the French Encyclopedia, a multitude

multitude of his little poems appeared in the Almanach of the Muses, and journals of the time. In 1775 he composed a piece for the Grand Opera, on occasion of the marriage of Louis XVI. the music by Gretry. His posthumous works, published by his children, include Treatises on Logic, Grammar, Ethics, and the "Memoirs of a Father," &c. This last forms a summary of the author's life, exhibiting the various turns of his fortune, and representing many other characters, free from those illiberal and unjust aspersions which too frequently sanction contumely. Nor does he lavish impudent flattery; but generally, in a way that prepossesses in his favour, devoid of affectation, depicts and fairly appreciates the principal events of his age. These were connected with names well known and celebrated, and, with the sure marks of truth, he characterises the conduct of very able men, with whom he was perfectly well acquainted. Great, indeed, must have been the labour, intense the application, invincible the ardor, displayed by this author. In the list of his works, only a few of which are here enumerated, we find Lucan's Pharsalia, translated into French verse, and published in 1766 and 1772.

STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXIX.

COFFEE.

THE Arabs never adulterate their coffee with sugar and milk (no sugar colonies!)—The Chinese drink their tea pure,—being a simple decoction with boiling water.—Cream and sweetening are European adulterations.

SIR FRANCIS BULLER,

while pupil to Mr. Coulthard, uncle to the Graham of Lincoln's Inn, having bought a fiddle, was addressed as follows by the special pleader just alluded to:—"I would advise you, young man, to part with your *kit*, for music is so enticing, that, if you take to it, you will never endeavour to comprehend Coke upon Littleton." Mr. Buller took the hint; and became a judge!

QUEEN ANNE.

In Sir John Dalrymple's "Memoirs of Great Britain," page 424, is this curious note relating to Anne, one of King James's unnatural daughters; I call her so from her foolish letters, written in 1687-8, to her sister in Holland:—"An anecdote (says Cole), though not strictly suited to the dignity of history, may perhaps be pardoned, which marks the state of the exiled court. James was one day complaining to his courtiers of his eldest daughter, but speaking with tenderness of the Princess Anne; Capt. Lloyd, of the Navy, who liked not the last part of the conversation, quitted the room, but, turning back his head as he shut the door, muttered aloud, 'Both b—s, by God.'"

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

I take the following to be a correct statement of the modifications which characterise the Austrian government. In the hereditary states, German and Italian, the power approaches to absolute, notwithstanding the existence of the states; in Hungary and Transylvania, the emperor divides the right of legislation, and of imposing taxes, with the states, which consist, generally throughout all the provinces, of the noblesse, the higher clergy, and the privileged towns; but in the Tyrol, the peasants form the fourth class of the states. In Hungary, the power of the prince is most limited, but the executive is wholly in his hands, and he has the *jus supremæ inspectionis in literariis.*

COLONIES.

The foreign acquisitions of a country are generally unfavourable to freedom: the free constitution of Spain was subverted by the introduction of the riches of America, the revenue from which rendered her kings independent of the Cortes. It was not the defeat of Padilla, it was the gold of Montezuma, that ruined the liberties of Spain. It was the success of Cortez, Almagro, and Pizarro, in the new world, that subverted the rights of the old; and the hands, died with the blood, and sullied with the spoils of the unhappy Indians, forged the domestic fetters for the hands of their countrymen.

STRATFORD AND SHAKSPEARE.

The approach to Oxford is marked by multiplied evidences of taste and regard to genius and learning; Stratford has none, but it was the birthplace of Shakspeare, to whom silence, solemnity, and an extasy, such as may be conceived and felt, but which cannot be

be described, is the fittest eulogy; it was the place of his nativity, and where he passed his boyish days, and to which, after he had exhibited to the world its "form and pressure," he retired to repose, not to die,—for he will live for ever,—whirling mankind through the depths of night, where storms and tempests, and witches, beset the way, to the inmost recesses of the dark abode of demons and of satyrs; bringing them back unhurt; hurrying them with the rapidity of lightning through the regions of fancy to the abode of fairies, where all is fantastic and wild; placing them on the apex of light, from whence they can scan the wonders of the universe, and behold all the beauties of nature; reconducting them to the level of common life, imbued with lessons of practical wisdom; loading them with innumerable favours, calculated alike to please, delight, and console them, in every stage of life, from the cradle to the grave. Such is Shakspeare, and, independent of the inestimable mental legacy which he has left to posterity, he has left also a political legacy of greater value than has ever been bequeathed to society by any individual; the productions of his genius have excited annotators, commentators, and illustrators, which will continue to excite other annotators, commentators, and illustrators, calling forth the physical as well as the mental energies of man, creating renewed demands for labour, and producing great beneficial influence in the great system of political science to the end of time.

Yet notwithstanding these inestimable benefits conferred upon the world, and his country in particular, in which fortunes and honours have been derived from them, his descendants of the present day are languishing in poverty, and the country of his birth is without one single memorial of regard to his memory worth a moment's attention.

It is true, Shakspeare requires no physical memorial; for, however regardless his countrymen may be of him, his genius is too universally diffused, now to be influenced by their disregard. As long as man retains the power of perception, and the power of articulation, his name will be revered, and his praises sung. This, however, is no justification to his countrymen; warriors, statesmen, and others, in later times, have been munificently and lavishly rewarded for exploits which, without detracting in the least from their merits, must always be deemed partial, and to a certain extent equivocal: the contrast, to say nothing of ingratitude, bespeaks a destitution of knowledge in the great system of political science,—not less a matter of surprise than regret: the reproach should be removed. The nobility, gentry, and grand jury of the county of Warwick, as having a sort of especial claim to the inheritance of his birthright, should set the example. The country at large are implicated in the question, and, whatever means may be required, all should contribute for the purpose of erecting such a memorial of regard on the spot where he first drew breath, and which received his mortal remains; that when, in the lapse of time, some wandering pedant, or aspirant for fame of some distant land, like another Chateaubriand on the banks of the Illyssus, shall come to invoke his spirit for a single ray of its genius,—that when, by that gradual and imperceptible change which the universal law of nature progressively occasions, all existing memorials of the spot shall have disappeared, —there may be some memorial, like the pyramids of Egypt, to withstand the ordinary dilapidations of time to denote the same; whereby the laudable aspirant may not invoke in vain, and execrate Englishmen for their indifference and ingratitude.

SALT.

This was formerly brought to greater perfection in the Netherlands than with us. Our Henry VI. having been informed that a new method of making salt had been invented in the Low Countries, we learn from Rymer, (Fœdera, vol. x. page 761,) that he invited John de Sheidame, a native of Zealand, with thirty other persons, to come into England, to instruct his subjects in this art.

DUELS

were more deadly formerly than now. The Duke of Beaufort and his brother-in-law, the Duke de Nemours, having quarrelled during the reign of Louis XIV. a duel, with four seconds on each side, was the consequence. The Duke de Nemours was killed upon this occasion by the Duke of Beaufort; and the Marquis de Villiers, surnamed *Orondates*, who seconded the Duke de Nemours, killed his antagonist Hericourt, whom he had never seen before.

THE ACTONS OF NAPLES.

General Acton was descended from the equestrian family of the same name, seated at Aldenham, in Shropshire, and not less famous for their gigantic stature than

than for their loyalty to the abdicated house of Stuart. They, however, did not disdain to enter into trade, or form connexions with the children of citizens, for one of them appears to have been a goldsmith in Leadenhall street, and intermarried with the Gibbons, then also engaged in commerce.

"The successful industry of my grandfather (says the historian,) raised him above the level of his immediate ancestors. He appears to have launched into various and extensive dealings: even his opinions were subordinate to his interest; and I find him in Flanders clothing King William's troops, while he would have contracted with more pleasure, though not perhaps at a cheaper rate, for the service of King James. During his residence abroad, his concerns at home were managed by his mother Hester, an active and notable woman. Her second husband was a widower, of the name of Acton: they united the children of their first nuptials. After his marriage with the daughter of Richard Acton, goldsmith, in Leadenhall-street, he gave his own sister to Sir Whitmore Acton, of Aldenham; and I am thus connected, by a triple alliance, with that ancient and loyal family of Shropshire baronets. It consisted about that time of seven brothers, all of gigantic stature; one of whom, a pigmy of six feet two inches, confessed himself the last and least of the seven, adding, in the true spirit of party, that such men were not born since the Revolution."

"My father, (says the historian, in the account of his own life, vol. i. p. 16,) resided sometime in Paris to acquire the fashionable exercises; and, as his temper was warm and social, he indulged in those pleasures for which the strictness of his former education had given him a keener relish. He afterwards visited several provinces of France; but his excursions were neither long nor remote, and the slender knowledge he had gained of the French language was gradually obliterated. His passage through Besançon is marked by a singular consequence in the chain of human events. In a dangerous illness, Mr. Gibbon was attended, at his own request, by one of his kinsmen of the name of Acton, the younger brother of a younger brother, who had applied himself to the study of physic. During the slow recovery of his patient, the physician himself was attacked by the malady of love; he married his mistress, renounced his country and religion, settled at Besançon, and became the father of three sons; the eldest of whom, General Acton, is conspicuous in Europe, as the principal minister of the King of the Two Sicilies. By an uncle, whom another stroke of good fortune had transplanted to Leghorn, he was educated in the naval service of the emperor; and his valour and conduct in the command of the Tuscan frigates protected the retreat of the Spaniards from Algiers."

Lord Nelson appears to have changed his opinion of this baronet towards the latter end of his residence in Sicily, as may be seen from the following extract of a letter to a friend:—"You will have heard, that Mr. Arthur Paget is daily expected to replace, for the present, Sir William. Comte Pouskin is also superseded by Italinskoy; in short, great changes are going on, and none that I can see for the better. I have not yet seen General Acton; but I am led to believe, that the king's not returning to Naples *has* been principally owing to the general. At present, perhaps, he has so much frightened him, that the act appears his own. *We of the Nile* are not equal to Lord Keith, in his estimation, and ought to think it an honour to serve under such a *clever man*."

At the conclusion of the letter his lordship adds, "Acton has, I am almost convinced, played us false."

GASCON'S DINNER FOR A WEEK.

Are you Frenchman enough to know how a Gascon sustains his family for a week:—

Dimanche, une esclanche;
Lundi, froide et salade;
Mardi, j'aime la grillade;
Mercredi, hachee;
Jeudi, bon pour la capillotade;
Vendredi, point de gras;
Samedi, qu'on me casse les os, et les chiens creveront des restes de mon monton.

WASHINGTON TO THE MARQUIS DE CHATELLUX.

"If all states shall, at length, adopt a constitution like ours,—and, in my opinion, this will be eventually the case,—America will become glorious and honourable, as she eminently deserves to be, in the remembrance of other countries. This presage the friends of freedom will hail with delight; and, as they must think our reformation worth contending for, principles in conformity with our views will gradually be formed concerning governments. The future philosopher and virtuous patriot will be irresistibly impelled to consider our preceding experiment as only a pledge of what may be expected, in the next and succeeding generations."

CARDINAL DUBOIS,

"though he loved women, yet he formed no connection with them; although he tippled, yet he never got drunk; and

and although he gamed, yet he never lost his money." Attributed by some to Louis XIV.

W. HUTTON, F.A.S.

Mr. Hutton, instead of vainly boasting of, or studiously concealing, his birth, took every opportunity to recount his humble, but honest, descent. "The town of North Allerton, two hundred years ago, (he observes,) was the residence of my family. My grandfather's grandfather was a native, and enjoyed the *capital* honour of furnishing the place with hats."

Alluding to another of his progenitors, he expresses himself as follows:—"My grandfather's father fought at the battle of Marston-Moor, in the capacity of a private trooper, under the Earl of Manchester, in the service of the Parliament. His basket-hilted sword descended to his heirs, till the dreadful riots in Birmingham in 1791, when I was wronged of that, and 10,000*l.* worth of other property."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

WRITTEN AFTER A BALL.

I SAW his pale lip and his dark-beaming eye,
And I heard from his bosom escape the low sigh;
Oh me beam'd that eye in a frown of disdain,
And I felt in my bosom the source of his pain.

Ah, cruel! believ'st thou the tales of my foe,
At the moment I saw there was truth in thy woe;
The tears I have shed, and the sighs I have heav'd,
To atone for a crime, would in heaven be receiv'd.

No crime stains my name, yet I hear thee reprove;
Ah! know, of my errors, the greatest is love;
That error in heaven for itself will atone,
For love in that country is lawful alone.

London. ELIZA.

THE NIGHTINGALE;

Translated from the Danish.

In midnight's calm hour the Nightingale sings
Of freedom, of love and delight;
Come haste to the grove, where melody rings,—
'Tis Philomel's notes that invite.
A fowler attentively follows her there,
Resolv'd for his victim to spread out a snare:
Think, girls, of the Nightingale's fate, and beware.

In ambush his nets he carefully brings,
Glad innocence feels no alarm;
Unguarded her flight,—'midst danger she wings,—
And falls into sorrowful harm.
Alas! she is silent, and full of despair,
He glides away quick with his treasure so rare:
Think, girls, of the Nightingale's fate, and beware.

A beautiful cage adorns his fair prize,
In hope that for him she will sing;
But Freedom, that wafted her notes to the skies,
Bore Gladness away on its wing.
Thus you, Philomela, resemble the fair,
And we, we delight in the love that we share:
Oh think of the Nightingale's fate, and beware.

LINES

BEGUN IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

The Grecian isles around me rise
O'er the dark purple wave luxuriant,
Like stones from heaven in your dire anger hurl'd,
The ruins of a world;
Or rather scatter'd softly o'er the deep,
Calm as an infant's sleep,
And beaming light, antiquity's vast store,
Comes rushing back; I live past ages o'er,
Up to my grandsire Capys,—father he
Of Italy's proud house, and even me,
Like mine own sire, a captain on this sea.
Oh when shall come the day,
Thou guardian genius of the lay,
Lord Byron, tell
When our gazelle
Shall roam Judea free?
Oh every Greek will bare his sword
Against our Trojan house; our pilgrim shells,*
Drawn from those holy wells,
Should refuge me.

Here sign'd a star my doom,—shafting, it fled
From heaven, and pierc'd my head;
I saw it,—scream'd,—and fell;
Let others tell,
How the wing'd arrow sped.

But, by all holy things, the vest I wear
I sacred deem,—that holy ray that night,—
That

* Coat of arms.

That guardian angel's care,—
Those jewels bright,—
The open'd gate of heaven,—
To think of is delight.
When high I trod my ark,—
An ark to me,
And temple, on the sea.
Proud as Minerva trod,
So spake I with my God;
And all-attesting heaven,
That cannot be deceiv'd,
Did mark if I believ'd.

ELIZA CAPPE.

SONNET

TO THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

WHEN first thy young mind, crown'd with flowers, appear'd,
I did salute thee scion of those men,
On whom the Muse bestows,—ah! "blest reward,"—
That deathless meed of heaven, the bard's bright pen;
Since then thy lyre divine has oft been heard,
Breathing its master melodies anew.
O Moore! harmonious Moore,—thou sweetest bird
From bright Apollo's hand which ever flew,
Hail! silver-tongued Persuasion's sovereign lord,
Interpreter of Cupid's witchery!
For those choice strains that lyre does still afford,
For each pure draught of fresh'ning luxury,
The Muse declares,—oh sweet, unbought regard!—
When she goes back to Heaven she will take thee.

ENORT.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. GEORGE HAWKES, *of Lucas-place, Commercial-road, for Improvements in Making Anchors.*—Nov. 1, 1823.

TO prevent the difficulty and danger attending welding the shank and the flukes of the anchor, and the hazard of burning them a little distance from the part so welded, and where anchors most frequently break, it is proposed to make half the shank and all the fluke in one piece; and, if the bars of iron should not be manufactured in lengths sufficient for large anchors, those bars can be welded, and the welds separated from each other in making up the bars in sufficient numbers to make the fluke and half the shank. This being done, leaving iron sufficiently large to make the crown, it is turned with the greatest possible ease to the form of half the anchor. This process does not require the heat approaching to burning, and will give the anchor such a trial as, in all probability, it will never receive after; and the difficulty in making those pieces is no more than making iron knees, only that the iron must be faggoted, which will ensure its strength, and will allow of an eye being opened in each half of the shank to admit the wood-stock passing through the anchor. Two pieces being made this way, they are brought together and reconciled to the size, and to suit each other: leaving iron out at the crown to admit the opposite ring of the palm, to clinch over each other, and bolt on to the fluke: thus the palm gives collateral support to each half of the anchor; and a sufficient number of hoops are welded on the shank of the anchor, and driven down each way till it is sufficiently strong: this allows the stock to be made much smaller; and, as the cutting one-third out to let it over the anchor is saved, it will be much stronger, and will only require a thin plate of iron with a shoulder screwed on each half of the stock in wake of the anchor (which will prevent the anchor cutting the wood); the shoulder is placed contrariwise on the half stocks; when hooped with one hoop and a toggle through at each end, the stock can only turn round, and cannot possibly get out while the hoops remain at the ends; the stock will thus be less liable to break than by the old method of hooping and bolting it over the anchor, and will prevent the cutting away the strongest part of the wood to make the stock square. This method will make it unnecessary to take spare anchors with the stocks, which take up so much room, besides adding so much weight to the fore extreme of the ship, which is the more detrimental as the ship becomes in the greatest danger: those pieces can be prepared to be put together in two parts with an iron stock with hoops prepared, and will only require warming and driving down, in much less time than is required to stock the old anchor. And, by putting three or four of these pieces together, they will make the most effective anchor without a stock; and the chain can be passed through the shank if required, or make it fast to the shank.

Mr. Hawkes rests all his hopes on the

importance of bending iron in preference to welding, which cannot be performed without the greatest hazard of burning; and, however ingenious the late contrivances may be, the welding difficulty has never been attempted to be dispensed with. There have been all manner of welding scarfs proposed; but on considering that the thin part of those scarfs (whatever shape they may be) is equally subject to the same heat as the thick part, consequently must be destroyed provided the thick part is sufficiently hot to weld,—and as to the clinching the shank of the anchor through, and on the crown of the flukes, the immense wring or strain anchors are liable to sideways, must make this very dangerous,—the bending two pieces of iron and securely uniting them, must be considered stronger than one piece of the same size, even if welded securely, and not burnt. And to do away this great danger, that has been so destructive to the lives and property of all nations, is the object Mr. H. hopes to obtain; and, though the price should exceed from five to ten per cent. other anchors which are made with all those hazards attached to them, independently of their being made without faggoting the iron, which is frequently done, time will prove that anchors made on the principle proposed will be found much superior to the present mode of making them.

To ANDREW TIMBRELL, *of the Old South Sea House, London, merchant; for an Improvement of the Rudder and Steerage of a Ship or Vessel.*—Dec. 22, 1820.

This invention consists in a flap or shutter applied to each side of the stern-post, or other after-part of a vessel, in such manner as to fall over against the rudder, and cover the spaces between the fore-part of the rudder and the after-part of the stern-post (occasioned by the pentles and gudgeons on which the rudder is hung), for the purpose of preventing the action of the water against the fore-part of the rudder when the vessel is moving forward. The bolt, pentles, braces, flaps, or shutters, are made of copper; but any other suitable material or materials may be used in the manufactory of this invention; and in lieu of bolts, pentles, and braces, the flaps or shutters may be attached to the stern-post by round hinges, through which a bolt or rod, of any suitable material, may pass and act in a socket.

To JAMES HARVIE, *Engineer, late of Berbice, now of Glasgow; for Improvements in the Construction of Machines, commonly called Ginning Machines, and which are employed in separating Cotton-wool from the Seeds. Communicated to him by certain Persons residing Abroad.*—Aug. 18, 1820.

These improvements consist in the application of shifting brushes to the back of the rollers usually employed in ginning machines; and by means of which brushes the cotton, on passing through the rollers, in the operation of separating it from the seed, is prevented from being carried round the rollers, whereby it has hitherto been subjected to great injury in its colour and fabric. And these brushes are to be constructed and affixed to the ginning machine, as follows:—Prepare a piece of black birch wood, or other hard wood, and let its edge or thickness be one-half of an inch, and its breadth two inches and one-quarter of an inch; and let it be of such a length as to fit into the space between the pinchers, whereby the rollers of the ginning machine, to which it is to be applied, are held together. Closely fill the edge of the wood with bristles, after the manner in which brushes are usually manufactured; at the distance of one-fourth of the length of the brush make an oblong mortice, seven-eighths of an inch in length, and one-fourth of an inch in breadth; in each end of the brush sink a brass escutcheon, one-sixteenth of an inch below the surface of the mortices, by passing through the escutcheon and mortice round-headed screw-nails, having flat shoulders. Fix the brush to the gin, so as the bristles may come in suitable contact with the rollers; and, when necessary, from the bristles being reduced in length, through continued friction, shift the brushes by unscrewing and screwing the nails before described, so as the bristles may be continued at all times in suitable contact with the rollers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Abraham Henry Chambers, of New Bond-street, Middlesex, esq.; for improvements in preparing and paving horse and carriage ways.—Feb. 28, 1824.

Richard Evans, of Bread-street, Cheapside, London, wholesale coffee-dealer; for a method or process of roasting or preparing coffee, and other vegetable substances, with improvements in the machinery employed, such process and machinery being likewise applicable to the drying, distillation, and decomposition, of other

other mineral, vegetable, and animal, substances, together with a method of examining and regulating the process whilst such substances are exposed to the operations before mentioned.—Feb. 28.

John Gunby, of New Kent-road, Surrey, sword and gun-manufacturer; for a process by which a certain material is prepared and rendered a suitable substitute for leather.—Feb. 28.

John Christie, of Mark-lane, London, merchant, and Thomas Harper, of Tamworth, Stafford, merchant, for their improved method of combining and applying certain kinds of fuel.—Feb. 28.

William Yetts, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant and ship-owner; for certain apparatus to be applied to a windlass.—Feb. 28.

James Wright Richards, of Caroline-street, Birmingham, Warwickshire, metallic hot-house maker; for an improved metallic frame, and lap, applicable to all hot-houses, green-houses, horticultural frames and glasses, sky-lights, and other inclined lights and glasses.—Feb. 28.

William Greaves, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, merchant; for certain improvements on, or additions to, harness, principally applicable to carriages drawn by one horse.—Feb. 28.

William James, of Westminster, land agent and engineer; for certain improvements in the construction of rails and tram-roads or ways, which rail or tram-ways, or roads, are applicable to other useful purposes.—Feb. 28.

Maurice de Jongh, of Warrington, Lancashire, cotton-spinner; for a mode of constructing and placing a coke-oven under or contiguous to steam or other boilers, so as to make the heat arising from making coke, or other intense combustion in the said oven, subservient to the use of the boiler, instead of fuel used in the common way, and to exclude such heat from the boiler, when required, without detriment to the operations of the oven.—Feb. 28.

*** *Copies of the specifications, or further notices of any of these inventions, will be inserted free of expense, on being transmitted to the Editor.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY *for the* IMPROVEMENT *of* PRISON DISCIPLINE, *and for the* REFORMATION *of* JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

IT is now (says the Report just distributed,) fifty years since the immortal Howard commenced that illustrious career, which has conferred on his country such important blessings, and justly ranked him among the greatest benefactors of mankind. Those who are unacquainted with the writings of this extraordinary man, can form but an imperfect conception of the state of the prisons of this country at that period. Dungeons, dark, filthy, damp, and unventilated—chains and fetters of oppressive weight—food, unwholesome and insufficient—were the prominent characteristics of prison-treatment.

A fatal disorder, known by the name of the gaol-distemper, had at different periods of our history made frequent and dreadful ravages. About the middle of the sixteenth century, an assize was held at Oxford, which was afterwards denominated, from its consequences, "The Black Assize;" when, the disease being introduced into court, all who were present, consisting of the judge, the sheriff, and about 300 persons, died within forty hours; and Lord Bacon, in allusion to this event, observes, "that the most pernicious infection, next to the plague, is the smell of a gaol where the prisoners have been long and closely kept; whereof we have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judge that sat upon the bench, and a number who attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it and died." Frequent occurrences of a like awful nature might be related; and even so lately as in the middle of the last century, the gaol-fever was introduced into the court at the Old Bailey, when the judges presiding, and a considerable number present, fell victims to this dreadful malady.

The preamble of the new Prison Act declares that it is expedient that such measures should be adopted, and such arrangements made in prison discipline, as shall not only provide for the safe custody, but shall also tend more effectually to preserve the health and improve the morals, of the prisoners, and shall insure the proper measure of punishment to convicted offenders: and that due classification, inspection, regular labour and employment, and religious and moral instruction, are essential to the discipline of a prison, and the reformation of offenders.

It is not necessary that the Committee should give, on the present occasion, the substance of the various clauses of this Act. It will, however, be interesting to the reader to learn, that the following

are

are among other important regulations which it contains:—

Due provision is to be made in every prison for the enforcement of hard labour in the cases of such prisoners as may be sentenced thereto, and for the employment of other prisoners.

The male and female prisoners will be confined in separate buildings, or parts of the prison, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse, with each other; and the prisoners of each sex are to be divided into distinct classes; care being taken that the prisoners of the following classes do not intermix with each other:—

In Gaols;—1st. debtors, and persons confined for contempt of court on civil process; 2d. prisoners convicted of felony; 3d. prisoners convicted of misdemeanors; 4th. prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of felony; 5th. prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of misdemeanors, or for want of sureties.

In Houses of Correction;—1st. prisoners convicted of felony; 2d. prisoners convicted of misdemeanors; 3d. prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of felony; 4th. prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of misdemeanors; 5th. vagrants. Such further classification is also to be adopted as the justices shall deem conducive to good order and discipline.

Female prisoners are in all cases to be attended by female officers.

A matron is to be appointed in every prison in which female prisoners shall be confined, who shall reside in the prison, and whose duty it shall be constantly to superintend the female prisoners.

Prayers are to be read at least every morning; and also portions of the scripture, to the prisoners, when assembled for instruction.

Provision is to be made for the instruction of prisoners of both sexes in reading and writing.

No prisoner is to be put in irons by the keeper of any prison, except in case of urgent and absolute necessity.

Every prisoner is to be provided with suitable bedding, and every male prisoner with a distinct bed, hammock or cot, in a separate cell, if possible.

In altering, repairing, or rebuilding, any gaol or house of correction under this Act, such plans shall be adopted as shall afford the most effectual means for the security, classification, health, inspection, employment, and religious and moral instruction, of the prisoners.

The places to which this Act extends, in addition to the counties at large, are the cities of London and Westminster, Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Coventry, Exeter, Gloucester, Kingston-upon-Hull, Leicester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Worcester, and York.

The removal of the evils of which defective prisons are the source, is a subject that is entitled to serious and immediate consideration. The committee take the liberty to suggest, that this desirable object might be accomplished without great difficulty; and, having bestowed on it much attention, they beg, with the utmost deference, to submit to the legislature and the magistracy the following propositions:—

1st. That all gaols and houses of correction, which belong to places possessing a separate and distinct jurisdiction for the trial of offenders of every description, and where the greatest number of prisoners at one time exceeds forty, should be rendered strictly conformable to the statute of 4 Geo. IV. as to the extent of classification, &c. in the same manner as is directed by the Act for the local prisons of the several cities and towns enumerated in the schedule.

2d. That in all those places which possess a similar extent of jurisdiction to the last described, but where the greatest number of prisoners at one time does not exceed forty; and where the existing gaols, by alteration or enlargement, cannot accommodate a greater number than forty by placing them in separate sleeping cells;—it should be made imperative upon the local authorities to commit prisoners charged on suspicion of felonies and capital offences, to the county gaol, to take their trial at the sessions and assizes; and to repay the expenses to which the county shall be put in consequence of such commitments, and pay also the expenses of prosecution. In such cases the number of classes in the local prisons might be limited to debtors, misdemeanants tried, misdemeanants untried, and vagrants. This arrangement will be found to embrace about fifty of the principal cities, towns, and boroughs, throughout the kingdom.

3d. That all the small borough and other local gaols, (of which there are about seventy in England,) where the greatest

greatest number of prisoners at one time does not exceed eight, should be used only for the temporary reception of persons charged on suspicion of crimes, until finally committed for trial; when the prisoners should be confined in the prisons belonging to the county, and be there subjected to the regulations and restrictions of the present statute. In all these local prisons, however, the separation of the sexes should invariably be enforced.

Nothing can be more various than the discipline at present observed in different prisons. In fact, the severity exercised on the untried in one gaol, often exceeds that observed towards the convicted in another. Two persons convicted of similar offences, but committed to different prisons in perhaps the same county, may undergo the most opposite system of discipline. The daily ration of the one may be nearly double that allowed to the other: the one may be subjected to solitary confinement, the other permitted to range the prison nearly uncontrolled: the one may be in perfect idleness, the other placed at the severest description of hard labour. Even the tread-wheel itself admits of varied degrees of punishment. The committee have recently ascertained the rate of labour enforced by the wheel at each prison, and the inequality is very striking. For instance, at Lewes each prisoner works at the rate of 6600 feet in ascent per day; at Ipswich, 7450; at St. Albans, 8000; at Bury, 8950; at Cambridge, 10,175; at Durham, 12,000; while at Brixton, Guildford, Reading, and a few other prisons, the rate of labour, in summer, exceeds 13,000 feet per day. Nor is the diet at such prisons proportionately increased to the degree of hard labour enforced.

By an adherence, however, to the following regulations, and with the aid of a scale, the tread-mills in various prisons, even those on the most diversified principles of construction, may be conducted upon one uniform and certain system of operation throughout the kingdom.

1. Every tread-wheel should be provided with a "regulator," by which its rate of revolution may at all times be restrained within safe limits.

2. To the tread-wheel should also be affixed "a dial-register," on reference to which the rate of labour may at any time be accurately ascertained.

3. The daily rate of labour should in no case exceed 12,000 feet in ascent.

4. Care should be taken to apportion the diet to the degree of labour enforced.

The committee are aware that the observance of these rules will not remove the objections which many respectable persons entertain against the use of the tread-wheel: they regard the punishment, under any circumstances, as too rigorous. In the opinion, however, of the committee, the primary feature in the character of "hard labour" should be severity; not equal, indeed, to every description of criminals, not irreconcilable with the feelings of humanity, nor one degree beyond that which the public interests justify and the reformation of the criminal demands; yet a severity that shall make those who have violated justice, feel the penalties of law, and the consequences of guilt.

The practice of employing females at the tread-wheel is, in the opinion of many benevolent persons, in no case justifiable. In this sentiment the committee do not concur. Upon hardened offenders committed to houses of correction—such as the law has truly designated "idle and disorderly"—the labour is productive of excellent effects, and, if superintended by a careful matron, may be safely administered; but the general employment of females at the tread-wheel is liable to serious objections; and as there are, even in the absence of prison-trades, other kinds of labour to be found for women in a gaol that are congenial to the habits of their sex, the practice of thus employing this class of offenders is not justified by necessity.

Among the subjects which have occupied the attention of the friends to the improvement of prison discipline, there is one which has occasioned much difference of opinion:—the committee allude to the compulsory labour of untried prisoners. The ancient law of England exhibits great tenderness for the liberty of the subject, and the number of offences is very considerable for which bail is admitted. It is therefore the nature of the security which the law exacts, and not any distinction which it draws between the privileges of the respective parties, that gives rise to the difference in their mode of treatment. And Sir William Blackstone, in the following passage, has only repeated the sentiments of Coke, Hale, and other of the most eminent authorities who have treated on this subject. "If (says he) the offence be not bailable, or the party cannot find bail, he is to be committed to the county-gaol by the mittimus of the

the justice, or warrant under his hand and seal, containing the cause of his commitment, there to abide till delivered in due course of law. But this imprisonment is only for safe custody, and not for punishment. Therefore, in this dubious interval between the commitment and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity; and neither be loaded with needless fetters, nor subjected to other hardships than such as are absolutely requisite for the purpose of confinement only."

It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure that the committee advert to the great utility of Female Associations in visiting prisons. The ladies who have, with so much honour to themselves, and benefit to the criminal, visited Newgate, continue their labours with unabated perseverance. There is in the conduct of their plans so much of quiet feeling and unobtrusive goodness—so much that shuns publicity and avoids praise—that but few are fully acquainted with the efficacy of their labours, and the extent of their benevolence.

During the last year, the ladies have continued their attention to the convicts embarked for New South Wales. For this purpose the ships are, on their equipment, visited regularly by the members of the association: arrangements are made by them on-board these vessels for the formation of schools for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners on the voyage. They are furnished with suitable clothing and other necessaries; and the means of employment are provided for them in the manufacture of such articles as have a ready sale abroad, the produce of which, on their arrival at the colony, is applied to their relief.

"The Association for the Improvement of Prison Discipline in Ireland," continue their useful labours with the best effects. To their unwearied efforts may, in a great measure, be attributed much of the attention which the subject of prison discipline has received from the Irish public.

In adverting to the foreign objects which have engaged the attention of the committee during the past year, there is great reason to congratulate the friends of the Institution on the progress of its views and principles through various parts of the continent of Europe.

In the course of the last year, the committee have continued to extend essential relief to distressed boys, on their discharge from the prisons of the metropolis, who have expressed a desire to abandon their criminal courses.—There are few situations of such entire destitution as that of a boy thus circumstanced. His character is lost: friendless, and without protection, he has no means of obtaining employment, or of procuring subsistence.—It is not long since that eight boys were released on the same day from Newgate. The court had sentenced them to be flogged; and the sentence was, as usual, carried into effect on the day of their discharge. The boys were then immediately turned into the streets, with their backs sore from the flagellation; and, in such a state, that two of them, who were received by the committee into the "Temporary Refuge," were obliged, immediately on their admission, to be placed in the infirmary; one of them, a lad of fifteen, having received seventy lashes. Limited as have been the funds of this institution, it has been happily instrumental in saving a considerable number of youths, who, on their liberation, were in urgent want. The committee can now look round with pleasure on many who are variously settled, and conducting themselves exemplarily. But for the care thus extended, these lads must inevitably have recurred to criminal practices for support.

To expose the evils of a bad, and the advantages of a good, system of discipline, by the careful collection and wide diffusion of useful intelligence—to aid the magistracy with information, without in the least degree interfering with their authority,—is the aim of the institution which now renews its appeal to the country for support. Six years have elapsed since the establishment of the society, and each successive anniversary has brought to the committee increasing assurances of the importance of its object, and gratifying proofs of its progressive advancement.

The magistracy of England, the committee observe in this excellent Report, have long been famed for the pure administration of justice, and the disinterested fulfilment of offices upon which the safety and prosperity of the community essentially depend. On them now devolves the discharge of duties, than which none ever more deeply affected the rights of human nature, and the interests of human happiness. The labours before them are arduous and responsible; but a nation's gratitude will be their recompence, enriched by the prayers of the neglected, and the benedictions of the oppressed.

NEW

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Beethoven's celebrated Grand Symphony, performed at the Concerts of the Philharmonic Society; arranged for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, (ad lib.) by S. F. Rimbault. 4s.

FOR the task of accommodating to the piano-forte a composition similar to the present, we do not know a fitter master than Mr. Rimbault. The distinguishing features of this grand production of the first living composer in the same species of composition, are those of elegance and pathos, relieved by occasional energy and boldness. Of these varied lights and shades, the judgment of Mr. R. has taken all the most obvious, and some very ingenious, advantages, while the address with which he has mingled and disposed the accompanying parts, is equally creditable to his skill and good management. Indeed the effect of the combination here effected, by the scientific talents of Mr. Rimbault, we have so favourable an idea, from our ocular inspection of the component parts, that we cannot but say, we should be pleased with an opportunity of hearing this symphony, under the advantage of its construction, as a chamber-piece.

L'Ouragan, Piece Imitative, d'une execution facile et brillante, pour le Piano-forte; composée par J. Ancot. 4s.

This composition is not only imitative of an operation in nature, but the representative of a representative of that operation; it is, in fact, a successful, though not a servile, copy of Steibelt's "Storm." The key is that of D major; and the opening movement is a pastorale in six quavers, the subject of which is familiar and pleasing. The *presto* in common time of two crotchets, into which, at a proper moment, the pastorale changes, gives it a happy relief; and the subsequent return to the original theme is remarkably effective. On the whole, though we cannot say Mr. Ancot has equalled the excellence of his model, we think he has achieved as much as generally lies within the reach of an imitative composer; and that to those who are partial to spirit and brilliancy of effect, and who seek the means of improvement in execution, this piece will prove highly acceptable.

A First Set of Brighton Quadrilles, composed and arranged for the Piano-forte or Harp, by E. Sandell. 3s.

The little work now under our eye consists of five quadrilles and a waltz. They are accompanied with new figures set by Mr. Jackson; and their effect in the ball-room cannot but be creditable to both the gentlemen, from whose conjoined ingenuity the lovers of the graceful and exhilarating dance owe their appearance. Though, in a composition of this kind, science is almost out of the question, we are entirely to look for prettiness of conception; and it must be allowed that in these pieces that prettiness is to be found.

"The Charmed Bark," a Song, sung by Mr. Atkins at the Nobility's Concerts; the Music composed by J. M. Harris. 2s.

The poetry of "the Charmed Bark" is selected from the tales of Allan Cunningham, and partly founded on the maritime belief, that the witches of Lapland confine the winds in bottles, and possess the power of disposing of them as they please. The lines are not the offspring of inspiration; but the music has the merit of being suited to their dulness. In a word, if we see nothing, either in the verse or the melody, that calls for our particular censure, neither do we discover any claims upon our commendation.

Handel's celebrated Air, called "the Harmonious Blacksmith;" arranged as a Duett, by Samuel Poole. 2s.

The present modification of this composition (a movement selected from the first book of Handel's harpsichord lessons,) forms one of the Numbers of a regular and extended collection of pieces for two performers on the same piano-forte. One peculiarity in the movement, as here presented to us, is its transposition. Mr. Poole's reason for changing the key is obvious; and we are sorry that the range or compass, requisite for the purpose for which it is now prepared, required a deviation from the original key. To the particular cast of elegance in which the passages are conceived, the scale of A is not so analogous as that of E; and, in our opinion, the fingering, as well as the effect of the composition, is deteriorated by the alteration.

Rimbault's

Rimbault's Instruction for the Piano-forte. 6s.

Mr. Rimbault, in these rudiments for performing on the most fashionable of all the musical instruments, has furnished young practitioners with a useful and efficient guide for fingering, without skill and adroitness in the art of which that effect can never be produced of which the piano-forte is capable in good hands. The rules here laid down in the form of instruction, and explained by examples, are founded on the basis of experience; and, aided as they are by progressive exercises, will not fail to afford to the attentive student all the advantage the work promises. The practical lessons are arranged in the principal keys, accompanied by corresponding preludes, all the various times or measures are clearly exhibited, and a short vocabulary is added of such as are most commonly used, to denote the degree of rapidity or slowness with which a movement is to be executed, and also the other general purposes of just performance.

"*Send round the rosy cup, my boys,*" *a favourite Song, sung by Mr. Goulden at the London Concerts; composed by J. Monro. 1s. 6d.*

The melody of this little ballad, if not remarkable for its originality, is imbued with spirit, and pretty largely partakes of that freedom and joviality demanded by the subject of the words. From the moral fact, however, of the "rosy cup" not now being "sent round" in that high Anacreontic style by which it imparted to our forefathers more of "the *flow of soul*" than of the *feast of reason*, we much doubt whether this song, good as it may be in its kind, will be very generally relished, even by our *bon vivants*.

THE DRAMA.

Our national theatres have now attained a steadiness, both in prosperity, and in the excellence by which that prosperity has been merited and secured. Either house may congratulate itself on the possession of a stock of talent which, regarded generally, is equal to that of any former period; and which, though it does not include individually the powers of a Garrick, a Pritchard, or a Siddons, exhibits in its mass a body of ability which ensures respect and applause.

At DRURY-LANE, Dowton's *Hardcastle*, and Liston's *Tony Lumpkin*; the spectacle of "Rob Roy Macgregor," which so highly gratified their majesties of the Sandwich Islands; the "Merry Wives of Windsor," that, in *Mrs. Ford*, so happily displays the vocal charms of Miss Stephens; Elliston's *Rover*, in "Wild Oats;" Macready's *Count Almaviva*, and Harley's *Figaro*; together with a variety of other attractions, heightened and crowned by the tributary and irresistible attractions of Catalani;—have afforded a delight to the patrons of the drama highly encouraging to the future hopes of the spirited and indefatigable lessee, and that cannot fail to excite a continuance of his praiseworthy exertions in the public service.

The rival efforts of the COVENT-GARDEN management have scarcely been less successful, certainly not less meritorious. The new comedy of "Charles the Second," translated from Duval's *La Jeunesse d'Henri Cinq*, and embellished with the delightful singing of Miss Tree and Mr. Durusset; the sterling play of "Pride shall have a Fall;" Young's *Hotspur*, and Charles Kemble's *Falstaff*, in "Henry the Fourth;" Fawcett's *Job Thornbury*, in "John Bull;" the new, amusing, and laughable, farce of "My own Man;"—these, and other evidences of the pretensions of this house to the popularity it shares, combined with some of those favourable incidents denominated by managers *lucky hits*, have powerfully attracted the town, and reflected upon the plan on which the establishment is conducted a permanent and splendid credit.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

A SOCIETY has been established in London, for diminishing the cruelties practised towards animals, which, in various forms, are of a nature and variety that have long made every reflecting mind shudder. It held its first public meeting at Slaughter's Coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane; the benevolent S. F. BUXTON, esq. M.P. being in the chair. Its object is not to prosecute the culpable under the meagre and equivocal provisions of law, which disgrace our statute-books; but to appeal, by varied forms of publication, to the understandings and feelings of mankind. But, as this purpose can be effected

effected only by liberal funds, contributions are necessary from all persons who at once combine wealth with just sentiments of humanity. We hope therefore that this notice will not be lost on every reader of the Monthly Magazine who has a pound, or a five pound, to spare, in aid of one of the most legitimate objects that ever addressed itself to his attention. Man has heretofore vied in his practices, towards every creature in his power, with the hyena, with the vulture, and the shark, without the obligation of their necessities; and has used his own superior cunning merely for the purpose of refining his cruelties, and rendering his devastations more extensive. Let us hope, therefore, that some modifications of his absurd power will result from the exertions of this charitable and praiseworthy society.

We had hoped that no fresh wounds on the liberty of the press, and the free energies of the human mind, would have resulted from the scandalous publication of the author of "Wat Tyler," in which, for the purpose of extolling some worthies of his own making, he thought proper to libel all the genuine virtue of the last age. The publisher of Lord Byron's indignant, though ill-judged, Parody on that indecent and intemperate production, has however been brought up to receive the judgment of the Court of King's Bench; and has been sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to give security for his good behaviour for five years in 2000*l.* That able barrister Mr. SCARLETT, previously to the judgment, moved, without success, for a new trial, and, in the course of his speech, introduced the following very important observations on the principle of this prosecution, which we consider it our duty to preserve, as they appeared in the *Observer* newspaper, for the honour of the age in which such a proceeding took place, and succeeded:—

"Conceding, as no doubt he must, that a king on the throne is endued with the feelings of ordinary men, (though he was bound to declare that those were not the best applicable to the monarch of a country,) yet his feelings would be naturally tempered with a due regard to his own station, and to the necessity and propriety of public opinion and feeling respecting his deceased predecessor; and therefore he was not placed in such a situation as to be affected by any representation of the character and conduct of his immediate ancestor, as a private individual might be. He must own, as his candid and sincere opinion, that, by placing this indictment on the files of the Court, the prosecutors had offered one of the greatest insults to the king of this country that was ever offered to any monarch. It was a statement on record, by private prosecutors, who had taken upon themselves the protection of the reigning family of this country, that his late Majesty's reign was attended with much bloodshed and waste of treasure, and that such a representation of the character of that reign gave great pain to the present sovereign and his family; it was stating that private feelings were mixed up with his late Majesty's political conduct; it was stating that it was a high offence to their reigning sovereign, that any man in the realm of England should presume to give any opinion respecting the political history of his predecessor's reign, and that any observation which approximated to any thing like blame or imputation upon his father, was so offensive to him, that he was desirous of punishing the offender by the strong arm of the law. Such a description of the feelings and character of the reigning sovereign, as his true character, he must say, was a gross imputation upon the king. He would lay down no rule as to the limits in which a writer might range in discussing the character of a deceased sovereign; but this he would venture to affirm, that if a discussion upon the character of a dead king was criminal, because it wounded the feelings of a living monarch, all history, as well as all poetry, must cease. Such a consequence would deeply affect the interests of mankind; it would be productive of the greatest calamities to the human race. If the successor of a sovereign is to be placed in such a situation as that his ear is to hear nothing of the private character of his predecessor, or of the opinion which his subjects entertain of it, then all history must be panegyric and fulsome flattery. Should a rule be laid down, that whatever is incidentally calculated to give pain to a living monarch is criminal, it was impossible to say where that rule was to have a limit. Where was the licence of history to commence? If not with the father of a king, the prohibition would extend to his grandfather, and great-grandfather, or any remote ancestor."

It has been our practice never to withhold praise where a fair pretext existed for applying it; but to bestow it indiscriminately, or without accurate discrimination, is at all times to render it useless, if not worse than useless. Our pages have proved that we have been among the foremost to exalt the merits of the late Mr. Watt, but we never failed to temper our praise by treating of him, not as the inventor and father

of steam-engines, but merely as their improver, and as a successful tradesman, who had discreetly secured his improvements by letters patent. Nor have we withheld from Mr. Watt the tribute due to a man of general science, and one possessed of all the household virtues. The steam-engine was invented nearly a century before Mr. Watt was born; and, at the time of his improvements, was in use as far as our manufactories then required. Like other things, its adoption was progressive, and its subsequent general introduction would probably have taken place if Mr. Watt had never existed. We felt some surprise, therefore, at seeing a meeting announced for the purpose of erecting a public monument to Mr. Watt, by subscription; and still more on observing the union of political parties among the speakers, while the subscription itself was headed by a royal bounty of 500*l.* To remark on the subject may appear invidious, but we have a duty to perform; and it strikes us, as it must others, that there is a want of discrimination in conferring this act of distinction, which tends to lessen its value in other cases. Public patronage had rewarded Mr. Watt's industry, and the enterprise of his partners, with princely fortunes; and Mr. Watt's best monument was the praises which have been awarded to him through the press, and the general display of the beautiful and effective machinery which has issued from his manufactory. In conclusion, we observe emphatically that we object nothing to Mr. Watt, but merely to a monument by public subscription.

The printing-presses of the metropolis were never in greater activity than during the past winter. It was apprehended that the application of machinery to the working of printing-presses, and the vast increase of production by such means, would have thrown many men out of employment; but the contrary has been the result. Books have become cheaper, and the number of purchasers and readers have, in consequence, so far increased, that, during a considerable part of the season, master printers found it difficult to execute their engagements for want of hands. Even the two-penny and three-penny weekly publications,—which, on various subjects, are encouraged to the number of fifty or sixty,—have tended to produce this increase of employment; while the woodcuts, with which they are embellished, have put into requisition every engraver in that line. In truth, Sunday and Lancasterian schools have rendered our population at once inquisitive and literary, and have produced, or are producing, a great moral and intellectual reformation, which cannot fail to exhibit the happiest effects in the next age.

In a former Number, we noticed with lively satisfaction the increasing importance of the Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty. It lately held its thirteenth anniversary meeting, at which that enlightened nobleman, Lord HOLLAND, presided. Mr. WILKS delivered an address, distinguished alike for its eloquence and its enumeration of facts, proving the narrow spirit of intolerance and persecution which, even at this day, disgraces many parts of the country. We lament our inability to give it place, but subjoin with great pleasure the resolutions passed at the meeting:—

That this Society, composed of members of the Established Church, as well as hundreds of congregations of Protestant Dissenters, again express their unabated devotedness to the cause of religious freedom in England, and throughout the world; and again declare, that they esteem the right publicly to worship God according to the conscience to be a right which the sincere and wise never can concede; and which it is unjust, impolitic, and impious, to infringe.

That every new demonstration of the importance and utility of "The Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty," occasions regret and gratitude; and that, while this meeting annually celebrates the success of the committee, in exposing or resisting wrongs, they deplore the intolerant spirit whence those wrongs originate, by which such unabating efforts are required. That they now lament the continuance of attempts to assess places of religious worship to the poor; to extort turnpike tolls that have been repealed; to disturb, by offensive riots, religious worship protected by the law; to withhold the rites of interment from the dead; to enforce assessed taxes that are not payable; and to deprive the conscientious poor of all relief.

That this meeting regard the Test and Corporation Acts as laws which no necessity could originally justify, and for which no practical necessity now exists, and as measures producing disgust and grief to pious churchmen, and degrading to millions of Britons, equal to any of their countrymen in cultivated talent, in public virtue, in patriotic zeal, and philanthropic usefulness, and therefore earnestly desire their

their speedy abrogation; and that whilst this meeting approve the conduct of their committee, in declining to concur in any application to Parliament during the remainder of the session, they would invite liberal Episcopalians and Dissenters of all denominations, and the Wesleyan Methodists, to prepare, by temperate, but firm and simultaneous, efforts, (as soon as a new Parliament shall be elected,) to obtain their total and long-needed repeal.

That this meeting lament the rejection of the Unitarian Marriage Bill, not only as a refusal of just relief, but as an indication of the existence, amongst high authorities, of a potent spirit, hostile to liberal principles,—a spirit hopeless to propitiate, and difficult to overcome. But that their regret is mitigated by their perception, that this spirit does not influence persons in such elevated situations as the Right Rev. the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool; and that to those distinguished personages, as well as to the noble Whig supporters of the Bill, this meeting offer, for their more enlightened and more liberal conduct, their public and most cordial thanks.

That, although this Society have not hitherto opposed grants of public money for the erection of new churches connected with the Established Church; yet, as they are convinced that the vast wealth of that Church supplies resources sufficient for all such purposes, as such buildings are frequently erected without necessity, and converted into means of individual gain; as themselves, at their own charges, erect and uphold all their thousands of religious edifices, and support their ministers, and yet contribute equally with their countrymen to tithes, church-rates, and all the charges of the Established Church; and, as Episcopalians, would freely erect such edifices, if the privilege of presenting their own ministers was not withheld;—this Society now specially instruct their Committee to oppose any further grants for those purposes, and pledge themselves strenuously to co-operate for the prevention of the increase of burdens which ought not to be imposed.

—While on this subject, we cannot dissemble our feelings of regret that the administration of the day have judged it worth their while to enter the lists in the polemical controversy between the Christian church and the writings published at the shop of Mr. Carlile. To defend Christianity by legal prosecution, and by heavy and vindictive punishments, is a poor compliment to its divine origin, and to its past establishment by appeals to the reason and understanding of men. On this subject, we again refer to the noble petition of the Dissenting ministers, which we gave at length in a former Magazine. We can add nothing to the arguments therein contained, and have only to express our profound regret, that they have hitherto proved so unavailing. When it can be proved that legal prosecution has made one sincere Christian, the arguments contained in that document will lose part of their force.

Speedily will be published, an Account of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London, by J. B. NICHOLS, F.S.A. F.L.S.

The Second Part of the Modern History of Wiltshire, containing the Hundred of Heytesbury, by Sir R. C. HOARE, bart. is printing.

The Czar, an historical tragedy, by J. CRADOCK, esq. M.A. F.S.A. formerly of Gumley, in Leicestershire, and a veteran of distinguished taste and erudition, will appear in a few days. There is reason also to hope, that Mr. C. who has flourished through two or three generations of men of genius, will be induced to favour the world with some other works. His friends have long regretted his indifference to that public applause which would follow any production of his pen.

A Selection of the most remarkable Trials and Criminal Causes is printing, in five volumes. It will include all famous cases, from that of Lord Cobham, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, to that of John Thurtell; and those connected with foreign as well as English jurisprudence. Mr. BORROW, the editor, has availed himself of all the resources of the English, German, French, and Italian, languages; and his work, including from 150 to 200 of the most interesting cases on record, will appear in October next.

The editor of the preceding has ready for the press, a Life of Faustus, his Death, and Descent into Hell, which will also appear early in the next winter.

Shortly will be published, a Grammar of the Coptic or Ancient Egyptian Language, by the Rev. H. TATTAM, A.M. F.R.S.L. chaplain to the English Church at Amsterdam.

A Lexicon of the Syriac Language, in Syriac and English, is preparing for publication, by the same distinguished scholar.

The Exhibition of Ancient Mexican Antiquities in Piccadilly, is intended to illustrate the history and state of the Mexican

Mexican people previous to the discovery and conquest of the fine portion of America which they inhabit, by the Spaniards. Favoured by the political revolutions of the present times, Mr. Bullock, in his late visit to that country, has been enabled to collect many curiosities of great interest, hitherto sealed from European research. These consist chiefly of original specimens of ancient sculpture and painting; of casts of the enormous and monstrous idols of the supreme temple; of the grand altar or sacrificial stone, on which thousands of victims were annually immolated; of a cast of the famous Kallender Stone (recently disinterred, and placed by the side of the Cathedral); of a model of the immense Pyramid of the Sun; of the original map of the ancient city, made by order of Montezuma for Cortes; of remarkable manuscripts and picture-writings; and of antiquities in arts, manufactures, &c. of this aboriginal people. The assistance which Mr. Bullock received from the existing government, has principally contributed to enrich this collection; and he offers it to the public, as perfectly unique upon the subject which it embraces. Independently of the satisfaction which he trusts its general arrangement, agreeably to the plan of the Mexican Temple in the Egyptian Hall, will afford to all visitors; it seems eminently calculated to throw a light upon the antiquities of the ancient world, by placing in one and a distinct point of view so many of the antiquities of the new.

As a companion to the Exhibition of Ancient Mexican Memorabilia, Mr. Bullock has prepared (also on the spot) a representation of Mexico in its present appearances. This exhibition consists of a panoramic view of the celebrated city and beautiful valley of that name, taken by Mr. W. Bullock in 1823, and the first ever offered to the public eye. In the foreground is an Indian hut, completely furnished, and inhabited by the only Mexican Indian who has visited Europe since the natives sent by Cortes to the King of Spain. The hut is surrounded by a garden, modelled from the most extraordinary trees, shrubs, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, produced in the country, besides many of the living plants; and conveying a correct idea of all the luxuriancy of a tropical climate. In the room are also displayed the most interesting objects belonging to the natural history of Mexico: quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles; and specimens of vegetable life, finished in a manner so as not to be distinguishable from the singular and rich productions of the earth itself. To these are added a collection of minerals; a series of the models of the various classes of the people of New Spain, and examples of their habitations, costumes, manufactures, and useful arts.

A Supplement to the London Catalogue of Books published since October 1822 to the present time, will appear about August.

The Rev. T. Arnold, M.A. late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, has been for many years employed in writing a History of Rome, from the earliest Times to the Death of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. The first volume, from the Rise of the Roman State to the formation of the second Triumvirate, A.U.C. 710, B.C. 44, will soon be published.

The Butterfly-Collector's Vade Mecum, or a Synoptical Table of English Butterflies, illustrated with coloured plates, in a pocket volume, is in the press.

Shortly will be published, in two volumes, uniform with the French Classics, and with an authentic portrait of M. Jouy, engraved by E. Scriven, Le Petit Hermite, ou Tableau des Mœurs Parisiennes, extracted from "L'Hermite de la Chaussé d'Antin," "Le Franc-parleur," "L'Hermite de la Guiane," and "L'Hermite en Prison," with explanatory notes, and an essay on the life and writings of M. Jouy, by L. T. Ventouillac, editor of the "Choix des Classiques Français."

Mr. Bates, of Kettering, finds that the method ascribed to the Chinese of preparing their tea, by heating it in a pan, and rubbing it hot between their hands, is incorrect. He has prepared sage-leaves, as a trial, without rubbing in the hands, and has sent us a small quantity of it, as delicately rolled as the best Chinese tea.

The Dean and Theological Faculty of the University of Halle, have been pleased to confer on the Rev. Samuel Lee, M.A. professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, the dignity and degree of Doctor of Divinity and Sacred Literature.

Steam-navigation will be shortly extended, in an extraordinary degree, on the coast of Scotland. A steam-boat, very superior in her size, construction, and accommodation, will be established in the month of July between Loch Tarbert,

Tarbert, Isla, Staffa, Iona, and even the Giant's Causeway; and thus, with but a trifling intermission, there will be a communication between London and the above places.

Mr. PARTINGTON announces the fact, that a lady present, whilst he was preparing the apparatus for one of his late lectures at the Russel Institution, happening to bring her hand near to a powerful magnetic needle, he was surprised to observe the same drawn aside at the same instant; and, on requesting the lady to repeat and vary the experiment, he found that the needle either approached or receded, accordingly as the thumb or the finger of the same hand of the lady was made to approach it.

A Diagram illustrative of the Formation of the Human Character, suggested by Mr. Owen's development of a new view of society, will speedily be published.

A Tour in Germany and in some of the Provinces of the Austrian Empire, in the years 1821 and 1822, is printing at Edinburgh.

The University of Oxford has adopted the Interrogative System, exactly as developed in the books published by Sir Richard Phillips; and the University of Paris has recommended the same system to the schools of France. It has long been adopted in other parts of the Continent, and in England is introduced into nearly every seminary in which the conductor or conductress is unfettered in choice.

Mr. ELMES is engaged in a General and Bibliographical Dictionary of the Fine Arts, containing explanations of the principal terms used in the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving, in all their various branches; and historical sketches of the rise and progress of their different schools.

Dr. FORBES, of Chichester, will shortly publish his Translation of Avenbrugger, and a series of original cases and dissections, illustrating the utility of the Stethoscope and Percussion.

M. LAENNEC is preparing for publication a new edition of his celebrated Treatise on Mediate Auscultation, with considerable alterations and improvements. In consequence, Dr. FORBES has postponed the second edition of his translation.

The Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D. dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, with notes, and a life of the author, by Sir WALTER SCOTT, bart. second edition, with considerable additions, will soon appear, in nineteen volumes, octavo.

Speedily will be published, an Enquiry into the Duties and Perplexities of Medical Men as Witnesses in Courts of Justice, with cautions and directions for their guidance, by J. G. SMITH, M.D.

Early in July will be published, Bibliotheca Biblica, or a Select List of Books on Sacred Literature, with notices biographical, critical, and bibliographical, intended as a guide to the consultation of the most useful writers on biblical subjects; by WILLIAM ORME. This publication will contain some account of nearly one thousand books, including editions of the original Scriptures.

The Scotsman's Library, announced in a former Number, will be ready in August.

The Poet's Lay from South America is in the press at Edinburgh.

Mr. J. P. WOOD has nearly ready for publication, a Life of Law of Lauriston, projector of the Mississippi scheme: containing a detailed account of the nature, rise, and progress, of this extraordinary joint stock company, with many curious anecdotes of the rage for speculating in its funds, and the disastrous consequences of its failure.

The Mechanic's Oracle, or Artizan's complete Laboratory and Workshop, is in the press.

When hot and cold are blown from the same breath, it is owing, in the former case, to the mouth being opened wide, and a large stream of air being slowly expelled from the lungs, charged with the heat of that organ, which accordingly raises the temperature of any body, like the hand, held before and near to the mouth, to an approximation with the heat of the lungs; but when, on the contrary, the mouth is nearly closed, and air from the lungs is propelled in a small rapid stream or jet, on to any body, as the hand, or tea in a saucer, held at a distance from the mouth, this jet of air, on the principle of the lateral communication of motion, (first exemplified by M. VENTURI,) in its passage through the cool air of the room, drags along with it a stream of this circumambient air on to the hand or tea, and produces a cooling effect, the degree of which cooling is however always inferior to that produced by fanning or projecting the air of the room on any body which is to be cooled.

The Hermit in Italy, or Observations

on the Manners and Customs of the Italians at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century, will soon appear.

A Chronological History of the West Indies is announced, by Capt. THOMAS SOUTHEY, commander, Royal Navy, in three volumes, octavo.

A Compendium of Medical Theory and Practice, founded on Dr. Cullen's Nosology, which will be given as a Text-book, and a translation annexed, is in preparation, by D. UWINS, M.D.

A valuable vein of clay has been recently discovered in the mountains of North Wales, which has been introduced into our Potteries with great success, producing an improved article, (appropriately termed Celtic China,) combining the durability and other advantages of iron-stone China with the beautiful surface of the finest French porcelain.

Tales of a Traveller, by the Author of the "Sketch Book," and "Knickerbocker's New York," will appear in a few days.

A Tale of Paraguay, by R. SOUTHEY, LL.D. &c. is announced.

Mr. LAMBERT, vice-president of the Linnæan Society, has been a long time engaged on the second volume of his splendid work, a Description of the Genus Penies, and it is expected to appear in the course of the month. It consists of plates and descriptions of species of the genus entirely new, and the most magnificent hitherto discovered.

Speedily will be published, Memoirs of the Rose, comprising botanical, poetical, and miscellaneous, recollections of that celebrated flower; in a series of letters to a lady.

The Remains of Robert Bloomfield, consisting of unpublished prose and poetical pieces, will appear in a few days, for the exclusive benefit of his family.

Patmos, and other Poems, are in the press, by JAMES EDMESTON, author of "Sacred Lyrics."

GLASS-STAINING has of late years been brought to a perfection almost incredible. In early ages, the most magnificent windows were formed by painting parts of the figures or landscape on small bits of glass, and joining them together afterwards. But it was left to Mr. PEARSON (who for years has exhibited in London,) to effect, by chemical discoveries, what had defied the most universally acknowledged geniuses in the art of glass-staining, viz. the rendering the colours permanent. The magnitude and variety of his works will ensure the transmission of his name to posterity. Every effort of his pencil that is submitted to the public eye is *vitrified*. A magnificent window in Salisbury Cathedral, the subject "the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness;"—a window in St. Botolph's Church, Aldersgate, representing "the Passion;"—"The Nativity," in Whitechapel Church;—"The Four Evangelists," (the size of life,) in Brazennose College, Oxford;—and many other works of a public nature, he has scattered throughout England.

Specimens (selected and translated) of the Lyric Poetry of the Minessingers, of the reign of Frederick Barbarossa and the succeeding emperors of the Suabian dynasty, with historical, critical, and biographical, remarks, are in the press.

Such is the perennial supply of novelties of literature, that although the "Monthly Critical Gazette" noticed ninety-four works in its first number, ninety-six are announced in the second Number!

Elements of Algebra, compiled from Garnier's French translation of Leonard Euler, and arranged so as to form a complete System of Elementary Instruction in the First Part of Algebra, by C. TAYLOR, Downing College, Cambridge, will soon appear.

Muscologia Britannica, containing the Mosses of Great Britain and Ireland systematically arranged and described, by W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S. A.S.L. &c. and T. TAYLOR, M.D. M.R.I.A. and F.L.S. &c. is preparing, in octavo, with plates.

The History of Italy, from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Extinction of the Venetian Republic, by G. PERCEVAL, esq. is announced.

The Art of French Cookery, by A. BEAUVILLIERS, restaurateur of Paris, is printing in London.

Some workmen, in pulling down an old house at Maidstone, in Kent, found in the walls a large earthen vessel, wrapped in linen and skins. It contained a Bible in very ancient characters, with some blank pages, in which were manuscript notes, scarcely legible, from the effect of humidity. There was enough, however, to show, that they were the memorandums of a traveller about the middle of the sixteenth century. There was also a Roman silver coin, and a copper one of the reign of Queen Anne.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

At Weimar, in Hesse Darmstadt, the Jews, by a recent edict, are rendered admissible to the public gymnasia and the university. They are authorised to intermarry with Christians, on certain conditions. In the United States, North America, they enjoy all the rights of citizens, and no complaints have arisen from this latitude of toleration.

At Bonn, during the year 1823, the number of students at the university rose to 528, of whom 106 attended the courses of Catholic theology, and 42 the Protestant. The law students were 120, in medicine 119, and in philosophy 89.

Steam-boats now ply up the Danube, exchanging the products of Hungary and Austria. From the rapidity and shallows of the river, this project had been deemed impracticable.

PRUSSIA.

A rich convoy of thirty large chests, inclosing the collections of the Doctors EHRENBERG and HEMPRICH, in Nubia, arrived lately, by the way of Trieste, in the Prussian dominions. They contain specimens of all the natural productions of the country, so imperfectly known in Europe. A letter from them, dated June 8, Suez, announces another expedition, with plans of their routes, and their intention, if practicable, of penetrating still farther into Nubia, as far as Sennaar, having before explored little beyond the frontiers. They mean also to embark and make excursions on the coast of Abyssinia, to visit Mocha, Babelmandel, and other adjacent islands. Their expenses are supplied by the Prussian government.

The population of the Prussian states, which in 1819 amounted to 10,799,954 individuals, in the space of three years, increased to 11,494,173.

FRANCE.

Several fossil articles, the remains of large animals, have been lately found at Martigues, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Also an elephant's tooth, in perfect conservation, at Mimet, north of Marseilles, in the same department.

The French Academy, in the sitting of Feb. 2, 1824, adopted the report made by its commissaries, on the subject of gasometers:—"1. That the subterranean works, subject to the conditions laid down, cannot be productive of danger to the adjacent buildings, nor should they give rise to apprehensions of explosion or conflagration in the places where gas is fabricated. And 2. That in the whole of the process, adopting the precautions mentioned in the report, no inconvenience or symptom of insalubrity would be excited; but great and immense advantages must ensue."

The Almanach of the Clergy of France for 1824, gives the following valuation of donations and legacies to ecclesiastical establishments, from 1802 to 1823:—

	Francs.
From 1802 to Jan. 1, 1815	2,900,749
1815	220,864
1816	723,916
1817	1,648,242
1818	1,478,311
1819	966,476
1820	1,449,131
1821	1,662,938
1822	2,332,927
1823	1,912,160
Total	15,300,714

A new mineral resembling gold, and containing certain particles of it, has been lately discovered in Corsica; vases have been made of it, which for colour and beauty may vie with vermilion: it has taken the name of *Causicorum*.

We extract the following from the *Revue Encyclopedique*:—"The Monthly Magazine, No. 374. This Magazine, which we have often mentioned, continues to deserve the esteem of the public, by the choice of its articles, its impartiality, and the enlightened judgment of its editor. The Number here announced contains, among other interesting pieces, a notice concerning the *Commercial Situation of Egypt*, which we have translated for the benefit of our readers. We particularly notice in this miscellany a *Review of Italian Literature*, drawn up with talent and with taste, in which the greater part of the criticisms and observations are extracted from this work: the writer having merely united into a single article the numerous pieces of our "Bibliographic Bulletins," which are scattered through the several numbers of our Review. So far from blaming this appropriation, we think that the learned, and the conductors of literary works, should assist one another by the mutual communication of their knowledge; but it seems to us that an editor ought to quote the source from which he draws his information, especially when he contents himself with an almost literal translation. On this subject we may cite, among other foreign periodical works, the "American Journal

nal of the Sciences," edited by Mr. Silliman, who makes it an invariable rule to refer to the particular journal from which an article is extracted, and often mentions with praise *La Revue Encyclopedique, La Bibliotheque Universelle, Les Annales des Chimie,* &c. which furnish him with abundant materials. The productions of the mind constitute a species of property which deserves to be respected; and it is both just and useful to preserve to every one that portion of his esteem which is due to him, for his conceptions, his research, and his labours.*

ITALY.

Among other discoveries of a very recent description, which present the beautiful forms of antiquity in their brilliant and vivid varieties, the antiquarian enjoys the pleasure of contemplating the first milliary column placed in the centre of the Roman empire, long sought for, and now only brought to light. This was found in the excavations for exploring the site of the ancient Forum, conducted by the Abbé C. Fea. The Abbé holds out hopes of entirely clearing the Forum. Should this be accomplished, the learned will hail the discoverer as with a kind of apotheosis; and Fame will doubtless adorn his head with a garland of glory.

The Catalogue of Plants, in the royal garden of Beccadifalca, near Palermo, contains 3000 species, mostly exotics. The climate of Sicily, wherein the thermometer of Reaumur is commonly, in the winter, between eight and ten degrees above zero, is very favourable to the rearing of plants from hot countries. M. Gussoni, a celebrated botanist, author of this Catalogue, lately published at Naples, is preparing for the press a Sicilian Flora.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The evils of slavery appear (observes the Baron de Humboldt,) to be little known in Mexico: in all that vast region there were in 1793 only 9 or 10,000 slaves, the greater part of them belonging to the trading cities on the two coasts Acapulco and Vera Cruz. In Mexico, as in all other Spanish possessions, they are somewhat more under the protection of the laws than the negroes of the other European colonies; these laws are always interpreted in favour of liberty: the government wishes to see the number of freemen increased. A slave, who by his industry has procured a little money, may compel his Mexican master to give him his liberty, on paying the moderate sum of sixty or eighty pounds. Liberty cannot be refused to a negro on the pretext that he cost triple that sum, or that he possesses a peculiar talent for some lucrative employment. A slave who has been cruelly treated, acquires, on that account, his freedom by the law, if the judge do justice in the cause of the oppressed; but it may easily be conceived that this beneficent law is frequently evaded.

The Mint of Mexico was established in 1535, in the same building, attached to the palace of the viceroy, which it still occupied at the time Baron Humboldt visited the city of Mexico, in 1803-4. In less than three centuries, dollars to the astonishing amount of more than 416,000,000*l.* sterling, had issued from this building, which the Baron found to give employ to 350 or 400 workmen; it contained ten rolling-mills moved by sixty mules, fifty-two cutters, nine adjusting tables, twenty milling machines, and twenty stamping or coining presses: each of the latter capable in ten hours of striking 15,000 dollars; and the whole establishment capable of converting 6 to 8000 lbs. of silver into coin daily.

EAST INDIES.

It appears from the Calcutta journals, that the celebrated Brahmin Monotheist, Rammohun Roy, published in 1822 a Treatise in the English language, proving the legal right of an Hindoo widow to a share with the children in succeeding to the husband's property. This right being well established by ancient texts from the Sanscrit, it follows—that the perpetual guardianship of Indian women forms no bar to their rights of property; and, also, that Hindoo women are under no legal obligation to be burned on the funeral pile of their husbands, although several books, deemed of divine inspiration, recommend the action as honourable and meritorious.

In

* The preceding notice is worthy of the *Revue Encyclopedique.* Our readers will do us the justice to vindicate us, for they must be sensible of our frequent reference to that most excellent assemblage of materials,—the only foreign work, in truth, which competes with our own Magazine.—The truth is this, we employ different translators, who translate from various works; and it is not always in our power to control the reference to the originals.

In the same journals, we find that the liberty of the press in India has been laid under the most severe restrictions. A licence must be obtained for the privilege of printing; the printer's name must appear in every work; several copies must be presented, gratuitously, to the colonial government; and it is added, that those in power may positively prohibit the circulation of any printed publications that give offence to them.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JUNE:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

Capt. Parry's "Second Voyage to the Arctic Circle" has been further illustrated by the *Private Journal* of Capt. G. F. Lyon; a work which, by embracing a number of circumstances, and delineating various particulars, either omitted, or too slightly alluded to, by its predecessor, assumes a considerable degree of interest. Thinking as we do respecting the practicability of a north-west passage, or the utility of such a passage, could it be achieved, we could not read the account given by either of the gallant captains, under any other inducement than that created by curiosity. That as far as the gratification of such a feeling could impart interest to their respective publications, we have enjoyed their perusal, we candidly admit; but must, at the same time, say, that we should much more have enjoyed both one and the other, had fewer of its pages been devoted to details respecting the Esquimaux. The descriptions of the northern regions, their land and water, or rather their land and ice, are highly entertaining; and some of the portraits of their savage inhabitants, and statements regarding their notions, manners, and way of life, are equally amusing; but the traits are often too minute and particular to constitute any feature sufficiently prominent to let us further into their character, so that the reader's time and patience are largely drawn upon, without affording him any further insight into what he wishes to learn, than he might have obtained in one half the space occupied with the communication. However, the satisfaction derived from the other parts of Captain Lyon's volume, forms no slight atonement for this blemish. The search on which the Fury and Hecla were engaged, is so curious in itself, and affords so much narrative that every ingenious mind must have great pleasure in perusing, that we deem the additional knowledge obtained by it, respecting a portion of the globe with which we are so little acquainted, as not unworthy the trouble and expense of its acquisition; and are only sorry that so much hope has been held out in regard of the proposed discovery, that we, as it were, stand pledged to the finding a north-west passage into the Indian Ocean; a passage that, according to every present view of the undertaking, will never be found; and which, even were it found, the general natural state of the seas through which the vessels would have to pass, would always render so dangerous and uncertain, as to preclude any commercial advantage from the preference it might, as a novelty, for a time obtain.

The *Memoir of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke*, by Mr. James Prior, proves a welcome addition to the biographical materials with which our literature has been progressively enriched. The work of which we are here speaking, goes very fully into the history of the distinguished orator, the particulars of whose principles and public conduct it professes to give. Commencing with an account of his family and birth, the author traces him through his earlier studies to his possession of a seat in parliament, and thence to his appointment of paymaster-general, his subsequent reception of a pension, his decline of health, his death, and disposal of his residence and estate. Passing with the writer through the long career of a man of Mr. Burke's talent, conduct, and connections, it is impossible that we should not have found our sympathies in harmony with those expressed in the work. Great and deserved as was the reputation of Burke, he was the possessor of principles, and the perpetrator of faults, that constituted very considerable drawbacks on his character, viewed in its aggregate. That he started a patriot, a friend of liberty and the people, and finished his career as a dependent on the crown, are facts, the recollection of which will not accompany without sullying his memory. In his own behalf, he says, "For what I have been, I put myself upon my country;" but that amounts to no self-defence of political apostacy, self-interest, and the desertion of those very friends with whom he had formerly connected himself, purely on account of the consonance of their public opinions with his own. While all posterity will admire the vigour and brilliancy of his mind, a large portion of it will reprehend his yielding his

principles to his necessities, and join, to the admiration of his genius, the total disapproval of the courtly character of his sentiments.

The History of Mexico, recently presented to the public by Mr. Mill, will prove no unacceptable acquisition to the libraries of those who interest themselves in Spanish affairs. The dedication, to the chairman of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association, which the author introduces as a prefix to the subject matter of his work, concludes with an observation which declares the spirit and feeling under the influence of which he undertook his self-imposed task. "To the man of science," says he, "it belongs not to be a calculator of commercial gain; but I am much mistaken if the measure of individual advantage in this undertaking be not fully commensurate (as it ought to be) with the other great objects to be accomplished by it." The great objects to which Mr. Mill alludes are uniformly kept in view. He is the friend of ingenuity, science, and adventure, but no adviser of rash or hasty enterprize. To the majority of the flattering accounts of the profits of mining he yields very limited belief; and asserts, in pretty direct terms, that to engage in working the mines of Mexico, is to put your property to a most dangerous hazard. While saying this, he however admits, that a fortunate few of those who risk their money, make great pecuniary profits; but adds the expression of his concern, that their success should tempt others, to the utter ruin of themselves and families. All this is very well, and does credit to the heart of Mr. Mill, as a feeling and sympathizing man; but does by no means apologize for the paucity of that which he expressly professes to give,—Spanish history. While far from saying that it does not, on that subject, possess much of what is valuable, we cannot but avow our wish that a still fuller account had been given; that a nearer approach had been made to the rich and ample variety of particulars to be found in the opulent stores of Humboldt's Essay on the same topic. It is true, that the author has amassed materials that cannot but be thankfully received by his readers; but those who have perused the writer we have just named, will not be pleased at finding themselves carried backward, rather than forward, by a later publication. Still, however, Mr. M.'s work will find readers, who know too little on the subject to form any comparative judgment; and, to such, his work will prove agreeable and useful.

The political condition of the European continent has been of a description to excite the attention, and exercise the talents, of a large proportion of the writers of every country in which the press is sufficiently free to admit the public expression of their sentiments. Among these we have to name an authoress, who, under the signature of "A Lady of Rank," has published two octavo volumes, entitled, *Venice under the Yoke of France, and of Austria.* The work includes memoirs of the courts, governments, and people, of Italy, and presents a tolerably faithful picture of the present state of that country. If we add, that the lady includes, in the plan of her publication, some curious and interesting anecdotes of the family of Napoleon, our readers will acknowledge that such a feature is no small augmentation of the value of the undertaking. We are introduced to the main subject of the work through the medium of a preface, in the form of a dialogue, between the fair authoress and a friend. From this we collect, that the design of her work is to present its readers with a fair unexaggerated statement of the country whose condition she proposes to describe: "Nothing to extenuate, nor to set down aught in malice," to repeat her own quotation from our immortal bard. The facts, she informs us, have either come within her own knowledge, or been communicated to her by persons of the highest respectability and consequence; and the anecdotes, we are assured, are "not less true than curious." In a work, the first volume of which contains twenty-nine chapters, and the second fifteen, there is, of course, a great variety of matter, and many under-subjects which, though they are not introduced by any absolute necessity, have more or less of connection with the principal business of the publication. This business is, to exhibit the political state of Venice; and the grand object of that exhibition, to attribute to Napoleon all the evils it has suffered, and thereby to darken his character. His determination to destroy the Venetian republic is more than insinuated: the new form of government established under his auspices is denominated a *mock* government; the contributions he there levied are dwelt upon with a pleasure proportioned to the asserted enormity of the measure; and every act that distorted representation can turn against him, is seized with avidity. Numerous other points are touched upon, and the conduct of the Austrian government is not wholly spared; but the sufferings of Venice, not from Francis, but Napoleon, not under the Germans, but the French, yoke, is the grand object of the lady's animadversion. The colour of her politics tinges the style of her language, and betrays her anti-liberal principles. We however, disposed, as far as literary merit is concerned, to view her labours with a more candid eye than she has been pleased to survey the character and conduct of the French emperor, are willing to admit, that she possesses a large portion of the

the power of writing well: her diction, generally speaking, is elegant, her phraseology clear, her periods are round and sonorous, and her sentences and paragraphs full and satisfactory to the ear. These merits, and the diversity of information scattered through the volumes, will, we doubt not, render this production of "a Lady of Rank" highly agreeable to many of her readers; and, indeed, when we consider how little real harm any trifling indulgence in the aspersion of a character too well known and understood by every thinking person can absolutely effect, and how much rational gratification may be afforded by the latter part of a work, however its other parts may be tainted by calumny, we are rather disposed to congratulate the public on the appearance of "Venice, under the Yoke of France, and of Austria."

The perusal of Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE'S *Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor*, has afforded us much pleasure, and some valuable information. Indeed, we know not of a country, from an account of which, those who delight in an acquaintance with the vestiges of Grecian art and civilization, can derive more curious and more substantial information. So correct, indeed, as we believe is this remark, that we, with the author, and many others, repeat the fact, that there is scarcely any province of the Ottoman empire equally difficult to explore. The deserted state of the country is not among the least of the obstacles a traveller has to encounter: the distance at which it is from any Christian country, adds to the barbarism of its inhabitants, and the personal danger of the traveller. Previously to Mr. Leake, only two persons, Paul Lucas and Captain Kinneir, had experienced the difficulty of traversing Asia Minor; and the state of the provinces, and necessitated mode of travelling, rendered it impossible that they should be able to ascertain any useful particulars, or acquaint themselves even with the geography of the country. Mr. L., however, by penetrating that Turkish district at a much later date than his precursors, has, by the improved civilization, been permitted to prosecute a more minute enquiry, and some of his local descriptions give us the highest ideas of the natural beauty of the places he visited. His information respecting the manners of the Turks of Asia Minor is equally full and satisfactory; and, indeed, the whole volume is occupied with such novel and valuable matter, that we wish our space would admit of its partial transcription. Mr. Leake's spirit of research appears to have directed his attention to every thing worthy of remark; and the minutia of his detail does not more fully prove the zeal with which he prosecuted his pursuit, than it satisfies the curiosity of the enquiring reader. To read his journal is to see Asia Minor.

Mr. RYAN, in his little volume of Original Poems, dedicated to the Interests of Religion and Morality, has rendered no trivial service to the public. Though we think we see a greater variety of points on which the moral happiness of the human race depends, than are pointed out by this writer in his ingenious dedication to "Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet," we cannot but award the praise so justly due to the benevolent intention manifested by his producing the present work, "more with a view of doing good than of making money." Mr. Ryan observes, to his Quaker friend, that "formerly pages were exhausted in proving the superiority of religion to every thing else; but, were a paper now to be written on the subject, embracing every perfection, both in eloquence and composition, it is a question whether it would be read." This remark is, we presume, chiefly founded on the writer's recollection of the loads of octavos, quartos, and folios, that have been devoted to the endless discussion of a subject that still remains, and ever will remain, to be settled. That it may be desirable to store the young mind with those maxims of religious morality, the benefits of which no false and illusive objects can disguise, nor change of years annihilate, we entirely agree; and, further, we think that Mr. R. has put his principle in practice, through the medium of some pretty little poetical effusions. Founded on sacred subjects, they will attract the attention of all the young religious; and, enriched with moral precepts, they will ingratiate the sensible and reflecting. The religious poems are followed by a few that are miscellaneous. As a specimen of the author's style, we extract one of the best of these:—

The Wanderer's Lament.

O'er Erin's lofty mountain
I saw the splendid sun arise,
And gild each vale and fountain
That sparkled in the sunny dyes.
But ah! no beam, whose splendour
Illum'd the wood, or waters' foam,
Could yield a ray so tender
As when I saw it o'er my home.

I watch'd the moonlight trembling
O'er every hill and valley fair,—
'Twas sweet, but not resembling
The lustres that I've gaz'd on there.
I saw each star arising,
As oft at midnight's hour I'd roam;
But none, whose calm uprising
Was priz'd as that that's o'er my home.

The birds that seek the bowers,
When Flora decks the dewy plain,
Rove on their destin'd hours,
And seek their native homes again:
But I, though sorrows sting me,
And shadows cross where'er I roam,
No wing shall find to bring me
Once more to fields of youth and home.

The recently-published translation of LAVATER'S *Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy of the Human Body*, is a work which,

which, as pursuing a middle course between the profound depths into which the physician and surgeon are required to penetrate, and the comparatively superficial knowledge necessary to the artist, is, in a degree, calculated to promote the objects of both the medical student and the graphic enquirer. We cannot help saying, in the language of the preface, that it is "a great pity that those who devote themselves to the arts of design, do not study such parts of dead subjects as they have occasion to represent; that they do not combine this study with that of living models, and strive to make themselves acquainted with the causes and rules of that which they have observed." We are too well acquainted with the advantages obtained at the Royal Academy from the study and delineation of the living subject, not to feel the conviction, that a student's previous acquaintance with so much of the human organization as concerns the exercise of his art, would materially aid his practical progress.

The University of Oxford has adopted books for study and examination exactly on the plan of those on the Interrogative System of Sir Richard Phillips. Thus small books have been printed of Questions (like those by BARROW,) on the Old and New Testament, and on sundry other works used in the University; and a set of Questions is announced on Thucydides. We consider this novelty to be as creditable to the University as to the popular system which it has adopted. But, at the same time that the Questions are more erudite than could be adopted in juvenile establishments, they are less skilfully prepared by being arranged in the exact order of the text-book to which they refer, and thereby losing the chief advantage of the genuine Interrogative System.

The translator of *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship, a Novel, from the German of Goëthe*, is manifestly a very clever man; but, whilst we admire his ability, we cannot agree with all his positions. He tells us in a preface, abounding in smart things, that "Johann Wolfgang von Goëthe has been very unjustly dealt with" in this country, in respect to the selections which have been made of his works for the purposes of translation. Now it is with literature just as with all other human productions, mechanical or intellectual. If they are worth the importation, that is, if they suit the market, they will always be liberally brought into the market. If this has not been the case with Goëthe, the reason must be, that his works have not been fitted for the tastes and wants of the English public. "Wilhelm Meister" is one of his maturer productions; and, under the pretext of giving the history of a young man's life and adventures, contains hints or disquisitions on almost every leading point in life and literature, and affords a distinct view of Goëthe's developed genius, his manner of thought, and his favourite notions. It has, from its first appearance, been extremely popular in Germany, and its songs and poems are familiar to the public, who speak of it with enthusiastic admiration. The translation is executed in a masterly way. Perhaps a little too much of the German mode of expression has been preserved; but there is a strength, originality, and raciness, about it, which cannot fail to please the reader, even when he is little disposed to admire the story or the sentiments of the author.

If mysticism and metaphysics were the best materials for the construction of a novel, we should set down *Rosaline de Vere* as a first-rate production. But unhappily for the author, and happily for the reader, something else is required in a popular novel than German mysticism and unintelligible abstractions. Lord Dillon, who is reputed to be the author of these volumes, has already published several works of equivocal reputation; and, although we are glad to see noblemen assume the livery of authors, yet we cannot congratulate his lordship upon his success.

Smith's Geological Atlas, Part VI., containing very detailed coloured maps of the strata of the four most northern English counties, separately on single sheets, viz. *Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham*, and *Westmoreland*, has just appeared. After the long interval in which the ingenious author, smarting under a deep sense of unmerited wrongs and neglect, has secluded himself from his friends in the metropolis, we are happy in perceiving, from the maps before us, that Mr. Smith has, in the mean time, not relaxed in his zeal and industry for completing the *Stratigraphical Survey of our Island*, which, so long back as 1793, he had begun, on simple and original principles, altogether his own, and borrowed from no one, as was particularly set forth, in March 1818, in the "Philosophical Magazine," and others of our monthly journals. Mr. Smith, on commencing his labours, proposed to himself the arduous and very expensive undertaking, of surveying and *mapping the strata* of our island, and of ascertaining the mineral and the organized contents of each stratum; and, about the conclusion of the last century, he had so far accomplished the same, as to then have ready for publication, his first general "Map of the Strata of England, Wales, and the southern parts of Scotland;" but, unfortunately, owing to the want of countenance to Mr. Smith, and in lack of the frequent mention of his novel labours by the professors, lecturers, and numerous writers, on the geology, mineralogy, and natural history, of Britain, whilst many of these

these were privately possessing themselves (some of them most surreptitiously) of Mr. Smith's hardly-acquired and unpublished materials; and owing, also, to the inadequate number of land and mineral owners who had put down their names as subscribers (only two of them having advanced money on their subscriptions); through these adverse circumstances, and the almost total exhaustion of his property in the undertaking, Mr. Smith was unable to effect any publication until August, 1815; which, most unfortunately for him, was some time after pompous announcements had been made, of a more correct and complete geological or geognostical map, being intended to appear almost immediately; and, although these were gross fallacies, and no such map appeared until May 1820, and then a very imperfect one, yet, coming from an influential body of subscribers of large sums of money, it opposed an unprecedented and most unjust bar to the fair remuneration of Mr. Smith, through the sale of his map, undoubtedly the first of the kind which had ever been prepared; and, through these adverse announcements being continued, and repeated in the works of several authors, the very inadequate sale of his map, and of several works which he began in illustration of it, occasioned the ruin of his affairs, and the consequent withdrawing of himself, as above mentioned.

Capt. Forman has puzzled himself not a little, and his patient readers still more, by a confused discussion about the laws of gravity, the percussion of the equinoxes, the theory of the tides, &c. He probably means something; but, what he does mean, his mode of expression has not enabled us to guess. We are certainly as great friends to truth as himself, and no slaves to authority; yet we cannot, even with a good will, follow his reasonings to any conclusion. The best excuse which can be made for him, is, that he mistakes the sense on the points which he combats.

Wolsey was one of those phenomena of human characters, to the examination of which we may constantly recur with fresh interest. The details given to us by Cavendish and Kingston having become obsolete in language, serve rather as materials for the taste of modern writers, than as studies for modern readers. The public will therefore feel obliged to Mr. Howard for his well-arranged volume, under the title of *Wolsey the Cardinal, and his Times, Courtly, Political, and Ecclesiastical.* It is true, that Mr. Galt has recently gone over the same ground, but Mr. Howard has introduced us to a greater body of facts; and, while the one has filled his pages with dissertations not deficient in ability, the other has introduced to his readers a collection of incidents, accumulated by extensive reading and elaborate research. The text is also enriched by many original documents, and enlivened by engravings of the splendid erections of the cardinal; works whose utility continue to our own times, and cover a multitude of his political sins. We could ourselves have furnished Mr. Howard with an anecdote of the cardinal beyond the tomb itself. In the year 1789, after much anxious research, his bones were disinterred at Leicester Abbey. They were laid in the sun on the platform of a bee-hive, and viewed with interest by visitors to the place; but, as they were in danger of being lost, the present editor of the Monthly Magazine obtained the gift of the skull, and had it in his possession till November, 1795; when, with a number of other relics, it was consumed by an accidental fire.

Mr. James Boaden has presented us with a very amusing volume on the various portraits of Shakspeare, containing much anecdote, which ought not to have been lost. We confess that we give no credence to any of them, except that in the first folio edition. The others agree only in conferring on Shakspeare a high and bold forehead, while they differ in every other respect. The bust on the tomb, as copied by Mr. Boaden, is that of a butcher. The Gopsal portrait has a totally different character; but the Chandos and Knowle portraits are probably spirited delineations, taken in the vigour of life. We possess that which was engraved for Theobald's Shakspeare; and, in character, it is something between the heaviness of Drashout and the smiciness of the Chandos. Smith, the grocer, of Stratford, and Harte, the chair-maker, at Tewkesbury, both descended from Shakspeare's sister, strongly resemble the received portraits. Smith's is like Mr. Boaden's Chandos, and Harte's is like our Theobald.

Captain Hall, the intelligent companion of Lord Amherst, having made a voyage in the "*Conway*," to the western coasts of South America, in 1820-21-22, has favoured the public with two small volumes of *extracts from his journal.* To the imposing character of a captain in the British service, Captain Hall adds the still higher claims of being a philosopher and an able writer. These volumes, therefore, not only exhibit as full an account as has yet appeared, of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, but they bear the stainp of authenticity, and meet the public eye at a time when these countries command so much attention. It appears unquestionable, that the South Americans are unanimous in their resolution to render themselves independent of Europe; though, in the struggle, they unavoidably become the dupes and victims of the intrigues of their leaders to acquire distinction and ascendency.

We are glad to see an elegant volume of *Researches in the South of Ireland*, by Mr.

T. C.

T. C. Croker, because, in proportion as information is multiplied relative to that fine and interesting country, public intelligence will promote its wished-for improvement. The work is purely antiquarian; and, as the ground was in part unexplored, the information is new and curious. The whole is enriched with a great number of very neat lithographic engravings from original drawings; and, like the information in the letter-press, they will prove at once new and interesting to general readers.

Mr. Tennant's *Continental Tour* is a pleasant book for summer reading; and conveys a popular, though not very profound, view of the Low Countries, Germany, France, and Switzerland. For our parts, we do not like it the worse because the author has forborne to bore us with political economy and its vagaries, nor with agriculture and its calculations. In its way, this book is in good keeping, and its general interest is exalted by the introduction of some unpublished letters of Napoleon, which exhibit the character of that great man in an amiable point of view. The fac-similes verify them.

The disorganization of the Spanish colonies has, it seems, enabled a number of pirates of all nations to rendezvous in the neighbourhood of Cuba, who, besides plundering much in vessels, have barbarously treated the crews. Of these *atrocities* a Mr. Aaron Smith has published a *faithful* narrative, and it merits a general perusal. Poor Smith, it appears, being taken among pirates, was himself tried as one at the Old Bailey; but, happily, acquitted.

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The

The *gilding of fluted and carved picture-frames* has been found to depend, in one of its most difficult operations, that of laying on the leaf-gold, upon electric action. After the frames are duly prepared, by a composition which is laid upon them with a brush, and the same has become dry, the surfaces intended to be gilt are brushed over with spirits of wine. The gold leaf, in suitable-sized pieces, is then taken up on a flat camel-hair brush, and presented within half or three-quarters of an inch of the part it is intended to cover, when instantly the gold-leaf flies off from the brush, and applies itself to every part of the moistened composition which it is capable from its size to cover, and covers the same, however irregular in shape, more perfectly than could otherwise be effected. The evaporating of the spirit excites the electric action which is the cause of this effect, which it is no less pleasant to witness than useful to obtain.

The *spontaneous combustion of dung-hills*, when suffered to become dry, will sometimes happen, as has been ascertained and attested by Dr. Samuel Rockwell, on the farm of Mr. Charles Elliot, at Sharon, in Connecticut State, in America. The dung of the stable had been flung out of a window, and accumulated in a heap, in a back-yard little frequented; but from which sparks of fire having been observed to blow by some of the family, an alarm was instantly given, and the neighbours called in, who made a careful search and thorough removal of the top of the dung-heap which was on fire, whereby they clearly ascertained, that a spontaneous combustion of the almost dry and fermenting mass had occasioned the peril of the whole farm premises, and not the diabolical act of an incendiary, as was at first naturally supposed.—*Silliman's Journal, No.* 11.

The *causes of tornadoes, hurricanes, and squalls*, have been thus assigned by Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia. The air being a perfectly elastic fluid, its density is dependent on pressure, as well as on heat, and it does not follow that air, which may be heated in consequence of its proximity to the earth, will give place to colder air from above. The pressure of the atmosphere varying with the elevation, one stratum of air may be as much rarer by the diminution of pressure consequent to its altitude, as denser by the cold consequent to its remoteness from the earth, and another may be as much denser by the increased pressure arising from its proximity to the earth, as rarer by being warmer. Hence, when unequally heated, different strata of the atmosphere do not always disturb each other. Yet, after a time, the rarefaction in the lower stratum, by greater heat, may so far exceed that in the upper stratum, attendant on an inferior degree of pressure, that this stratum may preponderate, and begin to descend: whenever such a movement commences, it must proceed with increasing velocity; for the pressure on the upper stratum, and of course its density and weight, increases as it falls; whilst, on the contrary, the density and weight of the lower stratum must lessen it as it rises, and hence the change is at times so much accelerated, as to occasion the furious and suddenly varying currents of air which attend tornadoes, hurricanes, and squalls. — *Silliman's Journal, No.* 12.

Ruby-pointed gold pens have been introduced, to obviate the rapid wear of steel pens on the paper, and the destructive corrosion of them by the ink: the ruby points or nibs are set in fine gold, not fashioned cylindrical like a quill, but in two separate plates, meeting in an angle like a trough: the spring of these gold plates occasions the slit to open and shut, freely and perfectly, accordingly as greater or less pressure on the paper is applied, so that the same pen will either write a bold text hand, or form printing letters, or write a delicate small hand, accordingly as it is used; and they are exceedingly durable. Steel nibs, fitting on to quill pens, are found to answer well, except as to their wear and corrosion.

Natural Snow-balls.—In Morris County, in New Jersey, United States, in January 1809, the Rev. D. A. Clark observed, whilst snow was lying on the ground, that a shower of rain fell, and froze almost instantly and smoothly on the top of the snow; and, quickly afterwards, another fall of snow occurred: soon after which, the wind happening to blow strongly, it set this upper snow very generally in motion, producing innumerable balls, or short cylinders rather, which, on sloping grounds, acquired in many instances the size and roundness of barrels, before they either rested through their own accumulated weight, or were stopped by the fences, banks, or other inequalities of the ground.

The Right Hon. GEORGE KNOX has made experiments for detaching *bitumen* from a great variety of mineral substances: from whence he concludes, that nearly all the minerals classed by M. Werner under the denomination of the flætz-trap formation, contain notable quantities of bitumen; and smaller proportions of the same substance he was, but with difficulty, able to detach from several minerals belonging to the older Wernerian formations. The author concludes with an important caution to experimenters, viz. "the loss of weight by ignition, generally esteemed as water, may, in reality, be partly owing to the expulsion of bitumen."

Dr. ARNOTT has been successful in his treatment of several cases of *pulmonary disease*, chiefly through causing uniformity of temperature, and the prevention of draughts of cold air in the winter apartments occupied by his patients. This he effects by enclosing the front of the fire-place with glazed doors, the frames of which are lightly constructed of metal, which when shut closely encase the fire, and prevent its supply of air being drawn from the room. A pipe of proper size, laid from some outer room or the street, and furnished with an adjustable opening beneath the fire, supplies the necessary cold air, without the same communicating with the room, whilst the fire is being stirred or supplied with coals, or when the fire is disused. By this means a large room may by one fire be maintained in a comfortable and equal degree of heat in every part of it, with, the doctor asserts, a saving of one-half of the usual fuel, the prevention of dust in the room, &c.

The *welding of cast steel to itself or to iron*, at a heat little above a red heat, which low temperature is essential towards preserving the quality of the steel, has long been known and practised as a secret by Mr. AUGUSTUS SEIBÉ, of London. It is thus effected: —In a clean crucible borax is melted, and then with it one-tenth of its weight of pounded sal-ammoniac is mixed, and incorporated over the fire: the mixture is then poured out on to an iron plate, and, when cold, this glass-like substance is pulverized, and mixed with an equal weight of unslacked lime, and preserved for use. The pieces of steel or iron intended to be joined, being raised to a low red heat, are to have their surfaces strewed over with the above mixture, which will melt and run over them like sealing-wax. These pieces are then to be returned to the fire, and further heated, but not nearly to the usual welding heat; and quickly, on withdrawing them, they are to be joined and beaten by the hammer, until the welding is perfect.—*Register of Arts, No.* 1.

The *ignus fatuus*, or will-o'-the-wisp, has of late years been considered by writers as occasioned by portions of some phosphoric gas, rising from stagnant and putrid pools or marshes, church-yards, &c. and drifting before the wind in a state of spontaneous ignition; but some serious doubts have been thrown on this explanation, in the Mechanic's Magazine, No. 8, and the suggestion offered, that some rather rare, large, flying insect, which occasionally possesses far greater luminosity than the glow-worm, gives rise, during its short and low flights, to the appearance in question. It is desirable that country persons, residing or frequently passing near to spots where will-o'-the-wisp is often seen, would note down in writing the day and hour of every such occurrence, and, after continuing this through a year, that they would add to such notes descriptions of the spots, with respect to the nearest roads, houses, and villages, by bearings and distances, and transmit these to ours or some other journal, the publication of which would enable any naturalist of the district to visit the spots, and make arrangements for watching at the most likely times for succeeding, in observing the phenomenon, and catching the luminous insect, if any such should appear to be present.

The *hardness and smell of soaps* have their origin and modifications in certain chemical principles, which it has lately been the object of M. CHEVREUL to discover, and thereby to improve the manufacture of this essential article in domestic economy, and in surgery and the arts. These experiments are detailed in vol. xxiii. of the Ann. de Chim.

The *strength of vinous liquors improve by evaporation, when covered by bladder.* According to the experiments of Dr. SUMMERING, alcohol will not pass through those insensible pores in a bladder which freely suffer water to pass, and that, owing to this property, spirits of wine may be highly rectified, by exposing it in a bladder to a current of dry air, whereby a rapid evaporation of the watery parts of the spirit may be effected. Cyprus wine, in a bladder thus

thus exposed, soon lost a sixth part of its bulk, and the remainder was thereby much improved in quality. The doctor found paper, when used as the covering of a jar, to have just the contrary effect of bladder; the spirit quickly escaped in vapour through its pores, and left the water behind.

Chalk was not the Creta mineral of ancient authors. Mr. SIEBERS, in the account of his Travels in Candia, the island in the Mediterranean anciently called Creta, and from whence the Latin writers derive their name for chalk, asserts that there are no strata of chalk on that island; but that a white marl, abounding in shells, and in some places indurated, so that possibly it might formerly have answered some of the purposes of chalk, has been erroneously confounded therewith by modern geologists. We trust that, ere long, numerous series of all the shells or other organic remains, from this Candian marl, will reach England, and have their species critically ascertained, in order to their comparison with shells which Mr. Smith, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Sowerby, and others, have shown to be characteristic of particular strata in England; with some one of which strata, this marl of Candia, and consequently its underlying and its overlying strata (if any), most probably will prove to be identic.

The *distillation of palatable and fresh water at sea* has been effected by P. NICOLE, of Dieppe, by simply causing the steam, arising from boiling seawater in a still, to pass through a stratum of coarsely-pounded charcoal, in its way to the condenser or wormtub.

Meteorolites.—Mr. R. TYTLER, a writer in a late Calcutta journal, speaking of two stones which lately fell from the sky near Futtepore, mentions one of them as not being a fragment from a larger mass, contrary, as we believe, to the invariable fact; which in this case is pretty clearly confirmed, by Mr. T.'s own description of the shape of this stone: it "approaches in figure (says he) to an irregular hexagon." In the same paper, the exploded error is attempted to be revived which referred meteoric stones to our volcanoes; and it is mistakenly asserted, that stones of the true meteoric character have been ejected from Vesuvius, and found scattered in great numbers on its sides. The theory which considers our meteoric stones as ejections from lunar volcanoes, is in all its parts fancifully absurd.

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REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.*

THERE is no part of medicine more obscure than that which is most open to sight and sense; for it is not only in cutaneous malady, but in cutaneous remedy also, that insuperable difficulties assail our attempts to trace cause, or to explain agency.

It is perhaps on this account, and from a dislike to practise our art upon mere empirical principles, that medicinal applications to the skin, which were wont to be much employed by our forefathers, are at the present time in comparative disrepute. The inquiring disposition of this our day stretches out from the *post* into the *propter hoc*, and observation itself is contemned as a fallacious guide, unless we can follow the process, as well as arrive at the result. On the other hand, habit and fashion rule the roast, in respect to remedial measures, beyond what would be suspected, or what indeed ought to be the case. Who is there among us that does not find himself administering alteratives according to the dicta of the day, who, had he lived in the days of Cullen or of Boerhaave, would, with quite as much of apparent reason, have been prescribing antispasmodics, or exhibiting diobstruents. So that indolence of habit on the one side, and pride of reasoning on the other, may, unless much individual caution is exercised, give an injurious bias to modes of thinking and principles of acting.

In the course of the last month the writer has witnessed beneficial effects from plasters applied to the body's surface, in cases where, without having been forced almost into their employment, by want of success in other means, he confesses that he should not have thought of their use. Among several, he may mention three instances in which the opium and cumin plaster of the London Pharmacopœia have proved conspicuously serviceable. The first, a case of obstinate rheumatism, fixed upon the large mass of muscular fibres that are connected with the movements of the back and lower limbs; the second, one of chronic inflammation of the membrane lining the bowels; and the third, an instance of atrophy, in which the prevailing irritation

irritation was so great as imperiously to require opium, while the idiosyncracy of the patient was such as to forbid its internal use.*

Now, in these examples of beneficial result, what has been the *modus operandi?* Is a warm and anodyne plaster to rheumatic muscles a mechanical support to their fibres? If so, one should anticipate an equal effect from mere bandage. Are the cutaneous nerves, or the cutaneous absorbents, parts of the series through which the mitigation of pain or the subduction of irritation are brought about? In that case, what becomes of our theory, that the outer skin while unabraded forms a barrier against the admission of things from without? And why cannot we effect the same good through the media of the stomach and internal absorbents? The fact is, that vital circumstance, either in orderly manifestation or irregular display, presents us with a constant puzzle to ingenuity and employment of thought; and we are apt, by entering with too much eagerness into seeming openings for solution, to pursue their tract into confusing labyrinths of useless speculation.

During the past month of humidity and cold, there has been more of general indisposition than of positive or specific disease. What an astonishing influence do the changes of the atmosphere exercise over our functions and feelings! who shall tell the reason why this morning we rise to our daily duty with a springiness and alacrity of mind, as well as free from aches and pains; while to-morrow perhaps lebetude and indisposition shall attend us in all our movements and pursuits, pains penetrate into the very marrow of our bones; and existence, which is now a pleasure, shall then be a burden? With these variations, indeed, we find our barometers considerably to sympathize,—they go with us from fair to changeable, and from high to low; but *why* a cloud in the atmosphere should thus clog our spirits and cramp our limbs, not all the anatomy of Brooks, nor the physiology of Majendie, nor the pathology of Philip, nor the meteorology of Forster, with their united powers, can explain.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; June 20, 1824.

* All practitioners of medicine will occasionally have met with these peculiar susceptibilities to certain drugs, and indeed to articles of diet. Many individuals, even with a powerful stomach generally, can never eat with impunity of some kinds of meat, which are abstractedly easy of digestion; and to some persons the smallest conceivable quantity of opium proves positively poisonous.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present month has nearly passed away without inducing, in their full measure, those genial improvements of the season which we had hoped. The solar heat, so necessary to expand and mature the earth's products, has yet been but occasional and evanescent. Chilling north-east winds have still prevailed, accompanied by enfeebling and blighting mists. The atmospheric character of the last month has been singular. In the north-west parts of England, and in Wales, the north winds were so dry and parching, that vegetation was impeded, and in considerable danger, from want of moisture; whilst in these parts, and to the eastward, the lands were drenched and sodden with rain. In all parts the fallows have been harsh and stubborn, and worked with difficulty. The report of the wheat crop, thus far, is universally good, and an average crop is expected; but it must not be forgotten, that a cold and unfavourable spring must necessarily impart some damage, although that may remain invisible during the early stages of the plant. Wheat is scarcely yet in the ear, excepting on our most forward soils; an advantage, the state of weather considered, which we may expect soon to be more favourable for the flowering process. Of the spring crops, barley and oats, our accounts are not so favourable.

Beans promise highly, and peas also, in very favourable soils and situations. Grass is plentiful; and warm dry weather wanted, to make an abundant hay-harvest. Turnip-sowing and sheep-shearing have chiefly employed the country since our last. Wool does not hang in hand, nor are there any considerable stocks. Hops can neither be a great or a good crop. Price of oak-bark from nine to ten pounds per ton. All corn maintains a considerable and steady price; nor is it easy to speculate on the probable event of average crops at harvest. The meat market, by consequence, follows that of corn, and is in a similar state. Fruits are essentially injured by the rigour of the spring. The potato crop has, in course, sustained some injury; but the plant has of late years become so extensive, that we never experience any want of that most useful root. In Ireland, most unfortunately, the potato crop has received great damage. Land universally, but gradually, rising in price, and farms letting readily. Agricultural prosperity is returning with gradual, but firm and solid, steps, needing nothing now for its succour but a reduced and moderate taxation. A correspondent from an eastern

eastern county writes us, "The farmers are doing well,—the labourers very badly." However extraordinary, the same writer is an advocate for a free trade in corn.—A Mr. Sutton has published his remedy for the mischief done to the turnip-crop by the fly. But he has written unadvisedly on the subject, which he evidently misunderstands: he has put the cart before the horse. *It is not the fly which occasions the mischief, but the mischief that occasions the fly.*

Smithfield:—Beef, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*—Mutton, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*—Veal, 4*s.* to 6*s.*—Lamb, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*—Pork, 4*s.* to 6*s.*—Raw fat, 2*s.*

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 42*s.* to 78*s.*—Barley, 30*s.* to 40*s.*—Oats, 21*s.* to 31*s.* 6*d.*—London price of best bread, 10¼*d.* for 4lbs.—Hay, 80*s.* to 150*s.*—Clover do. 90*s.* to 130*s.*—Straw, 40*s.* to 54*s.*

Coals in the Pool, 31*s.* to 37*s.* 9*d.*

Middlesex; June 21.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*May* 20.						*June* 22.						
Cocoa, W. I. common	£ 4	0	0	to	4	15	0	3	14	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	2	10	0	—	2	14	0	2	10	0	—	2	16	0	do.
———, fine	4	4	0	—	5	4	0	4	10	0	—	5	4	0	do.
———, Mocha	3	0	0	—	5	0	0	3	0	0	—	5	0	0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	8½	—	0	0	9½	0	0	8½	—	0	0	9½	per lb.
———, Demerara	0	0	10¼	—	0	1	0½	0	0	10¼	—	0	1	0½	do.
Currants	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	16	0	—	3	0	0	3	10	0	—	3	12	0	per chest.
Flax, Riga	51	0	0	—	54	0	0	50	0	0	—	53	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	39	0	0	—	40	0	0	38	0	0	—	39	0	0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	8	8	0	—	11	4	0	10	10	0	—	12	0	0	per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	7	15	0	—	9	9	0	7	15	0	—	9	9	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	per ton.
———, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
Oil, Lucca	9	10	0	—	9	15	0	9	5	0	—	9	10	0	25 galls.
—, Gallipoli	49	0	0	—	50	0	0	48	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	—	1	19	0	1	18	0	—	2	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	15	0	—	3	18	0	3	15	0	—	3	18	0	do.
Rice, Patna	0	16	0	—	0	18	0	0	15	0	—	0	16	0	do.
——, Carolina	1	11	0	—	1	12	0	1	11	0	—	1	12	0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	6	9	—	0	7	4	0	7	3	—	0	7	5	do.
———, Cloves	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	0	3	6	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Nutmegs	0	2	10	—	0	2	11	0	2	9	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	5⅝	—	0	0	5¾	0	0	5⅝	—	0	0	5¾	do.
———, white	0	1	2	—	0	1	3¼	0	1	2	—	0	1	3¾	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	2	9	—	0	3	0	0	2	6	—	0	2	10	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	1	9	—	0	0	0	0	1	9	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	6	—	0	2	8	0	2	6	—	0	2	8	do.
Sugar, brown	2	14	0	—	2	16	0	2	13	0	—	2	14	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	3	7	0	—	3	8	0	3	7	0	—	3	11	0	do.
——, East India, brown	1	0	0	—	1	4	0	0	18	0	—	1	0	0	do. *bond.*
——, lump, fine	3	19	0	—	4	15	0	4	1	0	—	4	4	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	1	17	0	—	0	0	0	1	17	0	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Russia, yellow	1	14	3	—	1	14	6	1	14	3	—	1	14	6	do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	3	—	0	2	5½	0	2	3	—	0	2	5½	per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0	5	7	—	0	5	10	0	5	0	—	0	5	6	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	—	100	0	0	20	0	0	—	100	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	42	0	0	—	46	0	0	42	0	0	—	46	0	0	do.
——, Sherry	20	0	0	—	55	0	0	20	0	0	—	55	0	0	per butt.

Course of Exchange, June 22.—Amsterdam, 12 3.—Hamburgh, 37 6.—Paris, 25 75.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 50½.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE *and* EDMONDS.—Barnesley CANAL, 240*l.*—Birmingham, 360*l.*—Derby, 140*l.*—Erewash, 1000*l.*—Forth and Clyde, 500*l.*—Grand Junction, 350*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 550*l.*—Mersey and Irwell, 1500*l.*—Neath, 350*l.*—Nottingham, 240*l.*—Oxford, 820*l.*—Stafford and Worcester, 800*l.*—Trent and Mersey, 2280*l.*—Albion INSURANCE COMPANY, 58*l.* 10*s.*—Hope, 5*l.* 15*s.*—Sun Fire, 220*l.*—Guardian, 23*l.* 10*s.*—GAS LIGHT Chartered

Chartered Company, 80*l.*—City Gas Light Company, 150*l.*—South London, 18*l.* 10*s.*—Leeds, 205*l.*—Liverpool, 200*l.*

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 22d, were 94¼; 3 per Cent. Consols, —; 4 per Cent. Consols, 101⅛; New 3½ per Cent. 101⅛; Bank Stock, 257½.—Owing to the new plans of the Bank, Consols are expected to be at par before the end of July.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*—Silver in bars, 4*s.* 11¾*d.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of May, and the 20th of June,* 1824: *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 93.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ASHBON, T. Canton-place, Poplar, underwriter. (Baker, L

Austin, C. Luton, Bedfordshire, banker. (Aubrey, L

Austin, J. & Cheapside, druggist. (Russell and Son

Beale, C. Salisbury, oilman. (Lindsell, L

Bird, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor and Co. L

Bliss, E. Freeman's-court, Cornhill, scrivener. (Palmer

Booth, P. Gee Cross, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co. L

Bulmer, G. D. Liverpool, money-scrivener. (Chester, L

Campion, R. Horsleydown, cooper. (Dawes and Co.

Castell, J. Blackman-street, Newington, wire-worker. (Robinson

Caulfield, P. Monkton, Pembrokeshire, auctioneer. (Williams and Co. L

Clark, R. and J. Jobling, jun. Trinity-square, coal-factors. (Grace and Co.

Courteen, R. Size-lane, dealer. (Reeves

Courthorpe, T. Rotherhithe, boat-builder. (Young and Co. L

Crooke, W. Burnley, Lancashire, iron-merchant. (Beverley, L

Drabwell, J. Great Russell-street, victualler. (Hinrinch and Co.

Drew, T. Exeter, linen-draper. (Sweet and Co. L

Duke, J. Basinghall-street, warehouseman. (Fisher

Edwards, G. and T. Hoggart, St. John's-street, West Smithfield, stationers. (Richardson

Edwards, W. Bleinham-street, merchant. (Cope

Evans, W. Albany-terrace, Old Kent-road, merchant. (Clark and Co. L

Everitt, J. Stamford Baron, horse-dealer. (Hamilton and Co. L

Fairmaner, J. Alfred-mews, Tottenham-court road, horse-dealer. (Carlon

Fatton, F. Maddox-street, Bond-street, watch-maker. (Jones and Co.

Finch, R. and J. Ensham, Oxfordshire, glovers. (Robinson and Co. L

Fishwick, W. Haberghain, Eaves, Lancashire, timber-merchant. (Norris, L

Gaskell, F. Glossip, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co. L

Giani, A. New Cavendish-street, music-publisher. (Orchard and Co.

Gibson, R. J. F. Great Bell Alley, merchant. (Hartley

Griffiths, W. Beaumaris, currier. (Blackstock and Co. L

Hale, W. Church-street, Spitalfields, cabinet-maker. (Wilks

Hall, W. Layton's-buildings, Southwark, merchant. (Farris, L

Halliwell, W. Bunhill-row, hatter. (Annesley

Harrison, S. New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, mercer. (Lambert, L

Hiffernan, J. N. Alphington, Devonshire, starch-manufacturer. (Darke and Co. L

Hill, J. Carlisle, mercer. (Birkett and Co. L

Hilder, J. Lime-street, victualler. (Sanford

Holmes, T. Nottingham, corn-factor. (Briggs and Co. L

Hooman, J. Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, carpet-manufacturer. (Kaye

Humble, J. Manchester, shopkeeper. (Adlington and Co. L

Huntuss, W. Northowram, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. (Wigleswortli and Co. L

Jackson, E. York, goldsmith. (Battye, L

James, Cath. Horsham, innkeeper. (Collingwood

Jameson, W. Pancras-lane, provision-merchant. (Smith and Co.

Joyce, H. S. and J. Freshford, Somersetshire; and T. Joyce, Bucklersbury, clothiers. (Fisher, L

Kain, F. Fore-street, Limehouse, coal-merchant. (Harman, L

Lewis, J. Bristol, grocer. (Clarke and Co. L

M'Carthy, D. Shadwell, coal-merchant. (Burra and Co. L

M'Kenzie, A. Lime-street, merchant. (Lane & Co.

Makepeace, H. Bristol, coach-maker. (Williams and Co. L

Marshman, M. Trowbridge, clothier. (Morgan

Meybruch, F. Old Cavendish-street, tailor. (Tanner

Moore, J. Bristol, timber-merchant. (Henderson, L

Moore, J. sen. Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co. L

Naish, J. Bristol, auctioneer. (Umney, L

Noyes, J. Tooley-street, oilman. (Becke

Pacey, T. Lincoln, mariner. (Anderton and Co. L

Parke, J. Liverpool, druggist. (Hurd and Co.

Pine, T. and E. Davis, Maidstone, millers. (Fisher and Co. L

Pomeroy, R. jun. Brixham, Devonshire, banker. (Abbott, L

Prestwidge, S. Drury-lane, grocer. (Hindmarsh

Purchas, S. Yeovil, draper. (Bridges and Co. L

Raney, J. Whitehaven, banker. (Oliverson and Co.

Rawlings, R. and J. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, card-makers. (Hartley, L

Roberts, J. Cheltenham, coal-merchant. (King, L

Rossiter, T. Bristol, bottle-liquor merchant. (Platt

Sanders, T. A. Penkridge, surgeon. (Lowes and Co.

Sherwin, J. and J. Drane, Gould-square, Crutched Friars, comb-makers. (Kirkman and Co. L

Sheriff, W. Liverpool, dealer. (Wheeler, L

Skaife, J. S. Tokenhouse-yard, hatter. (Bowman

Smith, J. Church-passage, Fenchurch-street, money-scrivener. (May and Co.

Smith, T. Chepstow, cabinet-maker. (Platt, L

Smith, F. B. A. and D. Old Trinity-house, corn-factors. (Fisher

Smyth, T. Exeter, bookseller. (Downes, L

Spofforth, R. jun. Howden, Yorkshire, scrivener. (Lowndes, L

Stephenson, C. V. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Chester

Symonds, N. W. Crutched Friars, merchant. (Leigh

Thompson, J. Birmingham, victualler. (Baxter, L

Thropp, J. Tooley-street, victualler. (Hodgson and Co.

Todd, E. Charlton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co. L

Tode, C. P. Regent-street, St. James's, watch-maker, (Mayhew

Vankempen, P. Wapping-wall, brewer. (Cranch, L

Warnford, F. Wakefield, tea-dealer. (Noy and Co.

Waterhouse, C. Bridgnorth, druggist. (Phillpott and Co. L

Wells, T. Union-street, Southwark, hat-manufacturer. (Williams

Whitaker, J. St. Paul's Church-yard, music-seller. (Hardman

Whitbread, W. South-end, linen-draper. (Jones

White, W. B. Strand, linen-draper. (Parken

Willcox, O. Tottenham court-road, butcher. (Cooke and Co.

Williams, E. Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant. (Taylor

Wilson, R. Turnham green, draper. (Hurd and Co.

Wilson, R. Tooley-street, victualler. (Fisher and Co.

Wylde, J. Macclesfield, victualler. (Milne and Co L.

DIVIDENDS.

Allison, G. Bishopwearmouth
Atkinson, P. Rathbone-place
Baker, J. Crutched Friars
Baker, J. Bath
Ball, R. Bristol
Barnby, J. New Malton, Yorkshire
Barnett, W. Cardiff
Barton, J. Tardebigg, Warwickshire
Bassley, T. W. and W. Stapleton, Newport Pagnell
Becher, C. C. Lothbury
Bedson, T. and R. Bishop, Aston, near Birmingham
Berry, T. Bond-court, Walbrook
Blackley, E. Wood-st. Cheapside
Blair, G. and W. Plimpton, Lower Thames-street
Bradock, J. Manchester
Brown, A. Plymouth
Buckley, J. Saddleworth
Button, W. and W. Paternoster-row
Callow, J. Princes-street, Soho
Chambers, J. Gracechurch-street
Chetham, J. Stockport
Coates, H. Bradfield, Essex
Coupland, C. R. F. and E. Leeds
Cross, R. Harley-tower, Shropsh.
Crutchley, H. Warwick
Dalton, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Davidson, W. and A. Garnett Liverpool
Day, R. Crooked-lane
Day, R. H. Tovil, Kent
D'Arville, G. Oxford-street
Dickie, J. Devonport
Dix, J. High-street, St. Mary-la-bonne
Dow, J. Bush-lane
Drakes, D. and G. Smith, Reading
Drummond, W. Hull
Fobs, E. Minories
Evans, D. Swansea
Fasana, D. Bath
Fearne, C. Old Broad-street
Fearnley, C. Crutched-friars
Fildes, J. Lamb's Conduit-street
Fowler, D. Lime-street
Franklin, W. Ladydown, Wiltsh.
George, J. M. Horsham
Glover, D. Gutter-lane
Grace, R. Fenchurch-street
Hand-comb, J. H. Newport Pagnell, Bucks
Harman, T. C. Wisbeach
Harrison, C. Aldgate, High-street
Hawkins, R. F. Three Colt-street Limehouse
Herbert, J. Hylord's-court, Crutched-friars
Herbert, R. and W. Buckmaster, St. Mary Axe
Herbert, J. Windmill-court, West Smithfield
Hepke, T. and H. O. Van Post, St. Mary-hill
Holdsworth, W. Bradford, Yorkshire
Holt, H. F. Cannon-row, Westminster
Howard, E. and J. Gibbs, Corkstreet, Burlington-gardens
Hunt, H. Liverpool
Huxley, C. R. Newgate-street
Jones, T. St. John's-street, West Smithfield
Jordan, R. Salford
King, F. Warwick
King, W. Fareham, Hampshire
Knight, J. Halifax
Laughton, J. Arbour-square, Commercial-road
Lax, J. Sunderland
Littlewood, J. Rochdale
M'Allis, J. Liverpool
M'Lean, W. Upper Mary-la-bonne-street
M'Queen, W. H. and S. Hamilton, Newman-street
Mann, F. A. Plymouth
Marsden, P. Sheffield
Maund, J. New-street, Covent-garden
Mayor, C. Somerset-street
Moorhouse, G. Doncaster
Newland, J. Liverpool
Nightingale, T. Watling-street
Parker, G. Birchin-lane
Pelerin, H. F. Lloyd's Coffee-house
Penney, F. G. Brighton
Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone
Pile, M. jun. Sidmouth
Pilsbury, L. Stafford
Pinck, J. Chichester
Richardson, J. Holborn
Roberts, E. Oxford-street
Robinson, M. A. Red Lion-street, Holborn
Robson, J. Sunderland
Schlesinger, M. B. Church-court, Clement's-lane
Shands, W. Old Change
Shillitoe, T. York
Simpson, F. Huddersfield
Sparks, J. and A. Coles, Portland-street, Mary-le-bone
Stewart, W. Mitre-court, Cheapside
Street, J. F. Budge-row
Upsall, H. Wood Enderby, Lincolnshire
Wake, R. B. Gainsborough
Wall, W. Oxford
Weeks, J. Exeter
White, S. U. Edingley Cotton-mill Nottinghamshire
Wilks, R. Chancery-lane
Winfield, J. and T. Thompson, Gateshead, Durham
Wright, T. Duke-street, St. James's
Wright, G. T. Piccadilly.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE sessions of Parliament has been terminated by the following Address of the Speaker, and Speech from the Throne:—

May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with our concluding bill of supply.

It was indeed gratifying to us to learn from your Majesty, at the commencement of the session, that the agricultural interest, so deeply important as it is to our national prosperity, but to which Parliament could at any time have afforded but very partial and imperfect relief, was gradually recovering from the depression under which it had so grievously laboured; and we confidently hope that that improvement will be the more substantial and the more satisfactory, because it has continued, and still continues.

Equally gratifying to us, sire, was your Majesty's declaration, that trade and commerce were extending themselves both at home and abroad; that increased activity pervaded almost all branches of manufactures; and that the growth of the revenue had been such as not only to sustain public credit, but, after providing adequately for the services of the year, to leave such a surplus as might be most satisfactorily applied to the reduction of some parts of our system of taxation.

Sire, we did not hesitate to make ample provision for the augmentation of our establishments by sea and land, rendered necessary by the distribution of your Majesty's naval force and the strengthening of your Majesty's garrisons in the West Indies.

Sire, after providing for the services of the year, it was a most acceptable duty imposed upon us, to consider in what manner the reduction of such parts of our taxation could be effected, as would be best calculated to infuse fresh life and vigour into important branches of the national industry.

Sire, two courses were obviously open to our consideration,—the reduction of direct taxation, or the disencumbering the trade of the country of those restraints and impediments which are so utterly inconsistent with every enlarged and enlightened principle of trade, and which nothing but the exigences of the state, or the infancy of trade, could at any time either recommend or justify.

Sire,

Sire, the latter alternative was adopted by your Majesty's faithful Commons: the field, however, was large before us, and to our exertions there was obviously this limit, —the extent to which the revenue would allow of the immediate sacrifice, and the consideration that it would neither be practicable, nor, if practicable, would it be advisable, too roughly and too precipitately to break down a system which, however faulty, had been the growth of ages, and on the existence of which so immense a capital had been invested.

Sire, so far, then, as our means would admit, and so far as a due attention to the difficulty and delicacy of this alteration of system would allow, we have effected, as we confidently hope, a vast and permanent advantage to the nation.

Sire, in considering the state of Ireland, we have felt it, however painfully and reluctantly, our imperative duty to concur in the enactment for another year of the Insurrection Act; not, sire, deluding ourselves with the vain hope and expectation that such a measure would cure the evils, or remedy the grievances, with which the disturbed districts of that country are so unfortunately distracted; not, sire, concealing from ourselves the harshness of the enactment and the severity of the penalties, or the total inaptness of the law itself to the first and fundamental principles of the British constitution; much less, sire, contemplating that such a measure could at any time be proposed as a permanent law for Ireland; but, deeply impressed as we are with the emergency of the moment, confident that the existence of such a law has restrained the excess of outrage, and believing that it has operated as a protection to the innocent, and even as mercy to the guilty, we have felt, sire, that the magnitude of the evil, and the experience of the efficacy of this law to mitigate in some degree the extent of that evil, call for and justify its temporary re-enactment.

Sire, it would ill become me to enter into detail on the various other subjects which have engrossed our attention; but I may be permitted to express a perfect conviction, that your Majesty's faithful Commons, by their anxious deliberations to effect whatever may conduce to the permament interests of the nation, have entitled themselves to the gracious approbation of your Majesty, and to the full and entire confidence of the public.

The following Speech was then made by the king:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot close this session of Parliament without returning to you my warmest acknowledgments, for the diligence and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several objects of public interest that have been submitted to your consideration.

I deeply regret the painful necessity under which you have found yourselves of renewing for a further period measures of extraordinary precaution in Ireland.

I entirely approve of the enquiries which you have thought proper to institute as to the nature and extent of the evils unhappily existing in the disturbed districts of that country, and I have no doubt that you will see the expediency of pursuing your enquiries in another session.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and you may rely on my endeavours being invariably directed to the maintenance of general peace, and the protection of the interests and extension of the commerce of my subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have provided for the service of the present year, and especially for the grants which you have so liberally made in furtherance of the interests of religion, and in support of the splendor of the crown.

I am fully sensible of the advantages which may be expected to arise from the relief you have afforded to some of the most important branches of the national industry.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the greatest satisfaction in repeating to you my congratulations upon the general and increasing prosperity of the country.

I am persuaded that you will carry with you into your respective counties the same spirit of harmony which has distinguished your deliberations during the present session, and that you will cultivate among all classes of my subjects those feelings of content and of attachment to the Constitution, upon the continuance and diffusion of which, under Providence, mainly depends not only individual happiness, but the high station which this kingdom holds among the nations of the world.

On the acts of this sessions we have some remarks to add. Political economy and internal regulations have been its chief employment: but the measures adopted little accord with the expectations of an enlightened public, and with the real wants of the nation. It is true that our artificial state calls for the reconcilement of opposing elements; and that, in the multitude of dilemmas in which our legislators find themselves, they are obliged to resort to the briefest expedients, and to mere topical remedies. The outward forms are to be preserved, and a system to be upheld; philosophical

philosophical and radical remedies are therefore out of the question. Members of Parliament may mean well, but they cannot reconcile contradictions,—they cannot persuade manufacturers to pay high prices for labour, when it can be obtained for lower prices,—they cannot enable landlords to get high rents without high prices for produce,—they cannot enable poverty to live as well at high prices as at low prices,—they cannot enable people to pay enormous taxes without depreciating the value of money, and making every thing dear,—they cannot, if things are dear, enable half-fed manufacturers to live,—they cannot confer wealth on foreign nations, to enable them to purchase manufactures at high prices,—they cannot prevail on foreign governments not to encourage their own domestic manufactures,—they cannot maintain public credit without paying the nominal interest of the debt,—they cannot make justices of the peace either wise or humane, when they are appointed to their office without reference to the powers of their heads, or the qualities of their hearts,—they cannot make men more honest in proportion to the distress they suffer, or are threatened with,—themselves chiefly lawyers, they cannot prevent lawyers from devouring the substance of debtors and creditors, by leaving these to settle among themselves,—they cannot reconcile the tithe system with the agricultural interest,—they cannot prevent rapacity and abuse of power in colonies maintained at thousands of miles from the seat of government,—they cannot reconcile the enjoyments of absentee landlords with the local prosperity of tenants,—they cannot vote against the interests of the patrons of the boroughs which they represent,—they cannot prevent needy electors from receiving bribes,—they cannot prevent committees of magistrates, and other authorities which decide by majorities, from being cruel,—they cannot render close corporations, which fill up their own vacancies, wise or respectable,—they cannot leave to judges and benches of magistrates the power of imposing discretionary punishments, and victims of law not be exposed to undue prejudices and passions,—they cannot collect large revenues without exposing the people to indiscriminate severity from revenue boards,—and they cannot expect jurors to bestow much extra time on cases brought before them, while the jurors are unpaid by the public for their attendance! While these points and principles are irreconcilable or unrespected,—while they oppose systems, and the systems are to be untouched,—much cannot be effected by Parliament, whatever credit may be due to individual members; and we are far from being disposed to deny, that great zeal in the public service has been displayed during the past Sessions.

As one means of returning into circulation the taxes flowing from the country to the metropolis, the Bank of England have announced measures creditable to him who planned, and to the enlightened spirit of the Court of Directors who adopted them. They propose henceforward to advance, on stock and public securities, three-fourths of the amount for one or six months at four per cent. and to make loans on good bills at long dates, in addition to their past practice of discounting at four per cent. bills at three months. Both these measures, as well as that of their lending on mortgage, are fraught with advantages to the landed and commercial interests, and must, in due time, promote in an unexampled degree the prosperity of the country. The only danger is a system of favouritism and political partiality; but the Bank Directors are wary men, and do not abuse their trust, except when adroitly imposed upon by *some wolf in sheep's clothing*. The new measures will have effects which will figure in our national history.

The *London Gazette* has given the official details of Sir C. M'Carthy's disastrous engagement with the Ashantees; and an account of the destruction of an extensive village in the vicinity of Succondee, in retaliation on the natives for having fired on one of our boats, and disarmed several soldiers who were escaping from the Ashantees.

The first despatch is from Major Chisholm, dated February 23, and thus commences—

It is with infinite sorrow I acquaint you, for the information of Earl Bathurst, that since I had the honour of addressing you on the 3d inst. on the subject of the engagement which took place near Assamacow, in the Western Wassaw country, on the 21st inst. I have ascertained that his excellency, Sir C. M'Carthy, was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and immediately put to death by the barbarous enemy! I am concerned to state, that of eleven officers of the regulars and militia, who belonged to his excellency's division, two only have returned here. Mr. J. T. Williams, secretary, and another gentleman,

man, are said to be prisoners, and it is understood that the other seven were killed, either in the action, or after they were taken prisoners.

About two o'clock on the 28th of January, (says Major Ricketts,) the Ashantees, 10,000 in number, marched up to the opposite bank of the river, when the action commenced immediately, with determined vigour on both sides, and lasted till nearly half past four oclock; it was reported before four o'clock that the regulars, volunteers, and militia, had no ammunition left, only twenty pounds per man having been issued to them, on which I immediately went to the ordnance storekeeper, Mr. Brandon, who had received his excellency's positive orders always to have forty rounds for each man, packed up in kegs, and which was always to accompany him, but he acquainted me that he had only with him one small keg of ball and one of powder, which was immediately issued to the men, but which, it may be supposed, did not last long. The enemy, perceiving that our fire had become slacker, attempted to cross the river, and succeeded; they had frequently attempted the same thing before, but were repulsed with great slaughter; they at the same time sent a very considerable force round our flanks, to cut off our retreat, which they completely succeeded in doing, from their superior numbers; the whole now became one scene of confusion, the enemy having intermixed with us; after which I saw no more of his excellency. The people took different directions, and a number of the wounded men followed me into the thickest parts of the woods, through which, with the assistance of a Wassawman, who undertook, for a reward, to guide us, we travelled the whole of that night, and half the next day, frequently going a considerable distance through a stream of water, for the purpose of hiding our track.

The returns state that Capt. Heddle, Royal Cape Coast Militia, was killed in the action. The following officers are returned as missing, and supposed to have been killed:—Brig.-gen. Sir C. M'Carthy, Ensign Wetherill, Dr. Tedlie, T. S. Buckle, esq. Capts. Jones, Raydon, and Robertson, and Mr. Brandon, acting ordnance storekeeper. Capt. Ricketts and Ensign Erskine, slightly wounded; 90 men wounded, and 177 supposed to have been killed or lost in the woods.

At a dinner given to General San Martin, the chairman, in proposing his health, spoke of him as follows:—

"No sooner had the voice of liberty, raised on the banks of the river Plate, re-echoed in the Peninsula, than General San Martin conceived it to be his duty to abandon the Spanish service in which he had so often fought and distinguished himself, and repaired to Buenos Ayres, to lend his arm to throw off the Spanish yoke. During twelve years, the efforts of General San Martin to establish the independence in that country were unremitting and successful. The passage of the Andes, in which nature herself was vanquished by the genius of man; the battles of Chacabuco and Maipo, in which the Spanish power in Chili was put down never to rise again; the bold attempt to wrench from the grasp of tyranny the land of the Incas with a handful of men; the brilliant and uninterrupted success that crowned General San Martin on that memorable campaign, until he thought it advisable to retire from the direction of public affairs; all these achievements of General San Martin are already recorded in the tablets of time by impartial history, and will carry down his name to future generations, covered with glory and immortality. But it is not only as a warrior that General San Martin is entitled to the respect and admiration of men; he has shewn himself an enlightened statesman and a virtuous citizen. During the short space he was at the head of public affairs in Peru, surrounded as he was by dangers and difficulties, he devoted his attention to such measures as might improve the condition of the people. Well aware of the salutary influence exercised by that powerful arm of civilization, which so appropriately was called the artillery of thought, General San Martin proclaimed the freedom of the press. He also healed two of the deepest wounds humanity ever suffered; he ameliorated the condition of the indigenous race, and abolished that shocking and infamous trade in human blood under the denomination of the Slave Trade."

In a neat and appropriate speech, the general, in Spanish, returned thanks:—He was naturally fond of peace, and it was his most anxious and cordial wish that the tranquillity of South America might not be disturbed; he flattered himself that the court of Madrid would relax in its mad pretensions, and see the advantage of living on terms of harmony with a country that had now for ever escaped from its grasp, and that this would also be the policy of the other cabinets of Europe; but, added he, in the most emphatic words, should war in any shape be carried to our coasts, thither will I fly, and there do I pledge to shed the last drop of my blood in defence of that just freedom which we have already proved to the world we can both earn and enjoy.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

MAY 24.—Sir Francis Burdett proposed, at the Westminster dinner, a plan of parliamentary reform. It embraced household suffrage, triennial parliaments, voting in districts to diminish the expenses of the people, and the elections to terminate in one day.

June 1.—Three men, named Wagstaff, Easterby, and Hill, executed at the Old Bailey. The case of Wagstaff excited much public sympathy.

—3.—John O'Neill, of Bath, and the Society of Friends, petitioned the House of Commons for the liberation of Carlile.

—. —In the Court of King's Bench, Thomas Thurtell and John B. Snowden, found guilty of conspiring to defraud the County Fire Office of 1830*l.* by a false insurance.

—7.—A numerous meeting held at Freemason's Hall, the Marquis of Lansdowne in the chair, it was resolved to form institutions for the instruction of children under six years of age.

7 and 8.—Five young men, of the names of Campion, Jeffereys, Christopher O'Conner, and Hessell, tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty, except O'Conner, for vending "Paine's Age of Reason" in the shop of Carlile, in Fleet-street. Campion was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and to enter into recognizance to the amount of 100*l.* for *good behaviour* during life. Jeffereys to eighteen months' imprisonment, and 50*l.* security for good behaviour for life. Christopher to six months', and to be bound to the like behaviour for life: and Hessell to two years' imprisonment, and to recognizance for 100*l.* for life.

—8.—A fire took place in Carlton House, which did some damage, and several valuable pictures were destroyed.

—9.—A meeting, held at the London Tavern, to take into consideration a plan for making a canal between the Bristol and the British channel, to avoid the dangerous navigation round the Land's End, when several resolutions for carrying the same into effect, were unanimously agreed to.

—. —Three young men, of the names of Clark, Cochrane, and Haley, tried at the Old Bailey for publishing alledged blasphemy contained in the "Republican," which they sold in the shop of Carlile, found guilty, and sentenced —Clarke to three years' imprisonment, and recognizance of 100*l.* for life: Cochrane, to six months' imprisonment, and recognizance for life: and Haley, to three years' imprisonment and 100*l.* recognizance for life. Much surprise has been felt that the sentences on these parties should have been aggravated by their defence; for, by universal principles of justice, a man ought to be tolerated in his defence, and the defence cannot be considered as a part of the crime with which he was charged. This subject merits the special notice of the legislature, especially as the anomaly has taken place in regard to persons obnoxious to public opinion, but which, nevertheless, is a precedent for other cases, and therefore merits animadversion.

—14.—Capt. O'Callaghan, convicted at the Surrey sessions of an assault on the Rev. Mr. Sanrin, son of the Bishop of Dromore, in resentment of an affront put on some ladies under the captain's protection. The jury found the fact; but, under the circumstances, recommended the captain to the mercy of the court; which, however, sentenced him to a fine of 20*l.* and a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction at Brixton, subject to the regulations of a prison, destined to the punishment of infamous crimes! The case has excited so intense an interest through the nation, that it is to be hoped, in the next session of parliament, measures will be adopted to regulate the unsound discretion of our inferior tribunals, and the indiscriminate discipline introduced into jails under the direction of committees of magistracy.

—15.—A numerous body of the merchants of London petitioned the House of Commons, praying for the recognition of the independence of the South American States.

—17.—A petition, signed by 10,000 dissenters, presented to the House of Commons, praying for the removal of civil disqualifications on account of religious opinions.

—18.—A numerous meeting of distinguished and respectable characters took place at Freemasons' Tavern, the Earl of Liverpool in the chair, when it was unanimously resolved to erect a monument, as a tribute of national gratitude, to the late eminent James Watt.

—. —The judges of the Court of Common Pleas have extended the rules of the Fleet prison to the following limits, viz. from the gate of the prison to Chatham-place, including both sides of the way (excepting Fleet-market), and to St. Paul's, to Salisbury-court and Shoe-lane, including the two churches of St. Bride's and Ludgate; but excepting Ave Maria-lane, and Blackfriars gateway.

The month has been remarkable for its unseasonable coldness and wetness; not more than two or three days having been of

of the summer temperature, and free from rain.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary-le-bone-church, the Rev. William Robinson, to Susannah Sophia, daughter of Lord Ashbrook.

At St. Pancras-church, Daniel Smith, esq. of Stonehouse, Devonshire, to Mrs. N. Stockdale, of Camden-terrace, Camden-town.

John Kingsmill, esq. of Cavendish-square, to Elizabeth Katherine, daughter of the late Sir Robert Kingsmill, bart.

At Sunbury, the Hon. Thomas William Gage, to Arabella Cecil, daughter of the late William St. Quintin, of Scampton-hall, Yorkshire.

George James Duncan, esq. to Lucy Wallace, daughter of the late A. Cairncross, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.

Mr. James Ridgeway, jun. of Piccadilly, to Miss Martha Hearn, of Crendon Underwood, Bucks.

Mr. Henry Moore, of Upper Mary-le-bone-street, to Miss Manly, late of Exeter.

Mr. Greenway Robins, of Walworth, to Miss Cordelia Ware, of Southwark.

Falconer Atlee, esq. of West Hill-house, Surrey, to Emma, daughter of the late D. Hardingham Wilson, esq.

J. Woollam, esq. of Hampstead, to Miss Mary Ann Burgess, of Bellevue, Clifton.

Oliver William Span, esq. of the Bengal army, to Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Whish, esq. late chairman of the Board of Excise.

Joseph Wainwright Hodgetts, esq. of Burton-crescent, to Sarah Mayo, daughter of Samuel Parkis, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square.

George Beaman, esq. of Dean-street, Southwark, to Miss Mary Ann Offley, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Mr. D. Hyett, of the Bank of England, to Miss Jane Bishop, of Belle Vue-terrace, Kingsland-road.

Charles Wyndham, esq. of Sudbury, to Maria Frances, daughter of the late Sir William Heathcote, bart.

At Finchley, Edward Rouse, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of S. Wimbush, esq.

At St. Pancras, New Church, Charles Gonne, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, to Susanna, daughter of Daniel Beales, esq. of Fitzroy-square.

H. G. Digby Wingfield, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Lucy Mabella, sister to E. B. Portman, esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire.

Robert Whalley, esq. of Aldgate, High-street, to Sarah, daughter of George Witheat, esq. of Dedham, Essex.

The Rev. Edward Allen, of Blackheath, to Anne, daughter of William Whitton, esq. of Stockwell Common.

James M. Thompson, of Argyll-place, to Miss Charlotte Gostling, of Catford-hill, Lewisham.

At Chelsea, Major Despard, 17th regt. of Infantry, to Anne, daughter of Edward Rushworth, esq. of Farringford-hill.

At Sunbury, David Ricardo, esq. of Gatcombe-park, to Catherine, daughter of the late William Thomas St. Quinten, esq. of Scampston-hall, Yorkshire.

James Steward, esq. to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Waite, of Lewisham-hill.

S. Jones, esq. to Mrs. Hopkinson, of Grosvenor-place.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. W. L. Fitzgerald de Roos, Capt. 1st. Life Guards, to Lady Georgiana, daughter of the Duke of Richmond.

Mr. Charles Little, of Upper Gloucester-street, to Rebecca, daughter of George Hutchinson, esq. of Harrow.

C. W. Tabor, esq. of Balham-hill, to Emma, daughter of W. Stadbolt, esq. of Stockwell Common.

Mr. Sebastian Garrard, of Panton-street, to Miss Harriet Fletcher, of Great Marlborough-street.

The Rev. Thomas Gregory, of London, to Miss Mary Maze, of Bristol.

DIED.

At Clapham, 76, *John Harris, esq.*

In Cobourg-place, Kennington, 72, *Mrs. Alice Irish.*

In South Audley-street, *Thomas Chevalier*, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S. and F.H.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College of Surgeons. Mr. C. had, for many years, enjoyed in the metropolis great professional celebrity, and held rank among the first in his profession. His age was 58, and he died of an apoplexy. He was author of some medical tracts, and of many papers in the periodical works of his time.

At Ford's Grove, Winchmore-hill, 52, *Sarah Thomasin*, wife of Edward Busk, esq.

At Cave-house, Battersea, 66, *Henry Condell, esq.* composer of music.

At Hadley, Middlesex, 69, *R. Lawrence, esq.*

In Barnard's Inn, 75, *Philip Neve, esq.* Barrister-at-Law, a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and a magistrate for Middlesex.

At Holloway-terrace, Islington, 66, *Matthew Moggridge, esq.* many years a tradesman of Fleet-street.

In Judd-street, Brunswick-square, 63, *Anthony Healey, esq.* long one of the pages of the late king.

In Piccadilly, *J. Blackburn, esq.*

In New North-street, Red Lion-square, 93, the *Rev. Edmund Garden.*

In Canterbury-place, Lambeth, 73, *Peter Watson, esq.* Master of the Joiners' Company.

At Camden-town, 78, *James O'Brien, esq.*

In Welbeck-street, 74, *Richard Scott, esq.*

esq. late a Lieut.-Col. in the Bengal Army.

In Queen-square, Westminster, 60, *Mrs. Margaret Lees.*

In Surrey-street, Strand, 70, *Richard Carter, esq.*

At Thistle Grove, Brompton, 76, *George Devon, esq.*

C. R. M. Molloy, esq. late Capt. in the Grenadier Guards.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, 78, *Lieut.-Gen. John Simon Farley.*

In George-street, Hanover-square, *Mrs. Heaviside*, wife of surgeon H. esq.

In Grosvenor-street, 92, the *Hon. Henrietta Walpole.*

In Cornhill, 70, *Mrs. Bradshaw.*

At Walthamstow, 64, *Richard Stainforth, esq.*

Mr. Edmund Marsden, 58, of Southwark, a respectable hop and seed merchant.

At Harefield, Middlesex, 66, *Robert George Spedding, esq.* of Golden-heart Wharf, Dowgate.

In London, *Joseph Kemp*, M.D. of Sidney College, Cambridge, and author of many productions esteemed by the musical world.

In York-place, City-road, 63, *William Jones, esq.* late of Morton-on-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, 19, *Mrs. Cruickshank*, wife of Capt. C.

In Dean-street, Soho, *Richard West, esq.* of St. Alban's, generally and justly esteemed and lamented.

At Hammersmith, 83, *T. Burnell, esq.*

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, 69, *Philip Braham, esq.*

In Drury-lane, *Mr. Oxberry*, the comedian. Mr. Oxberry was born in London, in 1784, and was intended by his father, a respectable tradesman in the parish of St. Luke, to be an artist; but after being some time with Mr. Stubbs, and afterwards two years and a half in a bookseller's shop, he became acquainted with a company who played at a private theatre, whom he joined. His first appearance on the London boards was at Covent-garden Theatre, Nov. 7, 1807, and from that time he became a favourite in the metropolis. In addition to the profession of an actor, he kept a tavern and wine vaults. He was also a printer, and had an extensive establishment at Camberwell. In this occupation he edited a series of plays, and some other works connected with the stage, all of which have enjoyed considerable popularity. His death was sudden, and in the prime of life; and we are sorry to learn that he has left a widow and children unprovided for, although he was a blameless, ingenious, and industrious man.

At East-Horseley, Surrey, 70, the *Rev. John Owen*, M.A. rector of East-Horseley, of St. Bennett's, Paul's Wharf, London, Archdeacon of Richmond, in the North-Riding of this county, and Chaplain-General to the Forces.

In Bedford-row, *Mr. Sergeant Manley*, a Commissioner of the Excise, and formerly Attorney General of the Chester Circuit, and an active barrister.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, *Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Howard*, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and brother to the Duke of Norfolk. He represented Gloucester in several parliaments, and sat in the present parliament for Steyning.

At her residence, Seymour-place, Little Chelsea, *Donna Maria Theresa de Riego y Riego*, widow of General Don Rafael del Riego y Riego. This lady, whose fortunes have so deeply interested public sympathy, was the daughter of Don Joaquim del Riego y Bustillo, and Donna Josefa del Riego Florez. She was born on the 15th of May, 1800, in the town of Tineo, capital of the district of the same name, in the province of Asturias, and was the eldest of seven children, having, at the time of her death, three brothers and three sisters living, all of whom were separated from her by the fatalities of civil war, except one sister, Donna Lucie, whom neither peril nor privation could distract from the exercise of that regard and attention which she was able to manifest under every trial. Within three months after her arrival in London, the sanguinary act was perpetrated which extinguished every present consolation and future hope. The account of his death reached her on the 15th of November. Her poor frame could no longer rally or resist; she wasted and withered daily under the corroding influence of a tedious decline, and at length closed her unhappy course in the embraces of her sister, attended by her devoted protector, the estimable canon, and several distinguished and faithful Spaniards, who had, to the latest moment, enjoyed the confidence and adhered to the fortunes of her husband, and never failed in proofs of respect, attention, and regard, towards the unfortunate widow.

In King-street, Holborn, of a rapid decline, *Mr. James George Barlace*, in the 21st year of his age, a young man of singular self-acquired attainments and exemplary virtue. In 1817 he suffered the amputation of his right arm, which operation he bore with a fortitude seldom equalled. In a short time after he received the Minerva medal from the Society of Arts, for a drawing of a portrait, executed with his left hand, on which occasion his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in presenting him with the medal, evinced the most sympathetic feeling. In 1817 he presented to the Society of Arts a drawing of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, executed also with his left hand. At the age of 16 he finished a work

work in 4to. entitled, "The Progress of Knowledge in England, from the Conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to the End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," which was published in December, 1819. He has left a work in MS. on the Writings of the Poet Gray, whom he enthusiastically admired, with several detached pieces, and a few specimens of his talent in painting.

Near Turin, 72, *Capell Lofft, esq.* barrister-at-law, formerly a magistrate of Suffolk, and well known as a public writer on political, legal, poetical, and scientific, subjects. He was nephew of Mr. Capell, editor of Shakspeare; and, with his fortune, and under his auspices, came into life. In 1791 he appeared as one of the antagonists of Burke, in one of the best pamphlets connected with that famous controversy. In 1793 he came before the public as the friend and reviser of the "Poems of Bloomfield," to whom he was introduced by the editor of this miscellany. In 1805 he brought out five volumes of "Sonnets," either originals, or his own translations; and soon after, a collection of "Adages and Mottoes from Shakspeare." From their commencement, he was also a constant correspondent of the Monthly Magazine and Monthly Mirror; and, in both, displayed an extent of knowledge, and degree of taste, seldom combined in the same person. As a magistrate, he distinguished himself as the partizan of a deluded servant, who, under the influence of a lover or husband, had connived at the robbery of her mistress; but his zeal so much offended the secretary of state, that he was struck out of the Commission of the Peace. In 1815 he appeared before the public as the legal advocate of Napoleon, and showed that his deportation to St. Helena was contrary to law as well as justice and policy, and thus drew on himself much temporary odium from the ruling factions. These circumstances, and the general enthusiasm which he displayed, in regard to objects oppressed by power and the forms of law, rendered his residence at Troston uncomfortable; and, having neglected his own affairs while attending to those of others, he found it desirable to retire to the continent, and passed the last eight years at Bruxelles, Nancy, and in Piedmont, in comparative obscurity. He was a man of real benevolence in every sense in which the word can be used; but, in the display of it, paid too little respect to the prejudices of others; while in person, being a caricature of human nature, he often lost the influence which was due to the integrity and disinterested enthusiasm of his heart. Nevertheless his manners were so engaging, his habits so gentlemanly, and his conversation so intelligent, that he married, for his first wife, Miss Emlyn, of Windsor, distinguished for her beauty; and, for his second, Miss Finch, of Cambridge, esteemed for her intellectual accomplishments. In proof of his varied erudition, we need only refer to the pages of this Magazine; and, in proof of the admirable native qualities of his mind, to the sacrifices which he made, of interest and fortune, to what he deemed the honour of the laws, and the welfare of suffering humanity.

In Red Lyon-passage, 70, *Mr. Arthur Kershaw*, a poor scholar, who, for nearly half a century, has struggled against the precarious earnings of a tutor, writer, translator, and corrector of the press. He was the son of a preacher and medicine vender long resident at Nottingham; born in Dublin, but soundly educated under Dr. Milner at the Grammar-school of Hull. He afterwards was sent to Kingswood-college, to be prepared for the Methodist ministry, and proceeded thence to Northampton, where he acted as usher in the academy of Ryland. A very awkward manner, and great shyness of character, totally unfitting him for any public duties, he finally settled at Leicester, about 1785, as a private tutor. His earnings were barely sufficient to sustain nature; but he lived in hope, and in such anchorite wretchedness, as led him, when he obtained small supplies, to indulge in immoderate drinking. Nevertheless, his habits of scholastic drudgery recommended him, in 1791, as an usher in Carrick's academy; and, in 1796, as a fit person to compile the country news of the Monthly Magazine, an employment which he filled for four or five years, till seduced by some knaves to undertake the same department in a rival and unsuccessful work. He now fell into circumstances of difficulty to which his character was unequal; and, among other starving jobs, revised an edition of Walker's Gazetteer, to which his name was affixed, and read proofs for printers and booksellers at a trifle per sheet. Again, he was received on the Monthly Magazine, but his increased habits of inebriety had ruined him. His next adventure was the conducting of a newspaper at Northampton, which, soon failing, he made another essay of the same kind at Sheffield; and, about eight years ago, returned to London, where, under the growing infirmities of age, he has jobbed for printers, and been a small pensioner on this miscellany. A gradual decay terminated his life in one of those courts in Fleet-street, whence Paternoster-Row has for a century been supplied with its indexes and literary small-ware, at once regretted and pitied by the narrow circle in which he moved, but happily released from a world which afforded him little actual enjoyment.

At his Episcopal house at Chichester, the Right Reverend *John Buckner*, LL.D. bishop of that diocese. He was son of Richard Buckner, esq. Alderman of Chichester,

chester, born the 10th of June, 1734. He was educated at the Charter-house, and at Clare-hall, Cambridge. He was chaplain in the army at the siege of the Havannah, and afterwards chaplain to the Duke of Richmond, when he was ambassador at Paris. Through his interest with that nobleman, he was, in succession, vicar of Lyminster and Boxgrove, in Sussex, rector of Newdigate, in Surrey, and of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, canon residentiary, archdeacon; and finally, on the death of Sir William Ashburnham, in 1797, bishop of Chichester. At the time of his advancement to the Episcopal bench, his health was so impaired by an attack of gall-stones, as to give but little expectation of his surviving many months. A gall-stone, of the enormous size of three inches in length, and one in breadth, had forced its way, by an imposthume, through his side; and the wound, through which other gall-stones afterwards passed, was kept open for some years. He was afflicted with another malady, which, though of an alarming and distressing nature, is supposed to have contributed to his longevity. The œsophagus was so contracted, that he could only swallow very small portions of food, and thus he was constrained, from necessity, to the most rigid temperance. Notwithstanding these infirmities, and being through life an invalid, he continued, to extreme old age, in the possession of his mental and bodily faculties, being confined, during his last illness, only one day to his bed. Bishop Buckner was not a man of deep learning, but of quick and lively parts, and might be justly deemed a clever man. In the discharge of his episcopal functions, he was unremittingly active and zealous; and few dioceses were more anxiously watched, or better regulated. Though he had strong predilections in favour of the episcopal authority, his principles were liberal and tolerant. In the distribution of his preferment, he generally acted from the impressions of his own mind, bestowing it on those he thought the most deserving, regardless of pressing solicitations from the highest quarters. It must not be denied, that he was not happy in his epistolary correspondence with his clergy. He allowed the warmth of his temper, acting on a sense of duty, to betray him into a style of dogmatical authority, or querulous disputation; but, when the irritation had subsided, the goodness of his heart prevailed; and a letter, written with asperity, was often followed by an act of kindness. In person, he was rather tall, very upright, of dignified and imposing manners: though his complexion was pallid, his countenance was animated, and his eyes were remarkably brilliant and penetrating. During the last year, the 90th of his age, he preached more than once, and confirmed, throughout his diocese, several thousand persons. His last public act was, two days before he died, to admit the Rev. Dr. Slade to the deanery. Finding the energies of life fast failing, and his body nearly exhausted by starvation, but with a mind vigorous to the last, his last hours were closed in benediction and prayer. On the whole, it may be justly said that, though he had some foibles and failings, (and who is without some?) the sterling parts of his character preponderated. His memory will be regarded as one who was "fervent in spirit," and "not slothful in business," and who was actuated, in the discharge of his public functions, by a conscientious regard to his duty.

At Paddington, Middlesex, in her eighty-first year, *Penuel*, relict of the deceased James Grant, esq. of Linchurn, (clan Duncan,) major in the king's American regiment, British establishment, daughter to the late Alexander Grant, esq. of Auchluttair, (clan Allen,) and granddaughter to William Grant, esq. of Lurg All, seated in Strathspey, N.B. In this venerable and venerated lady were combined every rare and excellent quality, early commencing a life of trouble. The world afflicted, but it could not change the noble simplicity of her nature, nor unmerited sorrow convert her resignation into bitterness. Through years of vicissitude, she sustained many and severe trials, with the firmness of a martyr and patience of a saint; cheerful pity was her characteristic, benevolence her principle, humanity her practice, generosity her delight. As a daughter, wife, mother, and friend, her virtues were exemplary; she was a Christian in every exalted sense of the word,—in morality, in charity, in sound healing, in contempt of worldly mindedness, in spotless example; and, from the first dawn of reason, to the latest hours of existence, religion was her solace, when, in the last moments, with powers exhausted, and worn out by prolonged and severe bodily suffering, still did the heart dictate and voice whisper, from a favourite psalm, the 23d,—"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." In life she was respected, esteemed by her acquaintance, honoured by her friends, beloved in her family, and is lamented by all who enjoyed the advantage of her society, "though lost to sight, she is to memory dear." Knowing what she was, and believing where she is, however embittered our minds now are, or deeply wounded our feelings may be, by the loss we have sustained, still the recollection of her worth comes over us with a serene and inspiring influence, calculated to temper and animate us in the love of every excellency. In the endurance of peril and privation,

privation, through a career of warfare, few passed a more arduous ordeal than Mrs. Grant, having, with an infant family, accompanied her husband from the Highlands of Scotland to America, where, previous to the rupture with our colonies, he purchased land, and settled in Albany county; from whence, on the breaking out of the war, Major Grant (then an officer on the half-pay of Keith's Highlanders, with which regiment, and the Black Watch, he had served many years in Germany,) joined the British standard, leaving his wife and children without the lines, who, after his departure, were confined to their farm, from which, on hearing her two eldest sons were commissioned in the English army, from regard to their safety, the mother was impelled to escape with them in disguise. Under the guidance of Tailor, the celebrated spy, sometimes walking, at others on horseback without saddles, they pursued their way, till, near Hackinsack ferry, they were observed, and hailed by the scouts, on which the party endeavoured to push forward, when a sentinel presented his piece at Mrs. Grant, which missed fire three times; no other alternative then offering, they surrendered to the Americans, by whom Tailor was thrown into prison, Mrs. Grant and her children placed under restraint, from which they seized the first opportunity to free themselves; the mother and sons, (the elder eleven years old,) after a walk of forty-nine miles, through woods and unfrequented paths, with much difficulty succeeded in making their way to New York, near which Major Grant was stationed, in command of the King's American regiment. During this hazardous journey of 170 miles, from Albany to Long Island, when in durance at the Hackinsack, Mrs. Grant had in her possession the silver token which passed between the British commanders, and she then was the means of having it safely conveyed to the hands of General Sir Henry Clinton. Having united with her husband, and placed the young soldiers under a father's protection, Mrs. Grant had time to indulge the fears of a fond mother, anxious for the welfare of four infants, left at the farm in the charge of servants; and, subsequently, committed to the protection of Congress, and the then president, General Van Pambrooke, the proprietor, from whom the major had purchased land, and for whose tender care of, and attention to, the welfare of these helpless pledges, Major and Mrs. Grant could never sufficiently express their gratitude. At an early period, that great man, Washington, sent the children unto their parents, with all the comfort which his benevolent nature could provide for them. July 1782, after an honourable and distinguished service on the continents of Europe and America, while campaigning at the Savannah, Major Grant lost his life, leaving a bereaved widow, and eight orphans, to bemoan the loss they had sustained, in the premature fall of a devoted husband and tender father. The only provision he had the ability to bequeath, was an untarnished reputation and a succession of gallant achievements: at their parent's decease, the eldest child was a youth of sixteen, the youngest a posthumous boy, born six hours after the major's death. On the peace of 82, the two elder sons, Lieutenants Alexander and Sweton Grant, from the reduction of their regiment, were placed on half-pay; and they ultimately proceeded to the island of Antigua, where, under the auspices of a maternal uncle, (Lanchtan Grant, esq.) they settled as planters till 1794; then called in, they joined the army under General Sir Charles Grey, were at the capture of the West India islands; and, at Guadaloupe, lead on by Brigadier General Symns, while attacking the enemy, both brothers were killed, and most unfortunately for their family, as they had educated the younger children, and afforded their venerated mother a liberal support, which ceased with their lives. A third son, Lieutenant James Lauchtan Grant, in 1802, lost his life on the coast of Africa, while gallantly heading a party of seamen to attack a French settlement, he then acting as a volunteer under the command of Captain Edward Sterling Dickson, Royal Navy, of his majesty's ship Inconstant. Major Grant, his five sons, and two grandsons, have thus served as officers of British artillery and infantry, in a continued series, from 1739 to this date, a period of eighty-five years. Mrs. Grant had three brothers and three uncles, (all of the clan Grant,) officers of reputation in their native Highland corps, some of whom fell in the fields of Germany, others on the plains of America; and of them, severally, Colonel David Stewart (Garth) has made honourable mention in his well-known work. It will hardly be credited, (though to the truth we pledge ourselves,) when we further detail, that neither his relict, two daughters, or any other member of Major Grant's family, though all necessitous, have ever received the most trifling reward, or any recompence, for the fall and devotion of their dearest relatives to the service of their king and country, during a long course of years, besides commissions to the sons, the widow's *usual* pension, and a small pittance from the Compassionate List, allowed the *two* daughters. We sincerely hope the public bounty will be now bestowed on the unprovided survivors of a gallant father and brave brothers; and that, from the national funds, a provision, commensurate to their claims and necessities, may be awarded the only destitute offspring of a field-officer, whose deeds

deeds were known to fame at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Bunker's-hill, Long Island, &c. We cannot but imagine a rewarding government has equally the disposition and ability to afford a support, suitable to maintain, with decent comfort, their declining years; and, though standing as they do without friends or influence, we are persuaded, were some noble minded philanthropist to take up their case, substantiated as it is by documents, fairly and fully represent it for the favourable consideration of his majesty's ministers, surely they would not delay redeeming from destitution those having innumerable other ills to bear in addition to the afflicting bereavement which they have recently sustained, in the death of their only supporting connection, a beloved and deeply lamented mother.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. S. Turner, to the rectory of Nettleton, Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. Salway, M.A. to the vicarage of Oswestry.

Rev. James Harriman Hutton, to the vicarage of Leckford.

Rev. Frederick Browning, to the prebend of Uffculmbe, Devon.

Rev. J. Davies, B.A. to the vicarage of Pauntley, and the perpetual curacy of Upleadon, Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. B. Williams, to the living of Lantwit Major, with Lisworni, Glamorganshire.

The Rev. Dr. Richards, to hold the perpetual cure of East Teignmouth, with the rectory of Stoke Abbot, Dorset.

Rev. J. S. Scholfield, M.A. to the vicarage of Luddington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, B.A. domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Londonderry.

Rev. Mr. Ansby, elected chaplain to the House of Correction, London.

Rev. J. H. Steward, B A. to the vicarage of Swardestone, Norfolk, and to the consolidated rectories of Saxlingham Nethergate and Saxlingham Thorpe, in the same county.

Rev. H. W. Simpson, M.A. by the Duke of Buckingham to be his domestic chaplain.

Rev. John Morse, to the vicarage of Oxenhall, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Charles Heath, M.A. evening lecturer of Lymington.

Rev. John Still, to the prebendal stall of Stratton, diocese of Salisbury.

Rev. J. Cooper, to the third mastership of St. Paul's school.

Rev. David Evans, to the rectory of Jordanstone, Pembrokeshire.

Rev. —— Bean, to be third master of St. Paul's school.

The Rev. John Thomas O'Neil, to the united rectories of Portlemon and Porthangan, diocese of Meath.

Rev. S. Payne, to the living of Ardagh, in the diocese of Cloyne.

Rev. G. Wilkins, M.A. to the prebendal stall of Normanton, in the collegiate church of Southwell.

Rev. M. Sealy, to be domestic chaplain to Lord Bayning.

Rev. B. Lefroy, B.A. to the rectory of Ashe, Hants.

Rev. J.W. Trevor, M.A. to the rectory of East Dereham, Norfolk.

Rev. R. Hood, to the dignity of Dean of the cathedral church of Kilmacduagh, alias Duagh, or St. Coleman.

Rev. C. Le Poer Trench, to the rectories and vicarages of Dunleare, Capocke, Disert, Moylare, Monastervoys, and Dromcare.

Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, to be prebendary of Ampleforth, York Cathedral.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE inhabitants of Newcastle within the month petitioned Parliament for a repeal of the duties on coals carried coastwise.

The members of that laudable institution, the Schoolmasters' Association of Newcastle, for the relief of superannuated members, held lately their annual meeting. Several new members were admitted; and, through the patronage of many distinguished and respectable characters, chiefly resident, the funds are represented to be in a prosperous state.

The inhabitants of Morpeth lately agreed to petition the House of Commons, praying that all landlords of houses under ten pounds a-year may be liable to the poor-rates.

Married.] Mr. J. Burrell, to Miss Dees; Mr. M. Jobson, to Miss E. Wright; Mr. J. Newcastle, to Miss G. Melvin; Mr. J. Beck, to Miss E. Talmtyre: all of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Wright, to Miss M. Soppet, of Northallerton.—Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss M. Tulip, both of Gateshead.—The Rev. E. Davison, jun. to Mrs. Butler, both of Durham.—Mr. J. Service, of Sunderland, to Miss A. Wallace, of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. J. Blakston, of Sunderland, to Miss L. Mitchell, of Lymington.

Died.] At Newcastle, 28, Mr. P. Snow-

den, late of Gateshead.—Mr. Robert Page, R.N.—In Ridley-place, Miss Heron.—In Bond-street, Mr. J. Hall.

At Gateshead, 40, Mr. G. Clennell.—53, Mrs. J. Brown.—Mrs. M'Kye.

At Sunderland, 63, Mr. J. Robinson.—44, Mr. J. Partis.—47, Mr. S. Gosgoime.

At North Shields, 50, Mr. A. Gillies.—At an advanced age, John Scott, esq. a justice of the peace for Northumberland.

At Bishopwearmouth, 53, Mrs. Walker.—36, Mr. Robert Scott, of Sunderland.

At Darlington, 75, Mrs. E. Scott.—26, Mr. R. Jowsey.

At Tynemouth, 76, Mrs. D. Taylor.—75, Mr. J. Carr.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The inhabitants of Whitehaven lately held a meeting, when it was resolved to form a branch society, for the preservation of shipwrecked mariners.

Married.] Mr. J. Dalton, to Miss M. Story; Mr. J. Routledge, to Miss A. Vipond, of Old Fish-street: all of Carlisle.—S. G. Warner, esq. of Trinidad, to Miss E. Stodart, of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Robley, of Carlisle, to Miss A. Stanwix, of Penrith.—Mr. E. Wray, to Miss M. Miller; Mr. B. M'Intire, to Miss M. Venture: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Moore, to Miss C. Bevans, both of Workington.—Mr. J. Lang, to Miss H. Cockburn, both of Penrith.

Died.] At Carlisle, 74, Mr. Wilford Gate, a respectable architect.—52, Mr. J. Pattinson.—41, Mrs. E. Saul.

At Whitehaven, 19, Mrs. M. Stanton.—Mrs. Roper, wife of Capt. R.

At Workington, 62, Mrs. E. Newton.—70, Mrs. M. Grave.

At Kendal, 45, Mr. J. Prickett.—59, Mr. J. Atkinson.—40, Mr. T. Clark.

At Wigton, 69, Mr. L. Denwood, of Cockermouth.—Mrs. E. Todd.—65, Miss S. Waite.

At Longtown, 64, Capt. S. Rome.—At Kirkland, 68, Mr. Stockdale.—At Aspatria, 27, Mr. J. Rickerbie.—At Egremont, 74, Mr. J. Mann.—At Carlton, 77, Mr. T. Railton.—At Longtown, 68, Mr. W. Irving.

YORKSHIRE.

The York Pitt Club held their annual meeting within the month, when only five persons were present. This was in consequence, we would hope, of the club's improvement in political knowledge.

The inhabitants of Leeds lately agreed to petition the House of Commons in favour of Lord Althorpe's County Court Bill.

The inhabitants of Stokesley, in the West Riding, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons, for removal of all restrictions imposed on the freedom of discussion, by speaking or publishing.

Married.] Mr. F. Mennell, of York, to Miss E. Tatham, of Leeds, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. T. E. Upton, jun. to Miss E. Berwick; Mr. J. Turton, to Miss E. Wilkinson; Mr. W. Mountain, to Miss H. Proctor, of Nile-street; Mr. S. Overend, to Mrs. E. Renton: all of Leeds.—Mr. T. Mason, of Hunslet, to Miss S. Smithson, of Leeds.—Mr. S. Thwaite, to Miss Holdsworth; Mr. Joseph Wood, to Miss Wilson: all of Halifax.—Mr. J. Stead, of Wakefield, to Miss H. North, of Stanley.—The Rev. C. Carr, rector of Headbourne Worthy and of Burnby, to Miss Allison, of Knowstrophouse.

Died.] At York, Mr. T. Catley.

At Leeds, Miss Harper.—62, Mr. R. Ellerby.—36, Mr. T. Wood.—In Hunslet-lane, 76, Mr. J. Walker, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Wakefield, 90, Mr. T. Robinson, late of Northallerton.—Mrs. E. Ellis.

At Huddersfield, 66, Mr. T. Ramsden.

At Halifax, 32, Mr. J. Mason.—79, Mr. W. Baxter.—Mr. T. Boothroyd.

At Bradford, 52, Mr. T. Green.—41, Mr. Robert Mawson, much lamented.—60, George Mossman, M.D. He was a native of Scotland, and received his medical education in Edinburgh. His classical attainments also were superior; early in life he obtained one hundred guineas for the best Latin translation of a prize essay, for which some eminent linguists were competitors. Initiated into medicine under the auspices of Black, Cullen, and Monro, he imbibed the spirit of their enthusiasm, which he ever afterwards retained. To the faculty, his Essays on Glandular Consumption, Scrofula, and Digitalis, are well known, and duly appreciated.

At Kelroyd, 33, E. Priestley, esq.—At Bilton, 61, the Rev. T. Watson.

LANCASHIRE.

The magistrates of Lancaster lately resolved to petition the House of Commons for repeal of the Combination Laws.

Numerous and most respectable meetings were held within the month at Manchester and Liverpool, to consider the propriety of petitioning the king in council, for recognition of the independence of South America. Several eloquent speeches were delivered in both places, in which the advantages to the manufactures of this country were clearly shown. The petition of the Liverpool meeting stated, that Liverpool exports more cotton goods to Spanish America and Brazil than to the United States; and that in 1820, and the three succeeding years, no fewer than 756 vessels cleared out from that port for various parts of North and South America, lately under the dominion of Spain and Portugal.

Married.] Mr. J. Lear, to Miss H. Croston; Mr. W. Lonsdale, to Miss E. Broadhead;

Broadhead; Mr. T. Thompson, to Miss H. Wallworth; Mr. J. Gaskin, to Miss E. Boardman: all of Manchester.—Mr. R. Anderson, of Manchester, to Miss M. Stott, of Shaw.—W. Harter, esq. of Leaf-square, Manchester, to Miss F. W. Watkins, of Mayfield, near Bolton.

Died.] At Manchester, 22, Mrs. M. Parsons.—39, Mr. J. Barnes.—45, Mr. J. Peel, of the firm of Messrs. Peel and Williams.

At Salford, 60, Mrs. Gunson.—21, Mr. P. Leicester, of Hulme.

At Liverpool, N. Lawrence, esq.—26, Mrs. M'Nathan.

At Warrington, 65, the Rev. J. Crowther, a much and justly esteemed minister among the Methodists. He was author of "Portraiture of Methodism," "Scripture Gazetteer," &c.

At Blackburn, 75, R. Cardwell, esq.

CHESHIRE.

The Dissenters of Chester lately agreed to petition Parliament for repeal of the Corporation and Test Act.

Married.] Mr. E. Bateman, to Miss A. Hall, both of Chester.—Mr. G. Gamon, of Brewers'-hall, to Miss E. Bateman, of Chester.—J. Stansfield, esq. of Macclesfield, to Miss M. Bates, of Stayley-bridge.—R. H. Greg, esq. of Quarry Bank, to Mary, daughter of R. Phillips, esq. of the Park, Prestwich.

Died.] At Chester, 25, Mr. J. Davies, of Liverpool.—In the Abbey-square, 22, Miss Jane Vernon.

At Macclesfield, 66, Mrs. Jones.—Mrs. Marianne Cockson.

At Eccleston rectory, Fanny, daughter of the Rev. W. Yates.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Turner, to Miss M. A. Goodwin; Mr. Weatherhead, to Miss A. Wright: all of Derby.—Mr. J. Smith, of Derby, to Miss F. Fernyhough, of Ashborne.—Mr. S. Hampston, of Derby, to Miss M. Hall, of Ashborne.—Thomas Worthington, esq. to Miss Anne Hassall, of Hartshorn.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. A. Turner.—In Bold-lane, Mrs. E. Pearson.

At Belper, Mrs. Booth.

At Hale-green, 70, John Bainbrigge, esq.—At London Bridge, New Mills, Mr. S. Bridge.—At Wadshelf, 41, Mr. T. Widdowson.—At Chaddesden, 41, Mr. S. Rees, generally regretted.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Chilton, to Miss A. Holmes; Mr. R. Hoe, to Miss M. Parker; Mr. J. Herbert, to Miss M. Mason; Mr. G. Trusswell, to Miss Lee: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Hummell, of New Snenton, to Miss E. Bull, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Cook, of Woolpack-lane, Nottingham, to Miss A. Guest, of Southwell.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Walnut-tree-lane, 45, Mrs. A. Hollingshead.—In Greyhound-street, 68, Mr. A. Chambers.

At Newark, 75, Mrs. M. Hinchley.—74, Mr. R. Peel.—47, Mr. W. Andrews.

At Mansfield, Miss E. Sellers.—43, Mr. W. R. Heygate, of Manchester.

At Skegby-hall, 19, Mrs. Dodsley, wife of John D. esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Jenkinson, of Fenton, to Miss E. Lancaster, of Newark.—Mr. J. Revell, of Westbrough, to Miss M. Wethers, of Newark.

Died.] At Grantham, 42, John Haddon Asquith, esq. of Ripon.

At Louth, 49, Richard Bellwood, esq. town-clerk.

At Grainthorpe, 62, the Rev. B. Kiddal, Baptist minister.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Considerable distress exists among the stocking-makers of Leicester and the adjoining towns and villages, whose wages have lately been reduced from the "statement prices." Numerous bodies paraded the towns, and obtained relief from their miserable condition and the justness of their demands.

Married.] Mr. J. Fletcher, to Miss A. Chamberlain, both of Loughborough.—Mr. J. Mayson, to Miss S. Brown, both of Hinckley.—Mr. G. Dalton, of Barwell, to Miss S. Piercy, of Hinckley.

Died.] At Leicester, in the Swine-market, Mr. Stead, suddenly.—In Neal's-yard, Mr. S. Neal.—Mr. Valentine.

At Loughborough, 29, Mrs. M. Ball.—24, Mr. J. Potter.

At Earl Shilton, Mr. Orton.—At Quorndon, the Rev. T. Owen, for twenty-five years the much-respected pastor of the united Presbyterian congregations at Loughborough and Mountsorrel.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A petition within the month was presented to the House of Commons from Mr. Blount, of this county, a much-esteemed Roman Catholic gentleman, which, as the opinion of the whole Catholic body is involved, we give insertion to. It complained of the publication of a pamphlet by the Rev. J. Bell, a clergyman of the establishment, entitled the "Protestant Catechism;" in which the author asserted, that the Roman Catholics held it as a tenet, that no faith was to be kept with heretics. The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge republished this pamphlet. The petitioner disclaimed such tenet, and affirmed that he was supported by the opinion of six Catholic universities; who held unanimously, also, that the pope had no civil power within the realm of England, nor could he absolve its subjects from their oath of allegiance.

Married.] Mr. T. Gibbins, jun. of Wolverhampton, to Miss Chamberlain, of the Fordhouses.

Fordhouses.—At Wolverhampton, W. Mannix, esq. M.D. to Ann Judith, daughter of W. Beetlestone.—Mr. J. Botteley, of West Bromwich, to Miss F. Botteley, of Dawley.—W. Worthington, jun. esq. of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss M. Calvert, of Houndhill.

Died.] At Litchfield, in Wade-street, 77, Mr. T. Thornton.

At Stone, 58, the Rev. Richard Buckeridge, LL.B.

WARWICKSHIRE.

We have been early friends to Sunday-school Societies, as the seed-plots for the culture of the general virtues, and as introductions to the propagation of scientific and other knowledge. We state with pleasure that the second anniversary of the Birmingham Sunday-School Society for Ireland, took place within the month; the Earl of Roden in the chair. Many of the excellent speeches stated the increasing good that was visible among the poor peasantry of Ireland, who appeared to be sensible of the importance of education, but were prevented from procuring it by their own narrow or contracted means. Much consideration for the situation of the poor of Ireland was evinced.

Married.] Mr. J. Aston, of St. Paul's-square, to Miss L. L. A. Meredith, of Old-square; Mr. E. Day, to Miss S. Greensill; Mr. J. Pountney, of Lancester-street, to Miss E. Green, of Russell-street: all of Birmingham.—Henry Radford, esq. to Miss Freer, both of Atherstone.

Died.] At Warwick, 70, Mr. E. Atkins.

At Birmingham, Maria, wife of J. K. Booth, M.D.—In Woodcock-street, 61, Mrs. E. Ashbyshaw.—Mrs. M. A. Barton.

At Coventry, 27, Mr. J. Jackson.

At Highfield, Edgbaston, 58, Mrs. E. Britten.—At Edgbaston-house, Sarah, wife of W. Francis, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] William Jones, esq. of Harrington, to Miss A. Stanier, of Leaton.—Mr. W. Harris, of Moston, to Miss A. Heatly, of Lee Brockhurst.—Robert Ferriday, esq. of the Hay, to Miss Sophia Eastwick, of Weekley.—Mr. R. P. Charleton, of Grafton, to Miss H. J. Libwall, of Clyro.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, on College-hill, Mrs. Wilding.—20, Miss H. F. Ford.—On the Wyle Cop, 94, Mr. F. Besford.

At Wellington, Mrs. Rider, of Crudgington.

At Bridgenorth, 84, W. Haslewood, esq.

At Coalbrookdale, 64, Mrs. Embery.

At Donnington Wood, 73, Mr. Horton.—84, Sir John Hill, Bart. of Hawkstone Park. He represented Shrewsbury in Parliament fourteen years, and was Colonel of the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry until his death. He was generally and justly esteemed and lamented, after a long and active career, in which he became the father of a distinguished family, and died a venerated patriarch.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. G. Newcombe, to Miss J. Newcombe, of Kidderminster.—Mr. J. S. Jackson, of Stourport, to Miss H. Ling, of Bridgenorth.—Mr. W. J. Protheroe, to Miss C. Timminis, of Dudley.

Died.] At Worcester, at an advanced age, Mrs. Horton, widow of James H. esq. of Moseley-hall.—76, Mrs. Rowley, of Stourport, deservedly regretted. In Sansom-street, 79, Mr. T. Garmston.—45, Miss Wilkins.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hayter, to Miss M. Mills, both of Hereford.—Mr. R. Mason, of Moor-court, to Miss Margaret Smith, of Gallertop.

Died.] At Withington, John Palmer, esq. senior alderman of Hereford, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Breinton, 69, H. H. Williams, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The foundation stone of an elegant Arcade, to lead from St. James's Barton to Broadmead, Bristol, was within the month laid by M. Wrayford, esq. one of the spirited proprietors. The arcade will surpass in elegance and convenience, Burlington Arcade in London. The fields behind St. Jame's-parade, Kingsdown, are soon to be occupied by squares and crescents.

A new road is about to be made from Bristol, through Wraxhall, to Clevedon beech, whence the Welsh mails are to be conveyed across to Cardiff. A saving of twenty-four miles will thus be effected in the distance between that city and Cardiff.

Married.] Mr. Richard Carveth, of Southgate, to Miss S. Daniell, of Eastgate-street; Mr. James Luke, of Barton Terrace, to Miss E. Herbert, of Northgate-street: all of Gloucester.—Mr. W. Pritchard, jun. of Maudlin-lane, to Miss A. Pritchard, of Tancred-house, Kingsdown.—William Meall, esq. Major, Bombay establishment, to Miss S. Finch, of the Promenade, Cheltenham.

Died.] At Bristol, in Park-street, 73, James Sutton, esq.

At Cheltenham, Mr. T. Jordan.—William Lawson, esq. of Millthorp, Westmoreland.

At Cirencester, 73, Mrs. Cambridge, generally beloved and lamented.

At Monmouth, Mr. Cowling.

At Berkeley, 78, Mrs. Church.—At Shipston on Stour, 71, Miss A. Clarke.—At Arlington, Mr. William Hall, of Bourton on the Water.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Chancellor's prizes for this year have been adjudged as follows:

Latin

Latin Essay: "Coloniarum apud Græcos et Romanos inter se Comparatio." Ewd. Bouverie Pusey, B.A. of Christ Church, now Fellow of Oriel College.—*English Essay:* "Athens in the time of Pericles, and Rome in the time of Augustus." William Ralph Churton, B.A. of Queen's College, now Fellow of Oriel College.—*Latin Verses:* "Babylon." Robert Wm. Mackay, Commoner of Brasenose College.—*Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize—English Verse:* "The Arch of Titus," John Thomas Hope, Commoner of Christ Church.

Married.] Mr. J. Bowers, to Miss S. Ashley; Mr. T. Dilly, to Miss E. Harris: all of Oxford.—Mr. W. Jordan, of Marton, to Mrs. C. Bodington, of Banbury.—Mr. W. Jones, to Miss Styles, both of Nuneham Courtenay. — Mr. E. L. Franklin, of Ewelme, to Miss M. M. Taylor, of Burcott.

Died.] At Oxford, in Grove-street, 73, Mr. W. Eustace.—59, William Tubb, esq. banker.

At Henley on Thames, Miss M. W. Norton.—Miss P. Cooper.

At Great Milton, 63, Mr. W. Eustace.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

The Society of Arts, at their late meeting, presented to Messrs. Cowley and Staines, of Winslow, Bucks, for cultivating twelve acres of poppies, and obtaining therefrom 196lb. of opium, thirty guineas. It was by the chairman, the Duke of Sussex, stated, that this opium had been sold for 2*s.* per lb. more than any of foreign growth which had been brought into the market.

Married.] Mr. Avery, to Miss King, both of Aylesbury.—John Biggs, esq. of Reading, to Mrs. Bailey, of Castle-hill.—William Codrington, esq. of Newhouse, Berks, to Miss Letitia Wyndham, of Dinton.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Peck.

At Windsor, 43, Mrs. A. Heiford, much respected.

At Eton, 31, Mr. J. Hurst.—Mr. Levy.

At High Wycombe, 76, Catherine, widow of — Stanton, esq.—At Olney, 21, Miss Lydia Gauntlett.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Four or five men, armed, lately broke open the house of Mr. John Haines, at Cole Green, near Hertford, steward of Earl Cowper. Their attack was resisted, but they succeeded in taking away property to the amount of 2000*l.*

Married.] The Rev. — Walter, a professor at the East India College, to Miss Baker, of Bayfordbury.

Died.] At Hertford, 72, Mrs. Ann Medcalfe.

At Wynches, William Anthony, esq.—Thomas Blackmore, esq. of Briggins-park, near Ware.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] George Platel, esq. of Peterborough, to Catherine, daughter of George Greenway, esq. of Attleborough-hall.—Mr. J. Leete, of Finedon, to Miss Hardwicke, of Wellingborough.—Mr. J. B. Howes, of Irthlingborough Grange, to Miss S. Lucas, of Hollowell.—John Scott, esq. of Maidsmorton, to Miss Avis, of Wedon.

Died.] At Northampton, 61, Mr. D. Griffiths, generally regretted.—In St. Giles's-square, 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Rokeby.

At Peterborough, 64, Mrs. M. Wyldbore.

At Daventry, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Rattray, M.D.

At Barby, 27, Miss S. Abbott.—At Glaston, the Hon. G. Watson.—At Milton, 60, Mr. Jos. Gibbs.—At Westwood, 58, Mr. P. Ellis.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem, by a resident undergraduate, was lately adjudged to W. M. Praed, scholar of Trinity College. Subject,—*Athens.*

Married.] Mr. T. Woodley, of Cambridge, to Miss Caroline Smith, of Sidbury-hall, Salop.—Mr. J. Feast, to Miss Henmington, both of Chatteris.—Mr. Barlow, to Miss C. Smith, of March.—Mr. J. Blackborn, to Mrs. Catling, of Elm.

Died.] At Cambridge, 84, Mrs. M. Leathley.—21, Mrs. R. Smith.

At Newmarket, 44, Miss Harriet Edwards.

At Soham, 75, Mrs. Elsden.—At March, 78, the Rev. R. Bevic.—At an advanced age, Owen Gray, esq.—At Upwell, Mr. F. Smith.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. Bambridge, of St. Andrew's, to Mrs. J. Procter, of St. Peter's Mancroft; Mr. G. Grinling, to Miss Baker: all of Norwich.—Mr. C. Aldis, to Miss M. A. Webb, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. W. Hunter, to Miss Raven, both of Lynn.—Mr. W. Church, jun. of Diss, to Miss E. Church, of Eye.

Died.] At Norwich, in Calvert-street, 67, Joseph Clover, esq.—21, Mr. G. D. Stone.—In St. Stephen's, Mrs. Nudd.—In Goat-lane, Mrs. Nudd.—In Kingstreet, 84, Mrs. Forster.

At Yarmouth, 59, Mr. T. Butcher.—42, Mr. W. Bayes.—58, Mr. J. Day.—40, Mrs. S. Lake.—79, Mr. H. Knowles.—79, Mrs. H. Turrell —74, Mrs. M. Meek.

At Thetford, 83, Mr. J. Theodorick.——34, George Mingay, esq. of the West Suffolk militia, deservedly regretted.

At Saxthorpe, 75, Mr. T. Davey.—At Thurning, 62, Mrs. A. Sidney.—At Southtown, 56, Mr. J. Lovewell.—At Burnham Sutton, Mrs. E. Overman, generally and deservedly beloved and lamented.

SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Munro, to Miss S. Pearl; Mr. J. J. Crow, to Miss R. Hale: all of Bury.—Mr. Otzman, to Miss Bedwell, both of Ipswich.—Mr. W. Mills, to Miss Reynolds, both of Sudbury.—Mr. J. Hayward, of Stow-market, to Miss M. Barch, of Mendlesham.—The Rev. E. Cobbold, of Blaxhall, to Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. T. D. Plestow, of Watlington-hall.—Mr. W. Mudd, of Holbrook, to Miss M. A. Martin, of Sudbury.

Died.] At Bury, 75, Mr. Stephen Pavis, of Southgate-mill.—Mr. Lillistone, late of Rickinghall.—75, Mr. B. Bridge.

At Ipswich, 20, Miss Harriet Adams.—Mr. T. Dobson, suddenly.—90, Mrs. J. Cudd.—87, Mr. William Cole: he was considered one of the ablest land-surveyors of his day.

At Woodbridge, 42, Mrs. M. Jacob, regretted.—Mr. H. Carter, much respected.

ESSEX.

An alarming explosion and discharge of rockets, shells, &c. lately took place at the factory of Sir W. Congreve, at West Ham. The roof of the building was forced off, and two or three workmen severely injured.

Married.] Mr. J. Jarvis, to Miss M. Buckingham.—Mr. W. Pearson, to Miss E. Strutt: all of Colchester.—Mr. W. Cant, of Lawford, to Miss Bowles, of Manningtree.—Mr. J. C. Cartwright, of Braintree, to Miss H. Lorkin, of Bocking.—John Lamb, esq. to Miss E. Cooper, both of Ardleigh.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. Hutton.—Mr. Knott.—86, Mr. Spalding, late of Bury.—65, Mrs. Carr.

At Harwich, 31, John, son of Dr. Haslam, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

At Saffron Walden, 87, Mr. Adams.—82, Mrs. Eiswell.

At Witham, 66, Mr. Daniell.—At Monckwith-farm, Mr. Jos. Simpson.—At Broomfield, Mr. J. Overall.—At Widford, Mr. T. Whittaker.

KENT.

The Philosophical and Historical Society of Canterbury, lately resolved to petition the House of Commons for the rejection of Mr. Owen's plan, as "visionary."

Married.] Mr. T. Timpson, of Tenterden, to Miss S. Lewis, of Canterbury.—Mr. Piddock, of Howfield, to Miss Goldfinch, of Canterbury.—Mr. C. Grant, to Miss F. Corbett; Lieut. Mudge, R.N. to Miss K. H. Jell: all of Dover.—Mr. Warman, of Sandwich, to Miss Reynolds, of Dover.—Mr. A Cook, to Miss A. Taylor; Mr. Tadhunter, to Miss Dixon: all of Margate.—Mr. W. Frazer, to Miss C. Miller, both of Folkestone.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Bridge street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bushel.—In Winche-street, 80, Mr. King.

At Dover, in St. George's-place, Miss S. Wright, deservedly regretted.

At Chatham, Mrs. S Watt.—72, Mr. W. Smith.—65, Mr. T. Watson.—50, Mr. Breadley, suddenly.

At Folkestone, 78, Mrs. S. Smith.—64, Mrs. Johncock.

SUSSEX.

The dissenters of Chichester lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.

A melancholy accident lately took place off Bognor. Four men and a boy were out in a pleasure boat, when the latter climbed up to attach a silk handkerchief to the mast-head, at the same moment that one of the men was reaching after something in the sea, when the little vessel swayed on one side and upset.—Four were drowned.

Married.] J. Powell, esq. to Miss Hussey; both of Chichester.—Mr. Lee, to Miss E. Turner; Mr. W. Hersee, to Miss C. Street: all of Arundel.

Died.] At Chichester, in South-street, Mrs. Groves.—In North-street, 84, John Newland, esq.—Miss M. Bennett.

At Brighton, in the King's road, Mrs. Mocatta.—Hon. Ann, widow of Col. F. Metzner, of East Bourne.—In Manchester-street, 92, Mrs. E. Henwood.—In St. James's street, Mr. G. Sealey, sen.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, lately presented the silver Ceres medal to Mr. Mears, of Dursley, for manufacturing Bonnets from British grass, in imitation of Leghorn.

Married.] Mr. T. Lovell, to Miss L. Roliss, both of Portsmouth.—John Kay, esq. R.N. to Miss E. Woollgar, of Gosport.—Mr. J. Blake, jun. to Miss E. Hinks, both of Lymington.—Mr. Parr, to Miss J. Hicks, both of Ringwood.—Mr. T. Soffe, of Badminston-farm, to Miss Taylor, of Hythe.—Mr. T. Thorp, jun. of Wier-Mill, Old Alresford, to Miss M. A. Carpenter, of Brighton.

Died.] At Winchester, in Colebrook-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Rogers.

At Portsmouth, 43, Mr. Benj. Oakshott, deservedly regretted.—Captain H. C. Thompson, R.N.—In St. Thomas's-street, Mrs. Parker.—Mrs. W. Young.

At Portsea, Mr. Slade.—In Queen-street, Mrs. Field.

At Alresford, 52, Mrs. S. Keene.—At Hill, near Southampton, Mrs. West.—At Emsworth, 55, Edward Lemington, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Nursling Mount, near Southampton, 41, Alexander King, esq. merchant, of Southampton.—At Ringwood, 79, William Tice, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Stephen Mills, esq. of Orcheston St. George, to Miss Merris, of Milford.

Milford.—John Edridge, esq. of Pockeridge-house, Corsham, to Kitty, daughter of the Rev. C. F. Bond, vicar of Margareting.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It has been recently determined to proceed with the long contemplated canal from Bridgewater to Bridport, by which ships of large burthen may navigate from the Bristol to the English channels, without the delay of rounding the Land's End.

Married.] John Gabbett Spiers, esq. to Miss Griffith, of Belvidere, Bath.—Mr. W. Rossiter, of Frome, to Miss Arundel, daughter of the late Thomas Gale, esq. of Chester.—Mr. T. Matthews, of Dunkirk, near Devizes, to Miss Vining, of Yeovil.—Mr. C. Smith, of Newton-street, Loe, to Miss Veal, of Coriton.—Mr. J. Veale, to Miss H. Humphrys, of Norton St. Phillips.

Died.] At Bath, at an advanced age, Mrs. Flower, generally respected.—In Sydney-buildings, 73, Mr. J. Bedford, of Northumberland-place.—49, Margaret, wife of Sir Geo. Abercrombie Robinson, bart. of Bath House, Taunton, deservedly lamented.—The Rev. J. Josias Conybeare, late vicar of that parish. He was educated at Westminster School, and in the year 1793 was admitted scholar of St. Peter's College, Westminster; having throughout the whole examination which precedes such admission distinguished himself in a most eminent manner, so as to have been constantly at the head of those who stood out, and finally having been admitted at the head of his election. The reputation for abilities and scholarship which he then established had been anticipated in consequence of the distinguished talent shewn in his school exercises, and was afterwards supported throughout his stay at Westminster in such a manner as to vindicate to him the character of the cleverest boy and the best scholar then in the school. In 1797 he was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and in that University he maintained a reputation as distinguished as that of his earlier years. Besides College prizes which he obtained, taking always the first place, he gained the University under graduate's prize: his Latin poem being distinguished, as his verses always were, by a fine poetic taste, a facility of expression and harmony of numbers, which were always his own. When the Rev. Dr. Carey, now Lord Bishop of Exeter, went from Christ Church as Head Master of Westminster School, in 1803, Mr. Conybeare undertook for a while the office (much below his great talents) of an usher there. He returned to his studentship at Christ Church in a short time, but not until his usual kindness had made him generally beloved by the boys of the form over which he was placed. About the same time he was made prebendary of York, by that great scholar and distinguished prelate, the late Archbishop Markham. His merits raised him successively at Oxford to the offices of Anglo Saxon Professor, and afterwards of Regius Professor of Poetry. The vicarage of Batheaston, on which he lived a blessing to his parishioners during many years, was his only church preferment, except that above mentioned. In the present year he had just delivered the Bampton Lectures, when an attack of somewhat the same nature with what he had before experienced, deprived his country, and our own neighbourhood in particular, of one whose loss we may long lament, but shall scarcely see replaced. His talents were of the very first rate description. In languages, in poetry, in taste, he was distinguished far above his contemporaries; as a chemist, eminent; as a mineralogist, perhaps unrivalled.

At Wells, 21, Mr. F. Brookes, of London.

At Taunton, in his 109th year, *Mr. J. Taylor.*

At Midford, Mr. Sam. Perkins, sen. deservedly regretted.—At Fortnight, 87, Mrs. Aldrit, much respected.

DORSETSHIRE.

Two hundred men are now employed on new public works at Bridport. A canal is to be cut from that place through the heart of the county of Dorset, to form a junction with the canals near and about Taunton, Bridgewater, Bristol, &c.

Married.] Mr. J. Rundel, to Miss Friend, both of Poole.—Mr. Dashwood, of Sturminster, to Miss A. Cockeram, of Cerne Abbas.

Died.] At Sherborne, Elizabeth, daughter of William Toogood, esq.

At Beere Regis, 24, the Rev. Jno. Dickinson.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. A. H. Bartrum, to Miss Smith.—Mr. G. Sercombe, of Bovey Tracey, to Mrs. Bazely, of Exeter.—Mr. J. Ash, of Salcombe, to Miss E. Jarvis, of Plymouth.—Mr. E. Brimblecombe, to Miss Marian Marshall, of Plymouth.—Mr. P. Down, of Devonport, to Miss A. Kibby, of Plymouth.—At Stonehouse, Mr. J. Hare, to Miss A. Campbell.

Died.] At Exeter, 35, Mrs. E. Rickard, deservedly regretted.—In St. Sidwell's, Nicholas Potts, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—59, Mrs. M. Hopping, justly lamented.—Gertrude, wife of Thomas Hutchinson, esq. barrister.

At Plymouth, 22, Miss L. B. Newell.—Capt. H. C. Thompson, R.N. suddenly.—43, Mr. Metherell.

At Barnstaple, 70, Mr. J. Dinner.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Norris, late of Exeter.—At Hillersdon-house, Collumpton Christiana, widow of Major-Gen. Burn.—At

—At Puddafin-cottage, Totnes, 37, Wm. Branford, esq.—At Brymore, near Cannington, Sir Phillip Hales, bart.

At Fordton, 90, Mrs. E. Davy, generally lamented.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Barrett, of Truro, to Miss Sansom, of Liskeard.—Mr. E. Hockett, to Miss E. James, both of Penryn.—Mr. R. Crabb, to Miss E. Knight, both of Liskeard.—Mr. E. Lawer, of Cubert, to Miss Hawks, of Cranstock.—Mr. Beckerleg, to Miss Westlake, both of Lostwithiel.

Died.] At Falmouth, Miss M. Gloyns.

At Truro, Mrs. Cocks.—Mrs. Roope, regretted.

At Padstow, 84, Mr. R. Falk, deservedly lamented.

At Rose-hill, near Tregony, Mr. W. Paul, of London.—At Stratton, Mrs. Arnall, of Camelford, regretted.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. W. Lowther, to Miss S. Madge, both of Swansea.—Mr. Williams, of Bideford, to Miss A. Day, of Swansea.—Mr. J. Petherick, of Cardiff, to Miss M. Williams, of Merthyr.—Henry Thomas, esq. to Miss R. Edwards, both of Merthyr.—The Rev. Wat. Edwards, of Llanblethian, Glamorganshire, to Miss Sar. Powell, of Cwmwyse, Breconshire.

Died.] At Swansea, Mrs. Carder.—Mr. D. Roderick, justly respected.—68, Mr. H. Symmons.

At Haverfordwest, Thomas Bowen, esq. late a partner in the Union Bank, in that town.

At Bangor, 35, Mr. W. Parry.

At Fountain-hall, near Carmarthen, 76, Elizabeth, widow of Arthur Jones, esq. justly esteemed and lamented.—At Tregrose, Glamorganshire, 64, Joseph Davies, esq. deservedly regretted.

SCOTLAND.

The merchants of Glasgow lately held a public meeting, and agreed to petition the King's ministers, praying them to recognize the independence of the South American States.

Married.] Mr. W. Bowden, of Bath, to Margaret, daughter of Arch. Andersen, esq. of Edinburgh.—D. A. Davies, esq. to Miss S. Boyd, daughter of Andrew Scivewright, esq. of Edinburgh.—At Glasgow, Capt. Morrison, of the 43d regiment, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Wm. Gauntet, esq. Black-river, Jamaica.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 61, Alexander Campbell, esq.

At Kilmarnock, 84, Janet, widow of Hugh Parker, esq.

At Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, 81, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, widow of the Hon. William G. of Fyvie.

IRELAND.

The Catholics of several places lately forwarded petitions to Earl Grey, Mr. Plunkett, and Mr. Brougham, to be presented to Parliament. They stated, among other things, that the union of the two kingdoms had not only produced no benefits to Ireland, but that a great proportion of the proprietors of land had withdrawn themselves from the country, by which it was deprived of her natural protectors, and the moral benefit of their example. It was further stated, that 7-8ths of the population of Ireland were Roman Catholics, and were bound by law to contribute to the maintenance of the established church, from the support of which they not only did not derive the least advantage, but, on the contrary, were requited with injury, contumely, and insult. The petitioners also complained of the administration of justice in Ireland; on local decisions, in different parts of the country, no justice was to be obtained.—The petitioners further complained of the constitution of corporate bodies in Ireland, and particularly in the county of Waterford, as productive of the greatest injustice; and they therefore prayed for inquiry into the different subjects.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Dublin, to put a check to party spirit, lately resolved, "That no public procession of the Orange Association shall be made on the 12th of July next."

Married.] At Dublin, T. Cunningham Anderson, esq. to Miss Helen Rea, of Barnwood.—William Dysart, esq. of Londonderry, to Sarah, daughter of the late Samuel Hobson, esq. of Newton-heath, near Manchester.—Major-gen. the Hon. C. W. Harris, to Isabella, daughter of R. H. Temple, esq. of Waterstown, Westmeath.

Died.] At Loughry, county Tyrone, Jane, wife of Robert Lindsey, esq.—At Rush, near Dublin, at an advanced age, A. Ward, esq. of Ward-hill.

DEATH ABROAD.

Aged 27, Robert Roberts, esq. of Demerara, where he distinguished himself as an attorney-at-law. His amiable disposition, and extensive capacity, excited the respect and admiration of his numerous friends and relatives. He was the eldest son of Evan Roberts, esq. of North Brixton, Surrey.

*** *The usual Supplement Number, containing the substance of the principal Works of the half-year, will appear on the 1st of August, with the First Number of the Fifty-eighth Volume.*

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE FIFTY-SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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THE

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[In a late Number we introduced an engraving from this volume, and some account of the truly wonderful Temples of Elora, which do not appear to be surpassed by any productions of art in the world. We now introduce to our readers a series of most curious, valuable, and interesting, extracts from the same modest volume; and, though so extensive, we have regretted that the due notice of other works has not permitted us to render them still more copious. No production of the past winter is more worthy of attention in every sense. It is a voyage of discovery, and the novelties are not only very numerous, but are most ably brought under the eye of the reader.]

BOMBAY.

THE climate of Bombay is preferable to most parts of India, having a refreshing sea-breeze, commonly called, from its healthful effects, *the Doctor*. There is now very little wood on the island, no marshes, and but few large pools of stagnant water. To these causes much of the sickness that prevails in other parts of India must be attributed; and the salubrity of Bombay causes it to be resorted to by invalids from the other presidencies and the interior.

Nothing can be more delightful than the rides and drives in this island: they extend twenty-one miles, and communicate to the neighbouring island of Salsette by means of a causeway. The prospect is as grand and as beautiful as can be imagined: the mighty range of the G'hāts towering in the clouds and extending as far as the eye can reach, —the bold views on the continent,—the diversified objects on the island,—old ruinous convents and monasteries erected by its former conquerors, the Portuguese,—the noble country-houses of the Europeans,—Hindoo pagodas, Mahometan mosques,—the remains of Mahratta forts and buildings;—these, with the rural appearance of Hindoo villages, where every patch of ground is richly cultivated or ornamented, and interspersed with groves of date and cocoanut trees, afford a prospect of luxuriance and beauty to be met with nowhere but in the Concan. As we turn our eyes towards the sea, we are presented with a fine hard beach, running on to the high and romantic spot called Malabar Point, which promontory is studded with neat villas; while the city and fort are seen in the back-ground, with the ships securely at anchor in the harbour. Nor must we forget the isthmus called Colaba (probably Cāl-āb, or black water,) running for about two miles in a straight line from Bombay, from which it is separated at high water. On this small island, which scarcely exceeds a quarter of a mile in breadth, are several good houses, and a range of barracks. At its farthest or western end stands a noble signal and light-house, from the top of which is a very fine view of the island and adjacent country.

Nor is it on land alone that Bombay possesses the advantages of situation. Its harbour, from its great size, smoothness of the water, and for the greater part of the day having a fine sea-breeze blowing, affords almost constant opportunity for aquatic excursions: so open, indeed, and at the same time so secure, is the bay, that for miles, in various di-

rections, the smallest boats may proceed with safety, and, by means of the tide, return at almost a fixed hour. These excursions may be extended seaward, inland, or over to the Mahratta continent, for several miles, embracing in the journey a variety of beautiful, picturesque, and grand scenery. How widely different from the boasted river-parties on the Ganges about Calcutta; where you have a muddy, and often a very dangerous, stream to sail on, with light and hot sultry airs, impregnated with all the poisonous effects of miasma, the wind hardly sufficiently strong to impel the boat; or else tracking, by means of a dozen poor wretches slowly struggling through the low, marshy, and swampy banks of the Ganges, where the eye is unrelieved by the smallest change of scenery, and not a hill is to be seen in any direction; in short, where an uninterrupted view of jungle, flat land, water, and mud presents itself.

At Madras the scene on the water is widely different from what we see either at Calcutta or Bombay; and a journey on it, whether for amusement or business, is any thing but agreeable; for you are often in danger of your life, and always in dread, in passing to and fro through the tremendously high and long surfs that incessantly roll on the Coromandel shores, and which commence about a mile inside the roadstead, where ships lie at anchor. There are three surfs; and, after passing over the head of one mountainous roller into the valley of water between them, you cannot for several seconds see either the city in front or the ships in the rear, till you are forced by the impulse of the first on the top of the second roller. On passing over the surf, a stranger's sensations may be imagined, but cannot be described; the oldest mariners do not like the first trip a-shore. Accidents sometimes occur; and for days all communication between the shore and shipping is cut off. When you have arrived on shore, the heat is intolerable, with clouds of hot sand flying about; and, to add to the miseries of Madras, the musquitoes are the largest and most venomous of any in India; at night they swarm in myriads, nor do they leave a stranger quiet by day. I have both embarked and disembarked at Madras (not from choice) twice: I was wet through the first time, and the people were constantly baling the Massoolah boat; the last time I was in imminent danger, with my family, for several minutes.

One of the greatest comforts in all countries is to have good domestic servants: unquestionably the Parsees at Bombay are very superior to their brethren at Calcutta both in usefulness and fidelity. Those at Calcutta dress well, will only attend to one particular branch of service, nor will any persuasion, or even wages, induce them to use a single exertion beyond a prescribed and very limited duty fixed by themselves. They are very indolent, very debauched in their habits, consequently not to be trusted; and the *Qui hi* menials are mighty consequential fellows. This may be from their education and intolerant principles; for they are all Mussulmen. A Bombay servant will do as much work, and do it as well, as five Bengal servants. The domestics at Madras are chiefly of a low Hindoo caste: they are a hard-working, willing set of men, but dirty in their habits, and greatly addicted to drinking.

The markets at Bombay are well supplied, and for the most part the articles are all of moderate price. The fish are excellent; vegetables are abundant and good; poultry is reared by the Portuguese in great quantities, and sold cheap. The bread is said by strangers to be preferable to that made in any other part of India. As to commerce, revenue, taxes, manufactures, and statistical subjects in general, I have but too imperfect an acquaintance to warrant my introducing them to the notice of my readers.

There was great room for improvement in the government of Bombay, and in the extensive countries dependent upon it. It is well known to be a century behind the other capitals in every thing that has a tendency to make a country flourishing, respectable, and great. It is not for me to investigate or discuss the causes; I have not the ability, and much less the inclination; for, being an officer of that establishment, any observation of mine would, perhaps, be deemed injudicious: but all ranks at Bombay, Europeans as well as natives, rejoice in their present enlightened and able ruler, the late British resident at Poona*; who, during his long residence in India, filled the highest diplomatic offices with singular success in the most difficult times; whose energy and

* Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, well known to the literary world by his "History of Cabool."

and judgment are proverbial with all classes of natives, and whose impartiality is acknowledged by all branches of the public service.

ELEPHANTA.

On quitting Butcher's Island, called by the natives *Deva Devi*, or Island of the Gods, not far up the bay stands the celebrated Elephanta Island. It is of considerable elevation, and famous for its caves hewn out of the solid rock from the face of the mountain; they are considerably injured by time,

Whom stone and brass obey,
Who giv'st to every flying hour
To work some new decay.

These caves are very much injured by the action of the sea-breeze, and from not having drains cut on the top of the mountain, to carry off the rain water; nor has any care been taken to have trenches made at the foundation; so that in the periodical rains they are often inundated, and abound with reptiles, particularly snakes. From their vicinity to Bombay, they are frequently visited by parties of pleasure; and, to preserve them from wilful injury by casual visitors, a wall with a gate has been lately erected in front, and left in charge of an invalid serjeant, with a few invalid Siphauees, to protect them. The old man has a good house adjoining, and has a comfortable sinecure of it, as most visitors do not forget his long stories, and the accommodation for refreshment which his house affords. The view from the caves is very fine, as they are situated about 350 feet above the level of the sea. Here is the famous colossal figure of the Trimurti, Brāhma, Vishnū, and Sivā, the creating, preserving, and destroying, powers of the Hindoo mythology. The cave is large, but by no means equal to the large temples of Karli, or the far-famed ones at Elora.

TRAVELLING.

After a pleasant evening with my friends at Panwell, at daybreak my baggage moved on. As the cavalcade may be new to the English reader, I subjoin a list. Three bullocks to carry a tent, twelve feet square, consisting of inner shell and outer fly, and two walls; three bullocks for clothes, provisions, books, &c.; two porters for camp-cot and writing desk; one ditto for breakfast utensils, &c.; one tattoo, or pony, for head servant; two ditto belonging to my servants, of whom I had four with me. There was an escort of six Siphauees and a corporal. Several native travellers accompanied my people for their own security, as the country was sometimes infested with robbers.

In the rainy season, with the execrable state of the roads, rivulets, or nullahs, running impetuously, and large rivers without bridges, the miseries of travelling, regulated by a heavily laden ox's pace, are most intolerable. An Englishman, accustomed to the celerity of mail-coaches, the comforts of an inn, a dry skin, fine roads, and a beautiful country, would be almost driven mad. The natives of India never possess much energy or action; and on a heavy monsoon day, when well drenched with rain, they are nearly inanimate: if to this be added journeying in an enemy's country, every blade of grass burnt up, the wells poisoned, the villages destroyed and deserted, and you for security's sake obliged to keep close to your baggage-cattle, that are walking at a rate of not above two miles in the hour, or hardly that, and the rain falling in torrents for days together; I think an English traveller would lament a little his hard fate.

While sojourning after his fatigues on muddy ground, his baggage wet through, and his servants exhausted, the most lonely hedge ale-house in Cornwall would appear to him a palace. If travelling by himself in the fair season, or N.E. monsoon, with "all appliances to boot," it is but a melancholy thing; there being but little on the road to interest or gratify the traveller, excepting in some large city, where the pride and vanity of a great man may have erected a splendid mosque or pagoda, or dug a fine tank, or for defence built a large fort: the intermediate country is the scene of poverty, wretchedness, and oppression. I speak of the countries of the native powers; our provinces present a very different aspect.

WAR.

The population is very scanty, the country not yet having recovered from the long and desolating wars of Holkar, Scindiah, and other princes, particularly of the former, so late as 1803. The annihilating effects of Mahratta warfare are well known, and may be summed up in these words: viz. exterminating the people, and burning every thing. These horrid outrages were, if possible, aggravated by the ruinous system of defence established by the Poona government, in remorseless exactions and conscriptions in their own territories, while every public officer seized the afflicting

afflicting periods (for there were many) to aggrandize himself, impoverish the state, and ruin the people. If he had the means and opportunity, he was sure to throw off his allegiance, which was only to be reclaimed by grants of land and bribes; and if the invader outbid his liege lord, he was sure to join the highest bidder, or he whose fortunes were ascendant in these ruthless times. The state of the country and the condition of the inhabitants cannot be imagined; at all times living under the very worst system of government, but in war assailed by the additional calamities of plunder, burnings, and captivity; so that the country and its inhabitants were in a constant state of indescribable and heart-rending distress.

DECCAN.

Capooly is a mean, dirty little village, situate at the very base of the great barrier wall of rock that supports the table land of the Deccan, propping up an immense tract of country, some large rivers, several millions of people, and many cities, towns, and villages.

This enormous chain of mountain is securely fastened by iron-bound buttresses of primeval granite, as naked and frightful to look on in some places, as they are romantic and singular in appearance in others. Above and beyond these mountains we fancy another world, of whose inhabitants we know nothing; how to visit them, how to penetrate their country, or how to scale their inaccessible looking wall, extending for thirteen degrees of latitude, and rising to a height of from four to 5500 feet.

On taking a more leisurely view of the mighty wall before me, while wandering about this most interesting spot, two or three apertures were seen, but the difficulty was how were they to be approached, "whose top to climb is certain falling, or the fear as bad as falling." All my cogitations on the subject were soon put to rest by the arrival of about 150 bullocks, laden with grain for the Bombay market, the drovers soon having eased my doubts with respect to the apparent impossibility of surmounting the barrier.

From the wretched state of the roads, my poor servants did not arrive till past the meridian hour; but one whom I had sent forward over-night had prepared my breakfast; after which, as I often was wont to do after the perspiration produced by walking about the village had subsided, I jumped into a tank, clothes and all, which, without apprehension of danger, I left to dry upon me. It was insufferably hot at this place, situate in an amphitheatre of mountains, the naked face of each burning with heat, and reflecting the rays, while every breeze was excluded. All the heat was concentrated, as it were, in a focus; the thermometer was at 104 in the shade at two P.M.

A little before day-break we commenced our formidable undertaking, of what appeared to be nothing less than scaling the mural sides of towering mountains. The road, after going some little distance, becomes very steep, lined with high banks, and interrupted by large stones and fragments of rock. The distance may be altogether six miles, but equal to treble that number in any thing like a good road. Proceeding onwards on foot, the path at an abrupt angle overhangs a frightful precipice and valley, covered with an eternal jungle, and where probably the foot of man never penetrated: here, in the very bottom, peeping out of the deep foliage, gleam the waters of a few meandering streams, which have their sources in unknown parts of the mountains. Beyond this immense hollow are seen the forms of vast mountains, towering away, as far as the eye can reach, in rude and magnificent outline, till they are lost in the clouds, or their continuity only known by their rent clefts and peaks peering through the light-blue veil of mist.

In some parts of the road the passage is guttered by little streams of water, that run gurgling down the precipitous fronts of the rock, affording a pleasing, soothing sound, as we trace our course through these sequestered spots. Not quite half way up, is a small patch of table land, where the traveller is sure to halt and take some refreshment, not more for the purpose of recruiting his strength than regaining his wind; for, what with clambering, slipping, and proceeding up a very steep ascent, great personal exertion is required.

At this spot, the convoys of bullocks, carrying merchandize to and fro, halt for an extra day and night, if greatly fatigued. In their night encampments they take every precaution against thieves and wild beasts: they select the mural side of an open spot to place their cattle: thus the steep side of the mountain flanks one side, while the bags containing the produce they carry are piled up to some height, and, when

placed, form something like the segment of a circle: within are the families, and sometimes cattle. One or two watchmen are stationed on the top, while fires are burning in front. Their dogs (the Brinjarree) are a valuable breed, fierce, strong, and watchful—evidently a cross of the wolf and domestic dog. Thus will these carriers travel for 1000 miles with a convoy of as many laden bullocks; and they are very punctual and honest in their dealings. Without their aid, according to the mode of warfare in India, whole armies would be starved. They always go well armed, and in critical times have escorts. They have paths and routes known only to themselves, which they traverse from one extremity of India to the other.

THE NATIVES.

The Hindoos, in all situations, are a docile, cheerful, good-tempered people: what vicious qualities they do possess are owing to the wretched and arbitrary rule under which they live. It is truly astonishing what arduous and long journeys these poor afflicted people will perform, for a few pence, in the most tempestuous seasons; swimming large and impetuous rivers, penetrating solitary and unknown routes through immense forests infested by beasts of prey and banditti, exposed to the mid-day sun, and sleeping on the ground nightly, for weeks together—their whole sustenance daily being only two or three handfuls of parched grain, and often bad water to allay their thirst; yet are these poor wretches always good-humoured, faithful to their employers, and, as husbands and fathers, an example to us.

It is not uncommon to find a labouring Hindoo supporting his wife's relatives and his own parents who are past work, with contentment and cheerfulness. It is true these people are gross idolators, but they practise many virtues which we Christians lack the observance of. It would strike with wonder a stranger to observe a body of coolies conveying a pipe of wine, a 24-pounder, or an 80-gallon cask of beer up the defile, at the top of which we have just arrived.

THE G'HATS.

Having now said something of the Mahratta country and the Hindoo people, it only remains to offer a few brief remarks on the great range of mountains improperly called G'hats, and to take a peep at the great excavated temple of Karli (Ekverah). This will occupy us until our arrival at the temples of Elora. In the intervening country there is nothing to gratify the philanthropist, instruct the legislator, or please the philosopher; no flourishing towns, public institutions, or learned communities; no splendid buildings, fine bridges, or beautiful gardens; nothing, in fact, to denote prosperity or happiness. Compared with the British provinces, it may be truly called one wild waste. Wherever the Mahratta comes, the land is cursed. A few mud-built huts, where the remnants of a scattered people have herded together for mutual protection, are the only signs of civilization that these fertile plains present for one hundred and fifty miles. Worse than the locust or beast of prey, what Mahratta warfare could not utterly destroy, hordes of Bheel and Pindarries were hired and introduced into these countries to effect. But I have done with the sickening tale, afflicting to narrate, and dreadful to view.

The chain of mountains, among which we have now encamped, extends from Cape Comorin, opposite Ceylon, in one unbroken series (with the exception of an opening at Paniany in the Malabar country, of about twelve miles broad), stretching away, in a northern line, to the province of Candeish, and not far distant from Surat. In no part do they exceed fifty miles from the sea, and in one part only do they approach closer than eight miles. There are but few passes known to us; and till men of science investigate this stupendous barrier, we are likely to know but little about them.

The mountains of which we are now speaking, decrease in altitude about thirty miles to the northward of Bombay: to the southward of Poona the passes, I am told, have a northern descent; stretching along to the southward, they separate what is generally called Malabar, supporting the Mysore and Soondah countries in the form of a terrace. With the exception of the opening at Paniany before mentioned, and the few passes formed by the industry of man, or the action of mountain torrents, it is one connected wall for nearly nine hundred miles; this vast belt enclosing the rich country within the Ner-Budha river.

These mountains are said to average from 3000 to 5500 feet in height, prolific in

in all the wonders and beauties of nature. In the high mountains to the southward much valuable meteorological data might be obtained, for, while below *(Payeen)* it is raining in torrents for three successive months, in the Table-land above (*Bala* G'hāt) it is the fine season. Numerous rivers intersect the low country, which, during the S.W. monsoon, run with astonishing velocity; some few, that have their sources in the mountains, have the whole year a shallow stream.

TEMPLE OF EKVERAH.

I proceeded across the open country to the left, to the mountain of Ekverah; where, at a considerable height above the plain, stands a large temple, hewn out of the solid rock. On the left of a terrace at the end of the foot-path, excavated from the bowels of the mountain, stands, in solemn magnificence, the great arched temple of Karli, with its noble vestibule and entrance, and the sitting figure of Budha. On looking into the temple, an object of wonder presents itself: a ponderous arched roof of solid stone, supported by two rows of pillars; the capitals of each surmounted by a well-sculptured male and female figure, seated, with their arms encircling each other, on the back of elephants, crouching, as it were, under the weight they sustain. At the further end of the temple is an immense hemispherical altar, of stone, with a kind of wooden umbrella spreading over the top.

There is no idol in front of the great altar, as at Elora: the umbrella covering, before spoken of, rises from a wooden pedestal out of the convexity of the altar. A Brahman, whom I questioned on the subject of the altar, exclaimed, in nearly the words of our own poet, "Him first, Him last, Him midst, Him without end." In alluding to the Almighty, he nearly spoke as above described, placing his hands on this circular solid mass. He rejected all idea of assimilating Budha, or Brāhma, with the "Eternal God;" who, he said, was one alone from beginning to end, and that the circular altar was his emblem.

A concourse of priests and fakeers, supported by the Peishwa, lived here. One of them, an ascetic of high renown, had a singularly mild and serene countenance: he was sitting before a flame of fire day and night, with a cloth over his mouth, to prevent his inhaling pollution, or destroying any living substance*: he was regularly fed with parched grain, and his water for drinking was strained through a cloth. I addressed him with reverence: he turned up his fine placid countenance, and looked at me with eyes that spoke of heaven. I almost wished at the moment to be a Brāhman. This man appeared the image of self-denial, absorbed in contemplating the wonders of God. Doubtless his ideas and actions were purity itself—such was his character, for he had resisted the most tempting offers to reside at the court of the Peishwa, and nothing could withdraw him from the arched temple and circular altar of Karli. He was too lost in mental abstraction to heed me: he never speaks; but he was evidently in prayer, as I could see by the working of the muscles of his face.

POONA.

The roads leading into the city of Poona are in good repair. One route proceeds by the British residency at the Sangam, the other by a good substantial stone bridge over the Moota river. It was near sunset as I entered Poona; the setting rays of that glorious orb reflecting its beams on the venerable roof of the Parbutti temple, on turreted walls, large white terraced houses, lofty shining spires, and on handsome-looking pagodas, intermingled with Moghul buildings, Hindoo palaces, castles, and gardens, afforded, on a serene evening, an imposing sight to a stranger; while a fine river, running in front or the city, added an interesting feature to the view. This was not lessened upon entering a crowded city, where the objects were as varied in appearance as the external view had been half a mile off, and consisted of large heavy houses, built of stone, more for defence than comfort; many of them painted with representations of peacocks, figures of Ganesa and Hanuman. Shops of all descriptions

* A Brahman at Benares was so cautious of causing the death of any living animal, that before him, as he walked, the place was swept, that he might not destroy any insect: the air was fanned as he ate, for the same purpose. Some mischievous European gave him a microscope, to look at the water he drank. On seeing the animalculæ, he threw down and broke the instrument, and vowed he would not drink water again: he kept his promise, and died.

descriptions were seen, having open fronts, with the goods exposed on an inclined platform. The streets narrow, and thronged with people; among whom might be discovered the sedate, decently clad Brahman; the delicate and pretty featured Hindoo female; the portly, dignified, and handsomely-dressed Mussulman; Arab horsemen completely armed, prancing along upon their fine chargers; Fakeers in a state of nudity; Mahratta foot-soldiers, with sword and buckler; and groups of people from other countries in their various costumes, and with peculiar casts of countenance. In this diversified moving mass we must not forget a few Jews and Portuguese Christians, and occasionally a British Siphauce in his neat undress, on leave of absence for a few hours. This living picture has the addition of state elephants, splendid cavalcades of public officers, decked out with parade and show, accompanied by richly-caparisoned led horses, and camels trotting along at a quick pace, with rows of little tinkling bells suspended round their necks. If to all this we add crowded markets, religious processions, and bands of noisy musicians, some idea may be formed of the tumult and bustle of the capital city of the Mahratta empire towards evening.

Notwithstanding all the absurd cry at home against the fanaticism and bigotry of the Brahminical character, the Portuguese Christians had a chapel in the centre of Poona; nor were the Mahomedans less favoured, for at the annual festival of the Taäbout, in commemoration of the martyrdom of Hussein and Hassan, the Peishwa, in great state, with all his public officers, attended, with every symptom of good will and respect, and even public salutes were fired on the occasion. I have seen the Mahomedans pay respect to the Hindoo processions and worship, and join in the prayers and shouts of the multitude with decorum and friendship!

FABULOUS HISTORY OF ELORA.

Dhrutarass, a blind and holy man, much favoured by Brāhma, had a son called Couroo, and a brother named Pundoo or Pandoo: it was so ordered, that the uncle and nephew were to govern the world; but it happened they could not settle about their respective sovereignties. They were ordered by a vision to settle the dispute by playing a certain game of hazard; and Pandoo, the uncle of Couroo, lost it. To hide his misfortune, and to obliterate from his mind all ideas of his former power and greatness, he vowed to retreat from the face of mankind, accompanied by his wife Contee. After travelling a great distance, they came to this part of India: the retirement of the place was congenial to their heavy sorrows, and here they fixed themselves. In the course of a few years they begat five sons; these were Yudishteer, Bheem or Bhima, Urjoon or Urzuna, Nacool, and Seyhuder. From a pious motive, and to please the god Crishna, they commenced excavating caverns for religious purposes; and, that the undertaking might appear miraculous and wonderful to mankind, they entreated the god for a night that might last one year; which request was granted. Bheem, the second son, was the principal assistant, he being amazingly strong, and eating the enormous quantity of one candy and a half of meat during the day (900 lbs.) When the five brothers had finished their excavations, day broke forth; the brothers were then despatched to propagate the wonder; and millions of people flocked from the farthest parts to behold the mighty and favoured family of the Pandoos. Their father Pundoo was removed from this world to a better, for his piety; the sanctity of the brothers, and their supposed influence with the Deity, brought over boundless countries and dominion to their sway: in a short period of time they had seven millions of warriors and fighting men; while others were daily flocking to their standard. They then determined to wage war against their relation Couroo, who, from the length, mildness, and virtues of his reign, was universally beloved by his subjects. Even those that had deserted, and had gone over to the five brothers, from a mistaken notion of their being deified heroes, by the great wonders of the cavern being produced in one night, seceded, and joined Couroo, who called together his faithful followers, and found that his fighting men exceeded eleven millions, eager to repel aggression; but the event of the conflict was disastrous to Couroo, for the brothers had found favour with Crishna (Vishnu), as they had performed great and holy works. So much were they favoured, that Crishna stood before Urzoon while he mounted his charger, and bade him not fear the hosts of Couroo. Thus were the caves of Elora excavated: Visvacarma being the architect employed by the Pandoos.

GENERAL

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON ELORA, &c. &c.

The principal object of worship at Elora is the stone so frequently spoken of, the Lingham of "the changer of things," Mahā Deo (literally the great God), Siva. It is a symbol of him in his generative character; the base is inserted in the Yoni; the Ling is of a conical shape, and often a black stone, covered with flowers (the *Belia* and *Asaca* shrubs); the flowers hang pendent from the crown of the ling-stone to the spout of the *Argha* or *Yoni*, (mystical matrix); not a whit better than the phallus of the Greeks and its ceremonies. Whatever enthusiasts may say to the contrary, this symbol is grossly indecent, and abhorrent to every moral feeling, let the subject be glossed over as it may. Five lamps are commonly used in worship (*Puja*), at this symbol, but frequently one lamp having five wicks. Often the lotos is seen on the top of the Ling. The water that the Argha holds (the pedestal in which the Ling is inserted), is emblematical of Vishnu, and the dent or orifice in the frame, (Yoni) or rim, is called the navel of Vishnu. How comes it, as we find acknowledged by many, and which Major Moor supports both in his writings and prints, that Brahma sprung from the navel of Vishnu in the cup of the lotos? when it is asserted on the other hand, in Hindoo mythology, that Brahma was the *first* created being, and that Narayana was the spirit, the vivifying, animating, moving, abstract essence, so awfully expressed in our own divine book:

"And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."

The gross fables and inapplicable allegories engrafted in *modern* times, have rendered the Hindoo mythology both disgusting and unintelligible. I have every respect for the mythology of the ancients: it is to that we owe science, arts, and history, and like the emblems in heraldry, it speaks a symbolical language. The primitive Brahmans were philosophers and sages; whilst their successors have, to confirm and enslave the minds of the people, rendered a beautiful system of mythology and science vicious and stupid. Of the lotos a few words more:—"The lotos is a prominent symbol in the Hindoo and Egyptian cosmogony. This plant appears to have the same tendency with the Sphinx, of marking the connexion between that which produces and that which is produced. Leo and Virgo, the Egyptian Ceres, (Virgo), bears in her hand the blue lotos, which plant is acknowledged to be the emblem of celestial love, so frequently seen mounted on the back of Leo in the ancient remains." More might be quoted in illustration of a symbol seen so frequently in the temples of Elora; for Mr. Newton, in his learned essay on the zodiac, makes mention of the Bull, the Serpent, &c. Another authority, Capt. F. Wilford, on the sacred isles of the west, speaks on the same subject. "The lotos floating on the water is an emblem of the world; the whole plant signifies both the earth and its two principles of fecundation. The stalk originates from the navel of Vishnu, sleeping at the bottom of the ocean; and the flower is the cradle of Brahma or Mankind. The germ is both the Meru and Linga; the petals and filaments are the mountains which encircle Meru, and are also the type of the Yohi." We often perceive the snake proceeding from the top of the ling-stone, as well as the lotos; the latter doubtless alluding to Brahma, who for the space of two hundred years remained absorbed in contemplation in the cup of the lotos.

At Visvacarma's temple are seen the large spherical altar, the arched roof with its stone ribs, emblematical of space, and the pillars (like the fabled pillars of the world) embracing the orbicular vacuum, with the figure in front of the altar, evidently in prayer, as if meditating on the globe behind, and the vaulted heaven above, ribbed up with its stone rafters, and the tree or umbrella spreading over the altar, as the heavens do over our globe. All this is a beautiful illustration of the creation; for these temples were meant to last for ever, and to commemorate the unspeakable glory of the Almighty founder of the universe.

I believe our pointed steeples and the pyramids of Egypt are meant to represent a column of flame ascending to the heavens. The Hindoos have the same idea. Out of the crown of the head of Buhda a pyramidal flame ascends; and I have seen casts of Siva similarly represented, or the hair plaited in a circle as emblematical of eternity, with a flame ascending from the midst of the circle of hair on the crown of the head. This was an explanation of the emblem that a learned Brahman once gave me, and as such I narrate it: it is no fanciful hypothesis of mine.

As

As we have been speaking of the notions of the early Brahmans on their cosmogony, the annexed extract will, notwithstanding its length, prove acceptable. It relates to one of the most awful subjects that can occupy the mind of man, viz.—the Creation of the World. It is an extract from the *Shastahs;* and my only motive in giving it, is to rescue the Hindoos from a generally-received, though unfounded, opinion, that they worship images alone as the Supreme Being, whereas the Trimurti are only the representatives of the Almighty, in his three characters of Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer. Brahma's reply to his son *Narud* proves that he considers himself only as a created being, and not the Creator.

Narud, or Nareda, who is represented as the son of Brahma, and who wishes to be informed about the creation of the world, thus addresses his father: "O father, thou first of gods! thou art said to have created the world; and thy son Narud, astonished at what he beholds, is desirous to be instructed how all these things were made."—Brahma replies, "Be not deceived, my son. Do not imagine that I was the creator of the world, independent of the Divine Mover, who is the great original Essence, and Creator of all things. Look, therefore, upon me only as the instrument of the great Will, and a part of his being, whom he called forth to execute his eternal designs." Narud then asks, "What shall we think of God?" To which Brahma replies, "Being immaterial, he is above all conception; being invisible, he can have no form; but, from what we behold in his works, we may conclude that he is eternal, omnipotent, knowing all things, and present every where."

Narud again asks, "How did God create the world? Brahma, in answer, says, "Affection dwelt with God from all eternity. It was of three different kinds: the creative, the preservative, and the destructive. The first is represented by Brahma; the second by Vishnu; and the third by Siva. You, O Narud! are taught to worship the three in various shapes and likenesses; as the Creator, the Preserver, and the Destroyer. The affection of God then produced power; and power, at a proper conjunction of time and fate, embraced goodness, and produced matter. The three qualities, then, acting upon matter, produced the universe, in the following manner. From the opposite actions of the creative and the destructive qualities on matter, self-motion arose. Self-motion was of three kinds: the first inclining to plasticity, the second to discord, and the third to rest. The discordant actions then produced the *Ahass;* which invisible element possessed the quality of conveying sound: it also produced air, a palpable element; fire, a visible element; water, a fluid element; and earth, a solid one. The Ahass dispersed itself abroad: air formed the atmosphere; fire, collecting itself, blazed forth in the hosts (stars) of heaven; water rose to the surface of the earth, being forced from beneath by the gravity of the latter element. Thus broke forth the world from the *veil of darkness,* in which it was formerly enveloped by God; order rose over the universe; the seven heavens were formed; and the seven worlds were fixed in their places, there to remain till the great dissolution, when all things shall be absorbed by God.

"God seeing the earth in full bloom and that vegetation was strong from its seeds, called forth, for the first time *intellect,* which he endued with various organs and shapes, to form a diversity of animals, with five senses—feeling, sight, smell, taste, and hearing: but to man he gave *reflection,* to raise him above the beasts of the field."

It remains now to say something of the type of Māhā Deva (Siva), the bull Nundi, the emblem of divine justice. The bull Nundi, like the Apis of Osiris, has worship paid to him. A white bull is preferred. The vehicle of Vishnu is an eagle; that of Brahma, a swan. These coincidences remind us of the white bull of Europa, the eagle of Jupiter, and the swan of Leda. Not only in India, but in Persia and Egypt, was the bull worshipped as the principle of light; and I believe opinions have been entertained that the pyramids of Egypt were erected to his honour.

Figures of monkeys and peacocks are found carved in many of the temples. Both these animals are held in high veneration; and where British soldiers are stationed, the most positive orders are issued, by the local authorities, that no molestation be offered to them. On this subject a curious coincidence occurs in the first book of Kings, 10th chapter, 22d verse:

"For the king had at sea a navy of Tharshish (Tarsus), with the navy of Hiram (Tyre). Once in three years came the navy of Tharshish, bringing

gold and silver, and ivory, and apes, and peacocks."

It is singular that a people so remote from each other should distinctly mention these animals only; and a natural question arises on it: For what purpose could Solomon import apes and peacocks?

Of the Lingham, the emblem of Māhā Deo, which so frequently occurs at Elora, the circular part is the Yoni, or female nature; while the Ling, the upright stone in the centre, is male nature. The convexity in the centre is sometimes termed the navel of Vishnu: the space round it, filled with water, is emblematical of Vishnu, as the god of water; while the Ling is a type of Siva, as regenerator. The bull Nundi is couchant directly opposite to the spout or orifice of the Yoni. Sometimes the tortoise is sculptured on the floor near it. The room in which it is placed is generally dark and gloomy; and oil lights are burned, to dimly illumine the mystery and worship there celebrated. The ancient heathens worshipped two primordial principles, light and chaos, from whose union they believed all nature to have sprung. The Ling is symbolical, probably, of the marriage of those principles. It is to be found in almost every Hindoo temple.

Koorma, or the Tortoise, was the second Avatar of Vishnu. In this shape he bore the world upon his back, and lifted it out of the waters of the deluge. There is but one well-finished sculpture of the tortoise at Elora. Like the Sphinx at Keylas, it stands by itself, and not near a Ling, as often seen in Hindoo pagodas.

Ganesa, so familiar to all Hindoo votaries, does not appear so frequently in these temples as we would be led to suppose, considering how generally he is worshipped in the western parts of India.

In Bengal, images of Ganesa are kept for worship, but rarely are temples erected to his honour. There is a festival in reverence of Ganesa on the fourth of the new moon in Bhadru, and another in the full moon in the month of Maghu. M. Sonnerat, in his first volume, makes mention of Ganesa; but in this brief analysis a few particulars of the principal gods will suffice. As the tutelary deities of so many millions of people, and as the objects to whom the temples of Elora, the most singular and stupendous works the hand of man ever accomplished, are dedicated, it is absolutely necessary to say a few words on these important personages, however disinclined I may be to the wearisome task; and after the learned essay of Sir W. Jones on the gods of Greece, Italy, and India, Major Moor's "Hindoo Pantheon," and Mr. Faber's great work on the origin of Pagan idolatry, it were likewise a bootless one for me to offer any thing more than a few succinct notices of objects that have constantly been presenting themselves before our eyes throughout the late pages.

Māhā Deo and his consort Parvati. Siva is more generally worshipped than any other of the numerous deities on the western side of India. He has been likened to Osiris, to Saturn, and, in his character of Rudra, to Jove. Like Saturn, he delights in human sacrifices; and, as Māhā Cālā, he is Time. As with Osiris, the ox (Apis) is sacred to him. He has usually a collar or chaplet of skulls (Mund Mala), to denote his sanguinary character. At Elora he is generally represented with four hands: in Elephanta temple he has eight hands. From his head the Ganga (Ganges) descends: on his forehead is represented the moon. Sometimes he has three eyes, denoting, as some suppose, the past, present, and future. Serpents are seen issuing from the locks of his hair—hence his name Dhorr-Ghati, or, with twisted locks: but in his general compound name of Cal-Agni-Rudra—Time, Fire, and Fate—he is more usually known. His colour is a dirty white; and his votaries, the Sunayasses, bedaub themselves with the dust of cinders. The sectaries of this deity are named Saivas.

Parvati, or Bhavani, or Maha Cali (the great goddess of time) like her lord, has skulls and snakes as her symbols. As Doorga, or active virtue, or difficult of access, she is held in high veneration; and to this day, in Bengal, great rejoicings take place at the Doorga Puja. Human sacrifices were formerly offered to this Hecate, or Proserpine. Bengal was the great seat of her superstitions. In the *Calica Purâna*, one of her prayers, it is enjoined,—"Let princes, ministers of state, counsellors, and vendors of spirituous liquors, make human sacrifices, for the purpose of attaining prosperity and wealth." "Let the victim offered to Devi (Parvati), if a buffalo, be five years old; and if human, twenty-five."—*Ibid.*

The immolation of a human female is strictly forbidden. I have seen most horrible-looking casts of Parvati as Maha Cali, with the mouth distorted, and presenting

senting large fangs, rather than teeth; the tongue protruded; nails very long, and curved; human skulls and snakes suspended round the neck; and she dancing on a dead body.

Vishnu falls next under our notice. As the Preserver, he is more beneficent, his attributes more gentle, and his appearance more pleasing. He may be said to counteract the evil produced by Maha Deo and his unamiable Sacti, or consort, Parvati. Vishnu's consort Lakshmi is in high estimation, as the "goddess of riches and plenty." Vishnu, when represented sleeping on the lotos, has four hands; his colour is dark blue—he holds a lotos: one of his chief ornaments is the conch or chank-shell (the buccinum); hence he is likened to Neptune, and again to Jupiter; his vehicle an eagle, sometimes with a human body. He is sometimes displayed riding on the large serpent Seesha, the symbol of eternity. He has probably more worshippers than the other two gods of the triad. Generally speaking, his followers may be comprehended under the title of *Vaishnavas*. I only purpose offering a brief summary of the chief divinities;—to go beyond that, one would be involved in an extricable labyrinth of elaborate allegory, diffuse fable, mystic legends, all enveloped in deep obscurity and extravagant fiction.

Rama appears before us at Elora. He is an Avatar of Vishnu, and worshipped by a peculiar sect called *Ramatu*. Sir W. Jones thinks him the same as the Grecian Dionysos, and probably as the son of Cush. Rama, like Dionysos, was a great conqueror; the latter headed an army of satyrs commanded by Pan, while the former employed our old friend Hanuman to lead on his monkeys. Notices having been given of Hanuman and of Rama. Rama is the tutelar deity of the military caste (or Cshatriya). Both Rama and his spouse Sita, are very popular divinities: the latter has several places named after her, as *Sita-Coond*, the hot well near Monghir, and *Sita-Buldee*, the Hill of Sita. (Peace be on the spot, and on my friends who reside there!) The custard-apple is called *Sita phul*.

Pavana, the regent of the winds, is the father of Hanuman, and belongs exclusively to the Avatar of Rama, regent of the south-west, as *Agni* (Vulcan) is of the south-east. Indra, already mentioned, presides over the east; *Varuna*, the west; *Yama*, (king of hell) the south; *Varyovra*, the north-west; *Cuvera*, the north; and *Isawara*, the north-east.

Brahma is not frequently seen in the temples of Elora. He would appear not as the active agent of the Almighty Power, but as absorbed in the representations of Vishnu and Siva, as if it were that he had by the almighty fiat created, and the preserving and destroying attributes had been left to his coadjutors. True it is, very few altars are raised to him, but his name is pronounced with trepidation and profound reverence.

There is an interminable list of other gods, with their subordinate agents and sactis. Of goddesses, comparatively speaking, there are but few. The nine Avatars or incarnations of Vishnu, from the first or *Matsya*, the fish at the period of the deluge, down to the ninth or last in Budha, occupy an endless catalogue of fable and romance, the whole theory of which has, by the policy of the priests, in engrafting other events thereon, been greatly confounded. The tenth Avatar, like the Messiah of the Jews, is yet to come, as Kalkee, or the white horse; for a poetic description of which the reader is referred to the beautiful poem by Mr. Campbell.

Idols, stones, and graven images, are not alone reverenced by the Hindoos. Trees, shrubs, and pieces of water, are in many places held in veneration: such was the tank, near the village of Elora; hence, probably, arose the celebrity of the place, and the idea of excavating the temples in the neighbourhood. The legend communicated to me by the Brahmans was—that Eeloo Rajah, whose father's territories were at Ellichpore, in the neighbouring kingdom of Hyderabad, was in a diseased state, and his body filled with maggots; but by dipping a cloth in the sacred spot, and rubbing it over his body, he was cleansed of the maggots, and a speedy cure effected. It is unnecessary to dwell on this extravagant fable, when it is added that the cistern, or koond, in which Eeloo bathed, was reduced from a large sheet of water, by the *commands of Vishnu*, to the small size of a cow's hoof, and that the event happened 7894 years ago. There is scarcely a chronological event of the Hindoos to which they do not attach some monstrous absurdity to awaken your wonder, but which they themselves implicitly believe. So pleased was Eeloo with his cure, that he instantly

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set about excavating the temples as a mark of his gratitude and piety. History informs us that Eeloo Raj flourished 930 years ago.

During my stay at Elora I met with no interruption whatever from the residents or visitors at the temples. I had but little intercourse with the village. The small supplies I required, as milk, grass, rice, &c. were daily sent up to my tent by the *Kutval*, a Brahman, who was the head man of the village. For those necessaries he wished to decline payment. The *Baae* (Holkar's Mother) defrayed all charges of pilgrims, &c.; but as I did not exactly come under that denomination, I begged to be under no obligation to her highness's bounty. The good-tempered Brahman was not to be evaded; he insisted that I had cured several persons by means of my medical skill, and in dispensations of the "most excellent English medicine." If any radical cures were effected, it was by means of a good dose of calomel. One cure was ascribed to me which ought to have been ascribed to nature: it was extracting a long worm *(Narroo)* from the foot between the toes and the instep. I believe they are known to us as the guinea-worm. If they break inside the skin, some danger may be apprehended. While they are forming under the skin or membrane, they cause an excruciating pain. I had once seen a worm extracted: the swelling was brought to a head by repeated poulticing, and then delicately perforated, and a small straw worked under the worm, round which with great care by the person performing the operation, he was by the motion of the straw wound round it and extracted. Others of my patients, who were mere hypochondriacs, were cured by a very common medicine in Europe, faith and imagination, which in many disorders and with many persons will kill or cure. Some of my patients I am certain were in this case, as, my dispensary running low, I was fain to substitute pills with little more than flour and water.

AURUNGABAD.

The extensive and fertile plains lying between Dowlutabad and Aurungabad, though possessing rich soils, and intersected by many streams, and in the vicinity of an imperial city, might be mistaken for a desert by those accustomed to the rich scenes of England, where prosperity and security alike dwell together. During my ride I did not meet ten people, nor was a tenth part of the land in cultivation.

At a distance the view of Aurungabad has an imposing effect: lofty minarets peeping out from among groves of trees; the large white domes of mosques, with their gilded points, shining in the sun; a number of large terraced houses rising above the walls of the city, the whole covering a great extent of ground; but, as we approach, a different scene presents itself. After passing a large gateway, we at once enter the city, nearly half of which is in a state of decay and ruin, with a scanty population. It has the sign in every street of fallen greatness, and shows that its prosperity perished with its founder Aurungzebe.

The wall which surrounds Aurungabad is not at all calculated to sustain a regular attack. It is lower than they usually are, with round towers at intervals, and is sufficient for resisting the onset of a predatory body of either horse or foot; but Aurungzebe, in his lifetime, had no occasion to fear a regular attack in his capital: of the future he thought and cared nought. The divine precept appears to be very fully and generally acted upon by the princes in India—"Sufficient for the day are the evils thereof," and he had enough upon his hands, what with the repeated rebellions of his brothers, and the encroachments of the Mahrattas in the Deccan, to occupy him in his long and turbulent reign.

The streets of Aurungabad are broad, and some few paved. There are many large and good houses in different parts. The public buildings, mosques, and caravanseras, are of a superior construction to those which we generally find in native cities. Gardens and groves of trees, court-yards and fountains, diversify the scene, and ornament the streets. The shops present to view many costly articles of Indian produce, but there is an air of dejection about the whole that tells you the glory of the regal city has fled. A few groups of grave and fine-looking Mussulmans, unoccupied by any thing but idle talk, are seen lounging at different quarters; or here and there one of the better order, clad in his flowing robe, passes you with a stately and measured step, conscious of his manly figure and handsome features. These, and a few solitary Fakeers, are the principal persons met with, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the markets, where some little bustle prevails; otherwise, there

there is nothing to remind us of an Indian city,—no pomp, no crowded streets, no horsemen, or cavalcades; none of the bustling motions or noisy sounds that proclaim industry, occupation, and prosperity. Partly deserted and partly in ruins, Aurungabad presents a cheerless view to a stranger.

After wandering about some time, a Mussulman very politely explained to me the way to a durrumsalla (caravansera) erected for the accommodation of travellers, that is to say, a place where you are protected from the sun and rain, and may spread your mat and go to sleep. I had had a fatiguing and hot ride, and did not expect my baggage for some time, so that I had nothing to do but to sit upon the edge of the elevated floor of my lodging, my legs dangling down outside the wall of the terrace (as if they were tired of belonging to me), and to look about and cogitate on the fallen grandeur of Aurungabad, or, as the natives term it, "to look and think together:" this promised to be my occupation for three hours to come. Do not imagine, reader, that because you have money in your pocket, and are teased with a craving appetite, that you may lay out the one and satisfy the other, by proceeding to a house and enjoying an exquisite banquet, consisting of a fine rump-steak, a cup of ale, and a roasted potatoe:—nothing of the kind in Indian travelling; you must carry every thing with you, to the salt that savours your meat, and must yourself look after the packing, despatch, and arrangement of your marching and household affairs, or your servants will forget or neglect one half of what they ought to do. Fruit may be procured in large towns; but in the heat of the day, after a long ride, it is not advisable to eat any. The parched grain and sweetmeats sold in the streets are both cloying and unpalatable, so that your only resource is patience; and, if you wish to practise that virtue in perfection, make a journey of two or three hundred miles in India, and you will find yourself quite an adept in the observance of it in all its bearings.

The following day was devoted to viewing the city, which consisted in seeing one or two objects of curiosity, that either the munificence or vanity of some former prince has raised in the shape of a tomb, a mosque, or pagoda. A native city possesses few charms or attractions to Europeans accustomed to the variety, arrangement, and beauties of a British city, where at every turning there is some object deserving of notice, to excite admiration or to interest his feelings. On the contrary, there is so much confusion, dirt, and wretchedness, in those cities under the native governments, that a stranger is rather willing to quit it, than, by exploring, only meet with objects that excite in his mind feelings of sorrow and disappointment.

The Hindoo, devoted to gain and superstition, cares but little as long as he increases his hoard and propitiates his gods; while the Mussulman leads a listless and sensual life, lolling on carpets, eternally smoking, and for the most part of the day locked up in his haram with his women: his days pass on in one unvaried round; there is no society, no public institutions, places of public resort or amusement; he, like the Hindoo, goes through with zeal and earnestness the formularies of his religion, and, like the Hindoo, he knows no one and cares for no one beyond the walls of his own barricadoed mansion. With such an example, and in such a state of society, it may be supposed in what an abject state the lower orders remain; they are but mere slaves to the higher ranks. In this state of degradation it is not to be wondered at that their cities present an uniform appearance of meanness, poverty, and ruin. There are but two objects at Aurungabad that deserve a specific notice—the gardens and the tomb, or mausoleum of *Rabea Dooraney*, reported to have been the favourite wife of the Emperor Aurungzebe.

NATIVE IDEAS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Of the East India company the majority of this assemblage could form no just conception, either as to their origin or power at home. This I have often observed in cities remote from the sea-coast, and far in the interior. A notion is prevalent among the uninformed that the Coompanee is the begum mother of the King of England, or dowager queen, and that India is her dower. Then they will ask you again why the viceroy is not one of her sons. This idea is, however, at once satisfied, by referring to each other that the sons and brothers of kings in India have always been a rebellious and undutiful race of varlets. Sometimes they will term the Company, Boodee Mā, or the old mother; but, with the more enlightened, the term is Koompānee Ki Bahauder, which may be rendered—the lordly Company, or

mighty Company; but of the meaning of the latter word they have no accurate notion.

FREE PRESS IN INDIA.

In the course of conversation, one or two intelligent men remarked they much desired the means of reading the ukbars (newspapers), and that, had they means and liberty of printing them, there were plenty of persons at the presidencies who could and would be employed in translating their contents into Persian and Hindoostance. Now, thought I, God forbid! The English are marvellously fond of improvements and reformations (or ameliorations, as they are called) in political economy and in the condition of the people, and would wish to make their subjects abroad as enlightened, and, consequently, as powerful, as their masters. We are pushing with rapid strides to convince the natives of India of our weakness, and of their own consequence and physical strength. Two more happy modes could not have been hit upon for the furtherance of this desirable object than a free press and the attempted conversion of the Hindoos and Mussulmans: with the former a hopeless undertaking, and with the latter utterly impracticable. But the mischief arising from the attempt is incurable, and after-generations will have to deplore the excessive love of the English for improvements and innovations. Eternally attempting to modify and correct institutions and established forms, we go on incessantly, and by reaction produce greater evils than those we have vainly endeavoured to cure. Thus it is in the laudable wish to convert, and in giving to the natives of India (that inestimable blessing, to us) a free press. The natives of India have, for a series of years, under our mild and beneficent government, been happy and prosperous, without the aid of politics to amuse and edify them. They are contented, and could not possibly be under a more humane and generous government than that of the British. Oh! no, exclaims the well-meaning philanthropist; instruct and improve their minds—nothing can better diffuse knowledge than an unshackled press: they are our fellow-men, our Asiatic brethren. Yes, replies a factious, ambitious, and needy demagogue; tell them their weight in the scale of nations, their sufferings, the usurpations they have experienced, what they are capable of, and what they might achieve if they did but know their own importance and the insignificance of their conquerors. Now, allowing both Christians and quidnuncs to spring up together like mushrooms, the country would be plunged into confusion and ultimate ruin, and the mass of the population be infinitely worse off than before—no positive good done to them, and an irreparable injury done to ourselves and posterity.

I am free to confess, notwithstanding the innate and invincible abhorrence with which I view any arbitrary proceeding in a government towards its subjects, that the application of an educated, wealthy, and restless body of people, to the right of discussing the conduct and merits of the government, ought to be received with caution and distrust, as there is no knowing, when the spirit is *once awakened*, where it may end; and if we trust our hope in the good behaviour, or sense of propriety, or feelings of attachment or gratitude in the heterogeneous mass which composes the population of India, we shall, when too late, find ourselves most miserably deceived.

Happily for the mother country and the peace of India, the Supreme Government have, by the late restrictions, put an end to the evil ere it arrived at any growth; and for which judicious measure Mr. John Adam, the late Governor-General, and his coadjutors, deserve the warmest praise. Runjeet Sing, a powerful and independent prince, possessing superior talents and great resources, regularly gets the English papers, and any choice *morceaux* relating to us he has regularly transcribed, and sent to his principal officers. His ambitious mind, as well as successful career, his known wish to enlist European officers in his service, and his more than probable occasional intercourse with Russia, render him an object of deep interest, and under many suspicious circumstances that have of *late* occurred in that quarter, I am surprised that we have no British resident at his court.

In these observations, elicited by the remark made by one of Shah Sāfit's guests about freedom of discussion and getting the newspapers printed in the native languages, I could not have foreseen that the day would have arrived when four native newspapers would have been established in Calcutta; and that when the government of the country require, for their *own* security, that the publishers of newspapers and periodicals should be under certain restrictions, and be furnished with a licence, that an address

address (or what most men would call a remonstrance) soliciting a relief from both, should be presented by respectable natives, who never till *now* questioned our policy, but who, on the contrary, bowed with cheerfulness, and submitted with gratitude and respect, to every act of the government.

AURUNGZEBE.

The remains of Aurungzebe's palace bespeak nothing grand or imposing; and from the ruins we should be led to suppose it had originally been neither noble nor spacious. He was not a man who cared much about his personal comforts, and was rather penurious in his expenditure of money. Constantly occupied by external war, and often disturbed by internal commotion, he had other matters to employ his time, and on which to expend his revenues, than on objects of pomp; and I have been informed that a great part of the money expended in the erection of the great mausoleum was supplied by Rabea herself.

It is necessary to offer a word or two on the once royal inhabitant of these dilapidated walls, Aurungzebe. He commenced his reign in the year of the flight (Hegira) 1068, or of the Christian era 1658, and died in the Hegira 1117, or A.D. 1707. In religious professions he was a thorough-paced hypocrite. He was niggardly to a proverb, but fond of splendour and show, which he made his nobles support, and to their forced contributions may be ascribed all the magnificence that appeared at the Moghul court.

Aurungzebe had many good qualities; he was attentive to business, watchful of the conduct of his officers, accessible to the complaints and petitions of his people; and, as far as the disorganized materials of which a Mahomedan government would permit, did all he could to alleviate the miseries of the people, and to introduce justice and mildness into the government of his provinces. He had none of those damning qualities so common in Mahomedan princes, who are generally dissipated, insatiably avaricious, boundless in extravagance, and immoderately addicted to women. To gratify and support these vices, they stick at no enormity or crime. Aurungzebe was an exception to these very common traits. He rose at break of day, bathed, and went to prayers at seven o'clock: at eleven he attended to public business in person, receiving appeals, and listening to the complaints of the meanest of his subjects: at four, dressed in the most gorgeous apparel, he showed himself to his people, then again went to prayers, and afterwards transacted public business with his great officers, when he did not fail to censure the conduct, or dismiss from office, those who had been guilty of malpractices. His hall of state, called the hall of the forty pillars, was a most magnificent building. The rails which divided the courts were of pure gold, and the roof of the hall of silver; but out of this place, and with his family, Aurungzebe dressed in the plainest manner, lived on the plainest food, kept regular hours, and was, in his retirement, a philosopher and anchoret, but in his court a king, and in the field an active and intrepid soldier.

CHRISTIAN CONVERSION.

It was partly the topic of conversation among a party of eight highly respectable Hindoos and Mussulmans I met by appointment in the garden-house of the venerable Shah Sāfi; the mildness of whose manners, and the total absence of all bigotry in his conversation, rendered him not only a pleasing, but an instructive, friend.

Upon my mentioning the well-known name of Swartz, the company said that no *real* converts had ever been made; that those who had professed Christianity were men who had lost their caste for crime, or some abomination, and they were glad to become Christians; or that those who were in the very degraded ranks (the Sudra), having nothing to lose by the change, born polluted, and always avoided by the other ranks, would wish to assume another character, and that was always attainable by their becoming Christians; but, even with this wretched people, our success, dishonourable as the converts were, was very trifling; and many, finding that nothing was to be gained by the change, and that the promises held out to them had not been fulfilled, had relapsed into their former state. "Why," exclaimed Murrane Sing (a Hindoo who was present, and who could read English), "do you not convert the Jews, who live among you, know your virtues, and the excellence of your faith, and whose forefathers knew of the prophecies, and saw the wonders mentioned in your Vedas?" I replied, that they were a stubborn race, and the denunciations against their race had been fulfilled; and I instanced the occasions and times. "That is the more in favour of

of my argument," replied Murrane; "for if, under the sufferings they have endured, and the accomplishment of the curses threatened them, they still remain obstinate and sinful, how are we to be convinced, much less converted, who know nothing of these signs and wonders of which you speak, and have neither had promises nor threats held out to us, except by *mortals* like ourselves, who may or may not intend well? at least, they have nothing to show us on the contrary but *windy words.*" He then referred to Paul, who, he observed, undoubtedly was a prophet, and one whose mission appeared very probable, had made no effect on King Agrippa, who was as civilized as the Hindoos; yet he was not to be persuaded, even though one of the principal propagators of it was present before him: "then how," he added, "am I to be persuaded by those who are neither saints nor prophets?"

The conversation now reverted to Catholics (Catholas), and I was asked by one, possessing much information, why those persons who were British, but of that faith, did not adopt the Protestant creed? I replied, that they were Christians, though some difference existed in the forms of worship. Here my theological reasoning was again set at nought. The Hindoo replied, that the Catholics did not permit the reading of the Bible, for reasons which he well knew; that they worshipped images, which our Scriptures forbid; that they had pilgrimages like the Hindoos, and holy water; but, what was more than all, they had in their history mortal men, who sinfully presumed to have performed miracles which belonged alone to the only God Bhagavān! Here he drew his sleeve over his mouth, and made three low reverences; and then exclaimed aloud, "Forgive me, forgive me, forgive me, for the crime of repeating His holy name! Now, sir," said he, "which is best: we poor Hindoos, who have *not* been taught other things from on high; or your people, who have, but still disregard them?" Of course I did not think it necessary to remind him of our Lady of Loretto, and the liquefactions of St. Januarius' blood, nor of our burnings in Smithfield; neither was I then informed of the miracles of Prince Hohenlohe, nor had I heard that the waters of the Jordan were held as sacred by M. Chateaubriand as the Hindoos hold those of the Ganges. At that time, too, the worthy matron, Joanna Southcote, was unknown. I had no inclination, either, to revert to the many gross superstitions prevalent in many parts of England; of the sale of children's cauls, &c.; nor had I the impudence to tell him, that I could tell his character and disposition by examining his skull!

Indeed, it was unnecessary to remind him of our superstitions and absurdities; for he slily rejoined, "Now, my young friend, *you*, who are *Protestants*—why do you not perform your worship duly and zealously? The nearest temple you have is at Bombay. Your European soldiers have no spiritual instructor. No, sir! I speak it in humility, you care little about your *own* religion; come to India with a box of clothes, take home a box full of money, and think you do a very meritorious act in subscribing a few rupees to convert *us*, and bring us to salvation, though apparently regardless of your own. This," he continued, "is very pious and very generous; but, believe me, before we give up the faith of our forefathers, a religion much older than yours, we must see you fulfil the doctrines it inculcates, and observe its ordinances; neither must you wonder if we require signs and wonders to convince us. But who are the persons sent out, and by whom? Are they men of great learning, great science, and great abilities? I have heard not; and further, that your government (Sircar), and the bishops (Burra Padrees), do not generally support the attempted reformation. Is this true, sir?" I replied, there was some difference of opinion existing in England on the subject. "Then," rejoined the Hindoo, "if that difference in opinion exists among Christians themselves, you may be assured there is none with us. Our lives are moral, the Almighty blesses us as he does you; our Scriptures contain an excellent moral code, and we are taught to be virtuous and good; we rigidly act up to our faith, and are neither hypocrites, nor deceivers, nor tyrants; but are good men, and to you, sir, good subjects."

The generality of missionaries sent to India have not the smallest chance of success with the learned natives of India. With the Bible in his hand, and abundance of zeal, the missionary stalks forth into fields and villages, expecting that his well-meaning exhortations, and the pious example he sets, is to convert the heathen. Nothing can be more fallacious. They are great idlers, and would,

would, for the sake of gossiping, of which they are immoderately fond, run after, visit, and listen to a missionary; but as to what they have heard, or what they may have received, it has as much effect upon their minds as the passing breeze. They are, as before observed, polite and decorous in their behaviour to strangers; they will make professions, for they are adepts at dissimulation, and perfect at flattery. I have seen a Hindoo most devoutly listen to a discourse, beg a tract, and, on his return to the village, leave it on the threshold of the door of the temple, and fall down with his forehead on the floor, and worship the image of that ugly fellow Ganesa! On my expostulating once on this impropriety with a convert, he replied, "My father did the same, and he was more prosperous than I am. The hopes and promises held out to me by the Padree (clergyman) have not been fulfilled; and one of your Burra Sāhibs (great men) has lately broken a commandment (alluding to a *crim. con.* just taken place, happily an event of rare occurrence in India); so, why may not I? Besides which," he added, "Ganesa is offended with me; and I will both pray to Ganesa, and listen to the Padree!"

There is little or no honour in the few that have been converted. By far the greater part are of the very dregs of the people, who, having by some misdemeanor lost their rank in society, or been born in a degraded and abject state, become Christians, by which they fancy they are entitled to many good things; and they well know, that, in quitting their original caste, they cannot change for the worse—so they "profess and call themselves:" but about the obligations of Christianity, and the duties imposed by it, they are as ignorant as the wild ass. I recollect once a Siphauee being flogged and drummed out of the corps for theft: one of his former companions, young in the service, and under a mistaken notion regarding corporeal punishment, observed to him, "You have now lost your caste." "Have I?" replied the other; "then I can always turn Christian."

But, to return to our conversation at Shah Sāfit's, no one point could I gain with either Mussulman or Hindoo. One of the former said our throwing water on the face of an infant, without which ceremony it could not be a Christian, and the consecration of ground, for religious purposes, by sprinkling holy water over it, were as ridiculous as any thing the Hindoos did; and as to the sacrifice of the Hindoo, did not our Korān contain a code of sacrifices, and enjoin blood-offerings? He here stopped, perceiving his Hindoo auditors were getting fidgety, and the blood quitting their cheeks at the mention of a book being recommended to them that enjoined the sacrifice of *bullocks* and heifers. A silence of some minutes ensued, when I asked them, Did not they think the Psalms of David (Daood) were beautiful compositions? They, one and all, replied, "Very fine, indeed; but look at the morality of the man, the seduction of Bathsheba, and the murder of her innocent husband: and did not the son of David go to his own sister? And does not the Korān (Bible), which the English so much exalt, abound with incests, fratricides, scoffings at Bhagavān, defilements and murders, burnings and plunders? I suppose," he continued, "it is these circumstances which cause so many sects and so much schism in your church. One of your own sects, and tolerated by you, and with whom you live on terms of friendship, go further than our Mahomedans do—for they deny the divinity of Christ. With such an example among yourselves, and the scepticism known to be prevalent in the minds of many of your own wise and learned men, how is it possible *we* should receive the doctrines you wish, without opposition, and, at the same time, a thorough conviction of the fallibility of what your Padrees propose?"

I should consider myself guilty of great dissimulation and dishonour, did I not repeat with fidelity the ideas of the superior orders of the natives; for, till those persons are perfectly and radically converted, there is as little probability or possibility of the inferior orders following, as there is of the disciples of St. Peter at Rome giving up the Roman Catholic faith. Far easier would be the task of converting the multitude in England to any particular faith than the Hindoos. No people in the world have such deep-rooted and inveterate prejudices as them; and never were a people, whose conversion was attempted, ever attacked with weaker weapons, or more unfit assailants, than those employed at the present day.

ROUTE

FROM

BOMBAY TO KARLI AND ELORA.

PLACES.	Miles.	REMARKS.
PANWELL.....	23	On the continent—out-post of an officer and 80 men—a moderate-sized town, and very well supplied.
Choke	14	Decent village—supplies not very easily obtained—good quarters in a pagoda.
Capooly	14	Mean, dirty village—foot of the g'hāts—a very fine tank and temple here.
Cundalla	5	Top of the g'hāts—village small—bazaar not badly furnished—a leaky, tottering hovel for quarters.
KARLI	9	A good village, and well supplied—quarters much better than the last stage.
Tellegaum	12	Large village, with an excellent bazaar—good quarters near a tank.
Panowly	10	Village very insignificant—good quarters in bungalows, built for sporting parties.
POONA	9	Large Mahratta city—British cantonments, extensive and convenient—supplies—coolies, cattle, &c. to be obtained.
Corygaum	10	On the banks of the Bhema.
Shikrapour	11	Excellent quarters in the sporting lodges.
Ranjengaum ..	10	Good quarters in a large pagoda.
SEROOR	9	Frontier station of the subsidiary force—excellent quarters; supplies, coolies, &c. easily obtained.
Dytua	5	Small villages.
Carooss.....	6	
Ranjengaum ..	6	A wretched, dirty village.
Ouchulanare ..	6	A fortified village.
AHMED-NUGGUR	11	British out-post—good quarters—supplies cheap and abundant.
Iliad	11	N.B. This road lies to the left, and is made to avoid the g'hāt, which is impassable for guns, or heavy articles.—By the g'hāt it is a saving of about five miles.
Nembedura	2	
Wamborey	5	A small village—lodgings in a dirty hovel.
Cautruss	2	Two villages, divided by a watercourse—bad accommodation—garrisoned by thirty Arabs—belongs to Scindia.
Soné	7	
Curkoondy	6	A ruined and desolate village—inhabitants armed with bows and arrows.
Chincoora	4	Inhabited by thieves of every description; many of whom were sitting in the road.
Hewra	3	Large village—out-post of a Jemidar and thirty men—quarters in a stone mosque.
TOKA	12	An out-post of an officer and 100 Siphauces—town but ill supplied.—Here the Jeendu falls into the Godavery river.
Gandapour	6	A miserable, decayed town, with many ruins.—Road infested by Bheels.
Shah-pour	10	Small, filthy village—a dirty pagoda for quarters.
ELORA	18	Large village, mostly inhabited by Brahmans—belongs to Rao Holkar—lodgings in a pagoda of considerable beauty and size.—Caves distant three-quarters of a mile in front.

MEMOIRS
OF
HENRY THE GREAT,
AND OF THE
COURT OF FRANCE,
DURING HIS REIGN.
2 vols. 8vo.

[The Life and Character of Henry the Fourth, or, as he is here called, the Great, are interesting at a time when, on his remote virtues, the modern Bourbons are trying to hitch themselves on the affections of the French people. That the present work is ably written, and exhibits a spirited narrative of facts, will be manifest from the extracts which follow. The account of the Massacre of the French Protestants is the fullest in our language, and so curious that we have judged it proper to transfer the intire article, for its own sake, as well as to exhibit the talents of the author.]

CHARACTER OF HENRY.

CHARLES the Fifth, surnamed *the Wise*, and Louis the Twelfth, so justly esteemed *the Father of his People*, as well as Henry *the Great*, were indebted to misfortunes for many of those virtues which have ennobled their memories. It was in the vortex of the most turbulent and sanguinary factions that Charles the Fifth acquired that extraordinary wisdom which imbues princes with the true genius of royalty; it is that knowledge which duly discriminates how lenity and firmness should be employed; it teaches the mind to be flexible with dignity, and resolute with discretion; it can reanimate the public feeling, conciliate opposing interests, penetrate secret intentions, subdue characters, and appreciate the due limits of sovereign power, that is only supreme during a calm, but which at the period of storms cannot maintain itself, except through the medium of prudence and skill combined with integrity. Charles the Fifth stood in need of all the resources of reason, and the ascendancy which an enlightened intellect, and a gentle, yielding, and patient character, produce in the management of state affairs: to retrieve, to reunite, and to pacify, were the uniform employments of his reign, which so truly invested him with the glorious epithet of *the Wise.* At the periods of disgrace and exile, princes ascertain the real value of devotion and of friendship; true adherents are not then occupied with the frivolous employment of pleasing, they only think of serving their masters: in order to acquire partizans, princes are obliged to conquer private resentments; the enemy who returns to them, uniformly finds that they are disposed to forget the past, and by this means personal interest accustoms them to clemency. Before Louis the Twelfth ascended the throne, he was oppressed and persecuted; he stood in need of friends, he learned how to pardon and to select them; and this was acquiring a knowledge how to reign. Henry the Fourth was the most humane of kings. A greatness of soul and generosity of principle led him to perform every thing that would have been dictated by the most consummate policy: the brightest actions of his life were only the happy fruits of the first emotions of his heart; but he was indebted to a manly education, and to the school of adversity, for the empire he possessed over himself, for his knowledge of men and affairs, and that undeviating perseverance which surmounts every opposition. This great prince was at the same time the most skilful captain during a belligerent age, the monarch most worthy to reign over a generous nation, and the most amiable of Frenchmen. By his courage, his loyalty, his candour, and his gaiety, he completely formed the national character: all French kings should select him as a model, for to reign as a true Frenchman it is necessary to resemble him. Henry the Fourth was so enthusiastically beloved by his people, he has left such dear recollections, that if all the memoirs of his time, and every thing that has been written concerning his life, was buried in oblivion, his history would still be found in the traditions handed down among the families of all classes of society; from thence the leading traits might be collected, and the most interesting anecdotes derived from the workshop of the mechanic, beneath the humble thatch, as well as in the palace and the mansion of the noble.

FRANCIS THE FIRST.

It is necessary to place in the rank of monarchs who have honoured a throne, all those who, notwithstanding great reverses and faults, have preserved a happy influence over the national feeling, and have left glorious traces of their reigns. Francis the First was endowed with all the fiery impetuosity of the soldier, without being gifted with the talents of a consummate general. His intrepid bravery gave a splendour to his person, and was detrimental to the state; but this prince was neither divested of capacity nor political views.

In combining economy with magnificence, notwithstanding unfortunate wars, he knew how to protect arts and letters, and to liquidate the debts of the state. He united amiable qualities with endearing virtues. Other monarchs had regulated etiquette, Francis did more:—his courtesy, his grace, and his refined taste, regulated the tone and the manners which a king of France ought to possess in order to please his subjects, his courtiers, and his mistresses, to gain the hearts of his soldiers, to captivate men of letters, and all those connected with the arts. He was the first who ascertained that Frenchmen can pardon every thing in a sovereign, provided he is neither vindictive nor ferocious; and that he cannot be reproached with a vulgarity of conduct and duplicity. Francis the First, several years prior to his death, atoned for the faults of his youth, by restoring peace to his subjects, and re-establishing order in his finances; independent of the sum arising from the revenues of the current year, he left four millions in his treasury, which was at that period a very considerable sum. His son, Henry the Second, succeeded, when that monarch recalled the constable Montmorency, who had been banished from the court during the preceding reign. In 1551 the war again broke out in consequence of the League formed between Henry and the electors of Saxony and Brandenburgh, under the pretext of defending the freedom of Germany, and affording succour to the princes who were oppressed by the emperor. This disastrous war was fomented by the advice of two ambitious rivals, the Duke of Guise and the Constable Montmorency, each endeavouring to supplant the other in the midst of these dissensions. Henry took possession of the imperial cities of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, when a female prevented him from extending his conquests: Mary of Austria, sister of Charles the Fifth, who then governed the Low Countries, raised troops, and proceeded to ravage the province of Picardy. Henry was compelled to fly and succour his frontiers; after which, animated by that spirit of vengeance denominated a just reprisal, whereby thousands of innocent victims are sacrificed, that prince proceeded to Flanders, when the whole country became one scene of fire and slaughter.

CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

The demise of Henry, and the youthful age of his successor, Francis the Second, who had only attained his sixteenth year, produced great changes in the court. The applicants for places in the administration of public affairs were numerous; the queen mother, Catherine de Medicis, aspired to assume the greatest control; but the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal of Lorraine, uncles of Mary Stuart, the young regent queen, having acquired the reins of government, Catherine, finding it impossible to dispossess or exclude them, apparently coalesced with their measures. The duchess of Valentinois was exiled from court, and the constable Montmorency confined to his castle of Chantilly.

"Catherine de Medicis," says M. Anquetil, author of the Spirit of the League, "should neither be judged by the libels that have appeared, converting her into a monster, nor the fulsome panegyrics that have attributed to her every virtue. She was handsome, of noble stature, majestic, and engaging: she loved all the fine arts, and was their protectress." But, if she was not the secret cause of the execrable massacre of Saint Bartholomew, it is at least a known fact that she might have prevented that atrocious catastrophe: from this act she may be judged; and that one deed is far more vilifying to her memory than all the calumny which libellers have heaped upon her.—Catherine preserved this horrid secret; she presided at the execution of the sanguinary plot; she procured the approval of the king her son! To dwell upon such an event is to depict her amply; and the endeavour to penetrate into the dark recesses of so black a soul, would only tend to degrade the art of searching into the human character.

BIRTH OF HENRY.

Henry d'Albret, grandfather of Henry the Fourth, who was still living, having learned the pregnancy of his daughter, desired that she might be immediately removed to Navarre, in order to be near him at the time of her lying-in, wishing to superintend the first moments of the child's birth, who, he stated, as by a secret presentiment, would, in process of time, avenge the injuries he had sustained from the Spaniards.

This courageous princess, therefore, taking leave of her husband, left Compeigne on the 15th of November, 1553; and having traversed France as far as the Pyrennees, arrived at Pau in Bearn, the residence of her royal

royal father; where, on the 13th of the same month, she happily brought forth a son.

Previous to this event, Henry d'Albret had made his will, which the princess, his daughter, was very anxious to peruse; because it had been told her that this testamentary paper was to her disadvantage, and in favour of a lady for whom her royal parent had entertained very tender sentiments. Jeanne, however, did not dare to breathe a word upon the subject; but her father, being made acquainted with her wish, promised to place the will in her hands as soon as she should have produced to him the fruit of her loins; but upon condition that, during the period of her labour, she would sing him a song; "*in order*," said he, "*that you do not produce me a peevish and crying child.*" The princess gave her promise; and testified so much courage, that notwithstanding the pains attendant upon her situation, she sang a song in the language of Bearn as soon as she heard the king enter her apartment. It was remarked, that in opposition to the general course of nature, the infant was born without screaming or weeping; and it might naturally be expected, says Perefixe, that a prince destined to ensure the joy and prosperity of France, would not enter the world amidst cries and wailings.

Immediately after the birth of Henry, his grandfather transported the boy in the skirt of his robe to his chamber, and then presented his will, enclosed in a golden casket, to his daughter, saying, "*My daughter, there is what belongs to you;*" and then holding up the child to its mother, he added, "*and this is mine.*" While fondling the infant, he rubbed its lips with some garlic peeling, and made it suck some drops of wine from his golden goblet, in order, as he said, to render the temperament of the babe more masculine and vigorous.

This precious child was placed in a cradle made of tortoise-shell, decorated with silver ornaments; which was preserved with scrupulous care in the castle of the city of Pau, until the period of the Revolution.

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

The queen mother, who had spies amongst the Huguenot party, learned the nature of their deliberations; and this determined her to expedite the execution of the plot, which was fixed for the break of day on the festival of St. Bartholomew, the 24th of August, 1572. This resolution took place at the Tuileries, between Catherine, the Duke of Anjou, the Duke of Nevers, the Count of Angoulême, bastard brother of the king, Birague, keeper of the seals, Marshal Tavannes, and the Count de Retz. It was deliberated in this secret council, whether the King of Navarre, the Prince of Condé, and the Montmorencies, should be registered among the proscribed. In the Memoirs of Marshal de Tavannes, he ascribes to himself the glory of having, by his advice, saved the lives of the two princes; but it appears that nearly all the members of the council were of that opinion. Some writers have pretended that the original idea was to inspirit the Calvinist and Catholic leaders, so as to bring them to open combat; and that, when exhausted with their efforts, the king should have issued from the Louvre at the head of his guards, have fallen indiscriminately upon the mass, and then made a butchery of the whole: in short, it is difficult to say whether the massacre was intended to have been so general. "*For myself,*" exclaimed the queen mother, after the conclusion of the horrid tragedy, "*I have no more than six upon my conscience.*" Great God! what a horrible species of self-security!!

The first great deed of vengeance—the murder of Admiral Coligny—was confided to his implacable foe, the Duke of Guise; and, in order to obliterate even the shadow of suspicion from the minds of the Huguenots, the princes of Lorraine pretended to have fears of violent measures from their enemies, and under this pretext demanded the king's permission to retire. "*Go,*" said Charles, with an assumed air of rage, "*if you are culpable, I shall easily know how to find you again.*" Being thus dismissed, and enabled to conceal their movements under the semblance of the embarrassment that uniformly accompanies an intended departure, they were the more easily enabled to assemble their creatures without creating suspicion.

The provost then received his instructions, which were, that the signal was to be the tolling of the bell of the palace-clock; two flambeaus were to be placed in a certain window; body-guards were to be stationed in all the squares and cross-ways; and, in order to know one another, the assassins were to wear a white scarf tied round the left arm, and to place white crosses in their caps.

After

After every thing was arranged, according to these previous dispositions, in the most dreadful silence, the king, fearing to arrest the enterprise from a sentiment of commiseration, did not dare save the Count de la Rochefoucauld, whom he loved. Seeing him, towards night, on the point of quitting the Louvre, Charles invited, and then pressed him to remain: the count, however, refused; when the king, being unable to retain him without hazarding his secret, abandoned him to his fate, shuddering from the bottom of his soul at being thus compelled to sacrifice his friend for the preservation of his secret. Every thing was atrocious in this unexampled conspiracy of a sovereign against his subjects. Its conception, execution, its details, and feelings of the most sacred nature, were either annihilated, changed, or perverted. Religious zeal became an impious frenzy; filial piety degenerated into sanguinary fury; and obedience to the monarch was changed to the most execrable cowardice.

Charles, uniformly followed by his mother and the Duke of Anjou, entered a small study adjoining the portal of the Louvre; he seated himself under the archway of one of the windows, and looked out, shuddering with apprehension. The report of a pistol was heard! "*I cannot say from what direction,*" says the Duke of Anjou, "*the noise proceeded, but I well know the sound deeply affected us all three; it struck our senses and our judgments, bewildered with apprehensions and terrors, with a certainty of the great enormities which were on the eve of perpetration.*" The king, struck with horror, arose, and in conjunction with the queen and the Duke of Anjou, immediately despatched a gentleman with directions to the Duke of Guise to undertake nothing against the person of the admiral,—a command which, if attended to, would have put a stop to every thing; but it was too late! The vindictive duke, fired with vengeance, had with difficulty awaited to behold the projected signal in order to rush to the dwelling of his victim. In the king's name the doors were immediately opened, and the porter who surrendered up the keys was stabbed on the instant. The Swiss of the Navarre guard, surprised, took flight and concealed themselves; when three colonels of the French troops, accompanied by Petrucci, Siennois, and Bême, a German, with an escort of soldiers, rushed into the hotel, and precipitately ascended the staircase. From the dreadful noise which resounded in all directions, the admiral immediately surmised that his life was sought for. He rose from the bed, and, leaning his back against the wall, with clasped hands and eyes devoutly raised to heaven, began to ejaculate a contrite prayer. Having forced open the bed-room door with cries of *Death! Death!* Bême rushing forward, sword in hand, was the first who beheld Coligny thus fervently occupied, who instantly exclaimed, "*Is it thou who art Coligny?*" "*It is I myself,*" answered the admiral, who thus continued: "*Young man, respect my white hairs.*" Bême replied by plunging his sword into his body, upon which the admiral fell bathed in his blood, when he was instantly pierced by an hundred other swords. "*It is done,*" cried Bême from the window. "*The Duke of Angoulême will not believe it,*" answered the Duke of Guise from the street, "*but on beholding the corpse at his feet:*" and instantly the mutilated carcase was precipitated from the casement into the court-yard. The Duke of Angoulême then wiped the gore from the admiral's visage with his own hand, in order to recognize the features; after which the prince is stated to have so far forgotten himself as to kick the corpse about with his feet. Hatred combining with every impulse of vengeance, and the very last degree of dastardly barbarity having been adopted, the body became a prey to all the disgusting outrages of popular frenzy. The admiral's head was severed from the trunk, and the corpse, cruelly mutilated, dragged through the streets to the place of execution, and there suspended by the feet to the gibbet of Montfaucon.

On the 24th of August, 1572, at four in the morning, the palace bell tolled: the fatal signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew; which announced to the catholics that Admiral Coligny was no more. The assassins, who were armed with daggers and pistols, had adopted the preconcerted badges on their arms and in their caps, in order to recognize one another. On hearing the shoutings, cries, and tumult, which immediately followed the sound of the palace bell, the Calvinists, half dressed and unarmed, rushed forth from their dwellings: those who proceeded to gain the residence of the admiral, were slaughtered by the company of guards posted in front of the entrance; if they sought for refuge in the

the Louvre, they were driven back by the pikes of the soldiers, and assailed by discharges from fire-arms; and in their flight from thence they fell amidst the troops of the Duke of Guise and the patroles of citizens, who made a horrid carnage of the defenceless fugitives. The populace, *en masse*, now aroused, flew to arms, seizing every weapon which presented itself, and then rushing in crowds to every quarter of the city; no sound was heard but the horrible cry—*Kill the Huguenots!* From the streets they proceeded to the hotels, when, forcing open the gates, breaking the windows, and throwing down walls, every one, without any distinction of age or sex, was indiscriminately massacred; the air resounded with the horrid cries of the murderers, the piercing shrieks of the wounded, and the groans of the dying; the slaughter became general. During the first day no pillage took place, the thirst for cupidity was smothered by the impulse of barbarous rage; victims, and not riches, were then the objects of their search; gold was despised, and nothing worthy of consideration but human blood. Headless trunks were every instant precipitated from the windows into the court-yards or the streets; the gateways were choked up with the bodies of the dead and dying, and the streets presented a spectacle of human bodies dragged by their butchers in order to be thrown into the Seine.

The royal palace, which ought to have offered a sacred asylum, a paternal refuge, was stained by the same horrors. In a moment the Louvre was filled with assassins. The King of Navarre was suddenly awakened from his sleep by the forcing open the door of his chamber by several of his friends and officers; some, already wounded, rushed forward to die at his feet, while the remainder were butchered under his eyes. Henry, unable to defend them, disdained to seek refuge in flight: the murderers surrounded his bed, and uttered loud menaces; but he manifested so much firmness, and inspired them with such a sentiment of respect, that they did not dare attempt his life; or, we may almost say, that a miracle of Divine Providence rescued the prince, who was intended at a future period to repair so many ills. Henry at length found means to escape to the royal apartments; and the assassins, an hour afterwards, forced their way to the chamber of the young queen Margaret, whose interesting narrative, recorded by herself, we will now proceed to give, as a most lively record of this horrid scene.

The night of the affair of Saint Bartholomew, the queen mother, perceiving her daughter up rather late, commanded her to retire. "*As I was in the act of performing my obeisance,*" says Margaret, "*my sister of Lorraine took me by the arm, stopped me, and, beginning to weep most bitterly, said: Good heaven, sister, do not go!*" On witnesssing this conduct, Catherine became irritated, and reproached her eldest daughter for the imprudence of her conduct. "*What a sight,*" answered the former, "*to send her thus to be sacrificed! If they discover any thing, they will avenge themselves upon her.*" This altercation finished by Margaret receiving fresh commands from her mother to retire; when her sister, bursting into tears, embraced her. "*As for myself,*" continues Margaret, "*I quitted the chamber astonished and quite bewildered, without having the most distant idea of any thing that was to be apprehended.*"

"Summoned to the apartment of my husband, *I found his bed surrounded by thirty or forty Huguenots, whom I did not as yet know; during the night they continued to converse of nothing but the accident which had happened to the admiral. The tears of my sister still continued to weigh heavily at my heart, and I could not sleep for the dreadful apprehension she had excited, without being able to divine the cause. In this manner the night passed on, without my being allowed to close my eyes.*" Before dawn of day, Henry arose and quitted the chamber, accompanied by all his gentlemen; when the young queen, overcome by fatigue, caused the doors to be closed, and then resigned herself to sleep.

About an hour after, Margaret suddenly started, aroused on hearing a noise occasioned by some one striking against the door with their feet and hands, and crying aloud *Navarre, Navarre!* Her attendant believing that it was the king, opened the door; when a man bleeding profusely reeled forward into the apartment, followed by four archers, who entered promiscuously with him: he had received a sword-wound in the wrist, and one from a halberd in the arm: "*Being anxious to screen his person,*" continues Margaret, "*he threw himself on my bed; upon which, finding my person grasped by the man, I sprang to the bedside, and he after me, continuing to clasp me round the body.*

body. I did not know the man, and had no knowledge whether he came to offer me insult, or if the archers intended their attacks against him or myself. We both screamed aloud, the one being as much affrighted as the other." At length the captain of the guard arrived, who sent away the archers, and spared the man's life, in consequence of the queen's entreaties, after which he conducted her to the apartment of the Duchess of Lorraine. Just as Margaret entered the antechamber, a gentleman at three paces distance, was pierced through by a halberdman, and fell dead at her side; upon which she fainted, and was not restored, until she found herself in safety with her sister.

The first terror experienced by Margaret, was for the safety of the king her husband; she in consequence made enquiries, and received assurances that no ill had befallen him. Charles the Ninth had commanded that the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé should be conducted to his presence; *he received them with an expression of ferocity, and eyes sparkling with rage*, immediately stating, that the admiral and his rebel chiefs had been slaughtered by his command; that with respect to themselves, being fully convinced that they had been led into the revolt more from evil advice than of their own free will, he was ready to pardon them, provided they would abjure their false religion, and adopt the Catholic persuasion; but, as the answer was rather ambiguous and embarrassed, Charles allowed them three days for consideration. 'Perefixe says that the king's words, on the entrance of the princes, were, *Death or the Mass!*

From the chamber in which this interview took place, King Henry and the Prince of Condé could hear the last groans of their friends, whose murders were perpetrated in the Louvre. The guards having ranged themselves in two rows, ran through with their halberds the disarmed victims who were presented to them for assassination, and who were thrust forward into the midst of them when they expired, piled in heaps one upon the other. The major part received the stroke of death without uttering a syllable, others appealed to public faith, and the king's royal word. *Great God!* was their cry, '*vindicate the cause of the oppressed: Just Judge, avenge this perfidy!*

Nothing, however, could impede the progress of the carnage, which continued for three days. During that lapse of time, sleep was expelled by homicide and terror from the walls of Paris. No sounds were heard but those of rage and despair; Heaven, outraged at each succeeding moment, was only invoked by expiring victims; indefatigable and furious slaughter prowled unceasingly, and continued sole despot of that immense city. During the two last days, Paris presented the horrid spectacle of a place given up to assault and abandoned to pillage. An infuriate populace and soldiery, armed with pistols, daggers, pikes, and stakes, scoured the streets, or rushed in crowds from the devastated houses, leaving only the slaughtered bodies, and carrying away, without opposition, jewels, plate, furniture, and viands. Nothing was heard but the discharge of pistols and arquebuses, the dashing of stones and missiles against the casements and houses, mingled with the cries and groans of the wounded and dying, or the blasphemous imprecations and howlings of the murderers. The streets were scattered over with mangled limbs; hotels, palaces, and public buildings, were reeking with blood; the image of death and desolation reigned on every side, and under the most hideous appearances; in all quarters carts were seen loaded with plunder, while others contained heaps of bodies, destined to be cast into the river, whose waters were for several days sullied by tides of human gore.

During this horrid period, every species of the most refined cruelty became exhausted; the weakness of infancy proved no impediment to the impulse of ferocity; children of ten years, exercising the first homicidal deed, were seen committing the most barbarous acts, and cutting the throats of infants in their swaddling clothes! The venerable Brion, upwards of eighty years of age, and governor of the Prince de Conti, finding himself surrounded by a band of assassins, seized his young pupil and clasped him in his arms, in the hope of finding in him a safeguard; this proved, however, of no avail, for the old man was poniarded, in spite of the efforts of the prince, *who, weeping bitterly, stretched forth his little hands, in order to ward off the daggers of the inhuman assailants.* François de Caumont, sleeping between his two little sons, was stabbed with the eldest; the second only escaping by counterfeiting death, and concealing himself under the bleeding bodies of his father and brother.

The

The Marquis of Revel, running in his shirt to the banks of the Seine, and having cast himself into a boat, was killed by a ball from an arquebuse, levelled at him by his cousin Bussi d'Amboise.

Nearly all the illustrious houses of France were compelled to go into mourning in consequence of this sanguinary tragedy. La Rochefoucauld, whom the king wished to save, Crussol, Teligny, son-in-law of the admiral, Pluviant, Berni, Clermont, Lavardin, Caumont de la Force, Pardaillan, Levi, De Piles, and a great number of other captains, fell by the daggers of the assassins. Some few escaped; among whom were, Roham, Vidame de Chartres, and Montgomery. The king pardoned Grammont, Duras, Gamaches, and Bouchavane; the Guises also spared a few; and the pittiless Marshal de Tavannes, who was heard to exclaim, "*Bleed, bleed; the physicians say that it is equally good to be let blood in August as in May,*" nevertheless rescued from death the person of Neufville; and Armand de Gontaut de Biron, who, though a Catholic, was accused of favouring the Calvinists, saved his life by fortifying himself in the arsenal. It is somewhat remarkable that, among so many valiant warriors, only two of the number of proscribed defended themselves; one was Guerchi, who, with his arm enveloped in his cloak, fought for a long period in the house of the admiral, and was only compelled to yield from superior numbers; the other was Taverny, lieutenant of the Marshalsea, a practitioner of the long robe, who, aided by a single valet, sustained an assault in his own house for nine hours. Had not surprise and terror petrified the courage of all the rest, they might have exterminated their ferocious assailants, since brave warriors, however inferior in numbers, generally obtain the victory over base assassins.

During these disastrous days, Providence rescued a child destined at a future period to contribute to the regeneration of France. Young Rosny, at that period twelve years old, was awakened, during the first day of the massacre, by the sound of the bells, and the confused shoutings of the populace. His preceptor and *valet de chambre* precipitately quitted the hotel in order to ascertain the cause of the tumult, concerning whom not a syllable afterwards transpired, so that there is little doubt but they were among the first victims of the slaughter. Rosny, left alone in his apartment, speedily dressed himself, and, being told by the owner of the hotel the danger that awaited him, resolved to seek refuge in the college of Burgundy, at which seminary he was pursuing his studies. He dressed himself in his student's apparel, and taking a thick volume of Catholic prayers under his arm, descended into the street. He was petrified with horror on beholding, at every step, bands of the enraged populace, crying out, "*Kill, kill, massacre the Huguenots.*" He at length fell amidst a company of guards, by whom he was stopped; but the mass-book, which he carried under his arm, proved a passport, and he was permitted to proceed: twice afterwards he was arrested in his progress, but he had the good fortune to escape the threatened peril by the same simple means. On gaining the College of Burgundy, the porter at first refused him admittance; he then conceived himself lost without resource, when the thought suddenly struck him of enquiring for the superior of the college, a virtuous ecclesiastic, named La Faye, who took charge of him, and kept him concealed in his closet for three days, whither that respectable priest, the worthy representative of the Evangelists, conveyed food to him every morning and night. An order at length having appeared, prohibiting farther slaughter and pillage, young Rosny was liberated from his hiding-place, and confided to the custody of the King of Navarre.

Among the various traits of barbarity that disgraced this murderous festival, historians have only preserved one truly noble and generous deed, which nevertheless carries with it a stamp of the ferocity that characterized the period in question. Vezins, a gentleman of Querci, had been for a length of time on very bad terms with one of his neighbours, named Regnier, a Calvinist, whose death he had an hundred times vowed to accomplish; both these individuals happened to be at Paris at the fête of Saint Bartholomew; and Regnier trembled, lest Vezins, profiting by circumstance, should satiate, at the expense of his life, the inveterate hatred which he entertained towards him. While overcome by these terrors, the door of his chamber was forced open, and Vezins entered, sword in hand, accompanied by two soldiers. "*Follow me,*" said he, addressing Regnier in a harsh and authoritative tone; the latter,

palsied with apprehension, placed himself between the two guards, not doubting but death was to prove his lot; Vezins then caused him to mount on horseback, and speedily hurried from the city without stopping or pronouncing a syllable, when he proceeded direct to his castle at Querci. "*Here you are in safety,*" said Vezins; "*I might have taken advantage of the occasion to avenge myself, but with brave men it is necessary to share danger; it is on that account I have saved you. When you think fit, you will find me ready to terminate our quarrel in a manner becoming gentlemen.*" Regnier only replied by uttering protestations of gratitude, and supplicating his friendship. "*I leave you at liberty to hate or to love me,*" said the harsh Vezins; "*and I only conducted you hither that you might be placed in a situation to make the choice.*" Without awaiting a reply, he then set spurs to his horse, and immediately disappeared.

The Dukes of Guise and Montpensier, and the bastard of Angoulême, promenading through the streets, openly stated that it was the king's will that the very last of this race of vipers should be crushed and killed. Urged on by these exhortations, the bands of armed citizens became furious in abetting the slaughter of their brethren, as had been promised by the provost of the merchants of Paris during his interview with the king and Marshal Tavannes; in proof of which one Crucé, a jeweller, displaying his naked and bloody arm, vaunted aloud that he had cut the throats of more than four hundred Huguenots in one day.

We must not, however, conceive that religion alone sharpened the daggers of the assassins, since many Catholics, publicly known as such, perished during the tumult; heirs killed their parents; literary men cut short the career of those by whom their labours were eclipsed; lovers offered up their rivals as sacrifices to jealousy; riches were construed into a crime; hatred was a legitimate plea for cruelty, and the overwhelming torrent of example swallowed up in its vortex men formed to instruct others in the precepts of honour and of virtue.

If any examples were necessary to substantiate these facts, we need only refer the reader to La Popeliniere, vol. i. who states that the following, among other individuals of the Catholic persuasion, perished from motives of vengeance, hatred, or pique:—Lomenie, secretary of finances; Rouillard, a counsellor of the parliament; Chapes and Robert, two celebrated advocates; Salcede, well known for his quarrels with the family of the Guises; Villemur, nephew of the ancient keeper of the seals; together with a long list of other personages equally conspicuous for their probity and public worth.

Brantome records, that many of his associates, gentlemen by birth like himself, acquired as much as ten thousand crowns by the plunder; and to such an extent was this effrontery carried, that the robbers, without shame, presented themselves at court, offering to the king and queen precious jewels, the fruits of their depredations, which were graciously accepted by their majesties.

Ladies of the court were seen with unblushing countenances scrutinizing the naked dead bodies of their former friends, and endeavouring to find out, by their licentious observations, subjects calculated to excite risibility.

The impetuous Charles, having once given way to passion, set no bounds to his rage, which so far triumphed over every manly feeling as to urge him to fire, from a balcony of one of the windows of the Louvre in front of the Seine, upon his wretched fugitive subjects. This circumstance is narrated in Brantome, and was further verified by Voltaire, who, in one of the notes to his Henriade, states, that old Marshal de Lassé informed him he had known, in his youth, a gentleman, aged ninety, who had served Charles the Ninth in the capacity of a page, and that the venerable personage in question had affirmed to the marshal, that he was employed in loading the arquebuse wherewith the king fired upon the populace. In consequence of this anecdote, during the revolution, a board was affixed over the window in question, bearing an inscription to the following effect:—

"*It was from this window that the tyrant Charles the Ninth, of sanguinary memory, fired upon his faithful subjects, the unfortunate Huguenots, during the massacre of Saint Bartholomew.*"

During this career of blood, the king did not remain within the walls of his palace, but paraded through the streets of Paris, accompanied by his whole court; a brilliant retinue, which afforded a revolting contrast to the traces of massacre that were legibly imprinted upon all the walls; and it is further stated, that he went to the place of execution, at Montfançon, in order to gaze on

on the mutilated corpse of Coligny, suspended to the gibbet by the thighs, supported by iron hooks: if such was the fact, the admiral could not have been removed on the night of the murder by Marshal Montmorency, as stated by Dangeau.

"*From the period of the 24th of August,*" says Sully, vol. i. "*the king shuddered on hearing the recital of the thousand traits of cruelty narrated to him by those who arrogated to themselves a degree of honour, in his presence, for the active parts they had taken in the slaughter.... Of all those who approached the monarch's person, no one possessed his confidence so completely as Ambrose Paré, a famous Calvinist surgeon, whom Charles preserved by keeping him at the Louvre, although he had previously declared that nothing should compel him to abrogate his faith. The day after the massacre Charles took Paré aside, and began a candid avowal of the horrible anxiety by which his mind was tormented. Ambrose,*" said the king, "*I know not what has occurred to me within these two or three days, but I find my mind and my body agitated, as if I was labouring under a dreadful fever; it seems to me every moment, as well waking as sleeping, that those mangled corpses present themselves to my view with hideous aspects and covered with gore. I sincerely wish that the innocent had not been comprised among the number of the slain.*"

As soon as the king had commanded a cessation of the massacre, he proceeded to meet the parliament, where he held a court of justice. He then declared that after a thousand attempts, as frequently pardoned, against his sovereign and his country, Admiral Coligny had put a climax to his atrocious crimes by resolving to exterminate the royal family and all the princes, consisting of the king, the queen, the Dukes of Anjou and Alençon, and the King of Navarre, excepting only the Prince of Condé, whom he had designed to place upon the throne, with the intention of afterwards putting an end to him, and assuming in his own person the supreme authority. It does not appear improbable, from the sudden change in Charles's conduct, and the fury that consequently predominated over a weak mind, that he in the first instance believed in the truth of this pretended conspiracy; and when we are led to contemplate the deep duplicity of the queen mother, what testimonies and perjured witnesses may she not have suborned to render the falsehood more feasible? Charles must, however, have been disabused in the end, finding it impossible to substantiate any thing: the crime had, however, been committed, and to stifle the menacing appeals of the most horrid remorse, it was requisite he should seek, if possible, to deceive himself; a dangerous and easy expedient, unfortunately too common with princes. Had there been any particle of truth in this allegation, it ought to have been published on the very eve of the massacre, and not after the lapse of three days, which was the fact; as in such case there would have been some justification for the excesses committed. Such was the reflection of the President de Thou, who *shuddered at being compelled, from his station as first president of the parliament, to approve in appearance these false motives suggested by his sovereign.* In answer to this, we beg to remark that, *no high post or situation whatsoever can force a man to approve of assassination, and consecrate the same as an act of justice by his public approbation of an execrable crime.*

As is customary with characters governed by extremes, the youthful Charles, once impregnated with these dangerous maxims, no longer showed any respect for moderate measures; and he in consequence publicly authorised all the massacres that were committed in the provinces. These proved horrible beyond expression; at Meaux, Angers, Bourges, Orleans, Lyons, Toulouse, and Rouen, without enumerating the smaller towns, villages, and even private castles, the lords of which were not always in safety against the effervescence of popular fury.

Mandelot, governor of Lyons, having ascertained that some Huguenots had escaped the slaughter of their butchers, after four thousand citizens had been slain, caused them to be pursued and arrested, and then strove to prevail upon the public executioner to put an end to them. This man, however, refused, alleging that he was no assassin, only exercising his ministry in the name of the Law and by order of Justice; an answer and a mode of proceeding very remarkable in an individual exercising such a function, and under the reign of a prince who had himself become the executioner of his people! As a proof of the horrid state of things at that period, a butcher, who had particularly signalized himself during this slaughter by the number of Huguenots he had murdered, was rewarded by receiving an

an invitation to dine at the legate's table, when he subsequently passed through that city.—*(Abridgment of the Chro. Hist. of Lyons.)* Dead bodies rotted in the open fields for want of burial, and several streams became so infected with the putrid corpses that were committed to their currents, that those inhabiting the banks of the rivers would not, during a great length of time, drink of the waters, nor partake of the fish wherewith they abounded.

Marshal de Tavannes only calculates those slaughtered at Paris at two thousand; but the testimony of one of the principal authors of that horrid deed is to be suspected: it appears certain, that the number amounted to between six and seven thousand, comprising the Catholics, whom hatred, vengeance, or mistakes, enumerated in the proscription. Several authors affirm that there perished in all, at Paris and in the provinces, about forty thousand souls. The Duke de Sully, so faithful in his recitals and so impartial in his decisions, affirms that the number of victims extended to sixty thousand; and there is little doubt but the fact was as he has stated.

The news of the admiral's death and the massacre were welcomed at Rome with the most lively transports of joy; the cannons were fired, and bonfires were illumined, as for an event of the most important consequence. A solemn mass, called an act of grace, was celebrated, at which Pope Gregory the Thirteenth assisted, with all the splendour that court is accustomed to bestow upon ceremonies it is anxious to render famous. The Cardinal of Lorraine gave a large reward to the courier; and interrogated him upon the subject in a manner that demonstrated he had been previously aware of the intended catastrophe. Brantome tells us that the sovereign pontiff shed tears when he was made acquainted with the melancholy fate of such a multitude of unfortunate fellow-creatures. "*I weep,*" said the pope, "*for the fate of so many innocent victims, who must doubtless have been confounded with the guilty; but it is possible that the Almighty may have accorded repentance to many of them:*" a sentiment of commiseration, says Anquetil, by no means incompatible with those opposite demonstrations that were excited by policy, while pity claimed from the bottom of the heart the rights of humanity which had been so cruelly perverted.

Upon the occasion of the massacre, a medal was struck at Rome, impressions of which are still preserved in the cabinets of the curious: on one side is the head of Gregory the Thirteenth, and on the reverse the exterminating angel striking the Huguenots, some of whom are represented in the act of flight, while others, thrown down, are trampled beneath his feet: this medal bears for inscription, *Hugonotorum Strages*, 1572.

DEATH OF HENRY.

Henry ordered the carriage, and quitted the Louvre, followed by the Dukes of Montbazon and Epernon, Marshal de Lavardin, de Roquelaure, de la Force, de Mirabeau, and Liancourt, first equerry. Mathieu the historian affirms, that when Ravillac understood the king had given orders for his carriage, he with an air of exultation muttered between his teeth: "*I hold thee fast: thou art lost!*" At that moment, says the *Journal de l'Etoile*, Vitry made his appearance; when the king said, "*I neither require you nor your guards; for these forty years past I have almost uniformly been the captain of my own guards; I will not have any one to surround my carriage.*" The coachman then having inquired where he was to drive? Henry replied in a peevish tone, "*Convey me from hence.*" On passing before the hotel de Longueville, the driver repeated the former question; when the king said, "*To the Cross of Trahoir;*" and on arriving at the spot, he observed in a bewildered manner, "*To the cemetery of the Saints-Innocents.*" By a most unfortunate fatality, Henry, on a sudden, desired that the curtains of the carriage might be raised; for at that period there were no glasses to the vehicles, which were closed in by leather curtains. Had they been down, the assassin could not have directed his aim, nor struck the fatal blow!

No unfortunate event had been witnessed during the queen's coronation, notwithstanding the opinion that had prevailed throughout the city that some dreadful misfortune would occur. The day having passed happily, public disquietude had in consequence in a great measure subsided; and the populace, re-animated by the presence of their adored monarch, made the air ring with their accustomed acclamations, as he proceeded on his route. Henry, who usually felt touched at these demonstrations of love, appeared insensible on this occasion; neither did he direct a single glance of curiosity on the decorations which were preparing in the streets

streets and public places, in honour of the approaching entrance of Mary de Medicis into Paris. Thoughtful, and, as it were, collected within himself, the king remained absorbed in the profoundest reverie, when the carriage was suddenly stopped at the end of the street *Ferronnerie*, in consequence of two waggons, the one loaded with wine and the other with corn, which blocked up the way. Numerous stalls, then placed at the termination of that street, rendered the passage very narrow; and Henry the Second, a few days previous to his death, had in consequence commanded their removal: this order, if executed, would have allowed a free passage to carts and waggons, in which case the regicide could not have perpetrated his diabolical deed. The king's foot pages quitted the vehicle, in order to see the way cleared, when Francis Ravillac the most execrable of murderers, who had followed the vehicle, placed his foot upon a spoke of one of the hind wheels, on the side where the monarch was seated and supporting himself with one hand upon the door of the carriage, he with the other struck the king with a two-edged knife. The first blow thus inflicted grazed the second and third ribs, and would not have proved mortal; upon which the king exclaimed, "*I am wounded!*"—at the same instant he received a second stab, the weapon piercing his heart, when the monarch expired on the instant. So determined was this execrable assassin, that he had intended a third blow, which, however, struck the sleeve of the duke de Montbazon, who had raised his arm to parry off the weapon.

Francis Ravillac was a native of Angouleme, where he followed the avocation of a school-master till the age of 31 or 32. Mathieu surmises that he was of unsound mind; but, according to the ideas usually conceived of insanity, it does not appear from his conversations while in prison, and during the period of his execution, that such was the fact. Guy Patin says, in Letter 122, that Ravillac had a brother who died in Holland; and from a declaration made upon his death-bed it appeared, that in case Francis Ravillac had not succeeded, he would have undertaken to perpetrate the deed.

Of the seven individuals who were unfortunately in the carriage with the monarch, the firm attachment of six could not be suspected, as the only person present who had not uniformly been upon good terms with Henry was the Duke d'Epernon. They were, no doubt, all occupied in observing the embarrasment of the different vehicles that obstructed the progress of his majesty; in addition to which, the blows were struck with the greatest rapidity. Mathieu states, "that during the morning Ravillac had continued a great length of time at the Louvre, seated upon the steps of the portal, where the valets were waiting the arrival of the king. He had intended to strike the blow between the two doors, but he found the Duke d'Epernon on the spot where he had predetermined to attach the monarch." This execrable villain afterwards acknowledged that he had followed Henry in the morning to church of the Feuillans, in order to commit the murder; but that the Duke of Vendôme, who arrived, forced him to keep at a distance.

Not one of the inmates of the carriage saw the king struck; and, if the sanguinary villain had thrown away the knife, it would not have been known who had committed the infernal deed. All the personages in the vehicle immediately got out to prevent the people, who flocked from all quarters, from tearing the assassin to pieces: three of the noblemen stood at the carriage door to succour their master; and one, perceiving the blood gush from his mouth, and that he was speechless, cried out "The king is dead!" This terrible exclamation created the most dreadful tumult: the people who were in the streets rushed into the shops and houses, apprehensive of becoming the prey of some unknown enemies, and that the city was taken by assault. Every one confusedly thought that he was deprived of his only safeguard, defender, and father; it appeared as if every thing was gone in losing him; nothing was felt but dread, and the most invincible terror. The Duke d'Epernon immediately cried aloud, that the king was only wounded; and, to persuade the populace that such was the truth, he demanded a goblet of wine: every one at the instant rushed from the houses, and the most affecting exclamations of joy resounded in all directions, while tears flowed in abundance from the anxious bystanders. The Duke d'Epernon continued crying incessantly that the king was only hurt: upon which the people expressed a desire to see their monarch; and for this purpose flocked round the vehicle, but were kept

kept at a distance on being told it was necessary his majesty should be forthwith conveyed to the Louvre, for the purpose of having his wound examined. Saint Michel, one of the king's gentlemen in ordinary, had followed the prince, but was not near the carriage at the time of the assassination. He came up on hearing the noise, drew his sword, snatched the bloody knife from the hand of the regicide, whom he was on the point of killing, had not the Duke d'Epernon interposed to prevent the act. The villain was then confided to proper hands, and led away. During the whole scene every thing continued perfectly quiet at the arsenal!

"Two circumstances were particularly remarked," says Mezerai, "from which the reader may draw what inference he pleases. The one was, that, immediately after the seizure of Ravillac, seven or eight men arrived with swords in hand, saying it was requisite the assassin should be killed; but they instantaneously concealed themselves among the crowd. The other fact was, the murderer's not being immediately conveyed to prison, but placed in the hands of Montigny: that he was kept for two days in the hotel de Rais, with so little care, that all ranks of people were permitted to communicate with him; and among others, an ecclesiastic greatly indebted to the king, who, having addressed and styled Ravillac *my friend*, cautioned the prisoner to beware and not implicate the innocent."

The confusion and piercing screams which at intervals resounded in the breeze, at length gained the ears of the queen. Her majesty inquired the reason; when, observing nothing but sad countenances, and many bathed in tears, she immediately conceived the full extent of the loss sustained. The princess in consequence rushed from her study, and meeting the chancellor, exclaimed, "Alas! sir, the king is dead!"—upon which that grave personage, without testifying the least emotion, replied: "*Your majesty must excuse me—kings never die in France.*" Having then requested her to re-enter the apartment, Villeroy immediately followed, exclaiming: "Madam, we must reserve our tears for another occasion, lest in shedding them at the present moment we render our affairs desperate: it is your majesty who must now toil for us; we stand in need of remedies, and not tears."...He then represented that time was precious, and that advantage ought to be taken of the absence of the two princes of the blood, and the weakness of the third, to declare herself regent during the minority of the king her son. On the same day, being the 14th of May, the queen was declared regent during the minority of her son, and vested with all the requisite powers and authority.

The body being embalmed, and placed in a leaden coffin, says Perefixe, was then deposited in a wooden bier covered with cloth of gold, under a canopy in the royal apartment. After eighteen days it was conducted to St. Denis, and buried with the accustomed ceremonies.

Henry the Great perished at the age of fifty-seven years and five months, having reigned twenty-one years; of which period the first five were spent in fighting for the conquest of his kingdom, while subsequently he had to maintain the war against Spain; so that Providence only accorded him twelve years to repair the countless evils which forty years of civil warfare, revolts, and those convulsions brought on by anarchy and disorders of every description, had occasioned. Notwithstanding this, at the period of his decease, all the debts of the state were liquidated, the people eased of the burthensome taxations which had completely overpowered them, and agriculture had regained its most flourishing condition. We have before adverted to the efforts made by Henry in support of the liberal sciences, letters, and the arts: on ascending the throne the state was indebted in no less a sum than three hundred and thirty million; and as money was then valued at twenty-two livres the mark, the sum was equivalent to upwards of eight hundred and ten millions of the actual currency; yet every farthing was liquidated; in addition to which he left twenty-four millions in his treasury, the fruits of a wise economy, that never proved detrimental to princely munificence, which was carried to the highest pitch under the auspices of this magnanimous king.

RAVILLAC.

The result of a careful examination of the interrogatories of Ravillac tends to prove that he was a man of heated imagination, who, conceiving, according to his statement, that Henry had resolved on declaring war against the pope, and did not take efficient measures

measures to convert the Huguenots, adopted the resolution of assassinating him, whom he regarded as a tyrant that ought to be destroyed; in which ideas he had been strengthened by the sermons of the infamous preachers of the League, who uniformly justified the act of James Clement. Ravillac, when subjected to torture, uniformly maintained that no Frenchman or stranger had been instrumental in urging him to commit the deed; that the prince had never injured him; and that, if his death had remained unpunished, it would have been productive of no benefit to himself.

Immediately prior to the dissolution of Ravillac, he most ardently craved absolution of De Fillesac and Gamache, two able doctors of the Sorbonne, who attended; when he was told that it could not be granted unless he divulged the names of his accomplices. "I have none," said Ravillac; "but give me a conditional absolution: condemn my soul to Hell flames if I have accomplices; and grant me absolution under the proviso that I have uttered the truth." This was complied with, and the wretch was absolved accordingly.

CONSEQUENCES.

At four o'clock on the evening of the unfortunate day that terminated the earthly career of this great prince, the inhabitants of Paris, who still continued in suspense respecting his death, were thrown into a general state of ferment. It was observed that all those who issued from their dwellings wandered through the streets and public places, having no other object in view but to ascertain for a certainty the state of the king. One only idea occupied every mind; the ordinary routine of business, and private engagements, were wholly forgotten; or, to speak more properly, being only occupied in thinking of the author of all public felicity, each conceived that he was dwelling upon his individual interest. Every one approached his neighbour to make the same inquiries; strangers interrogated one another as a matter of course, while each countenance bore the stamp of the deep affliction that reigned within. During the whole of this momentous period, the inhabitants of the city conducted themselves as brothers; the same sentiment predominated over all hearts; the citizens became as one family united by similar troubles and corresponding emotions. At length, however, it was announced that the king was no more! This dreadful confirmation of the greatest of misfortunes paralysed with horror the whole population of that vast city. Men fell speechless in the streets; and many instances are upon record of individuals who suddenly expired on this mournful occasion. Among others was a most wealthy and respectable citizen named Marchant, who had at his own expense erected the bridge of the Change: this worthy citizen expired from excess of grief on learning the death of Henry the Fourth. The brave and virtuous De Vic, some time after chancing to pass through the street Ferronnerie, where the fatal deed had been perpetrated, was seized with such horror at the recollection, that he was conducted home to his hotel and died the following day; and Perefixe states, that many females refused to take sustenance, and became the victims of their rooted grief.

No sooner was the monarch's death made public than the citizens paraded through Paris, pressing one another by the hands, and exclaiming, *What will become of us?* Others shut themselves up in their dwellings to weep in privacy for the dreadful calamity sustained. Young people were prohibited from indulging in their accustomed sports; and the aged addressed them in the following terms: "*Children, we have lost our common father! he was preparing for you days of felicity; and, now, who will watch over you?*" Nothing was looked for in future but storms and disquietude; Henry had borne with him to the tomb the felicity and heartfelt security of the whole French nation; for the same regrets and melancholy presages were reiterated throughout the whole realm. The affliction of the Parisians, however, very speedily assumed an alarming aspect: this general consternation was succeeded by the fury of despair; women with dishevelled locks rushed through the streets uttering the most frantic exclamations; while the men, bewildered from the effects of poignant anguish, talked of exemplary vengeance, named imaginary accomplices, and swore to sacrifice them to their vengeance. The tumult in consequence became so terrifying, that the queen was compelled to issue orders for its suppression; she directed the Duke d'Epernon to proceed on horseback, accompanied by all the noblemen of the court who could be assembled; and in this manner the cavalcade proceeded through

through the capital, the duke constantly haranguing the assembled crowds, whom he with infinite difficulty succeeded in bringing to reason.

NARRATIVE
OF
A PEDESTRIAN JOURNEY
THROUGH
RUSSIA AND SIBERIAN TARTARY,
FROM THE
FRONTIERS OF CHINA
TO THE
FROZEN SEA AND KAMTCHATKA;
PERFORMED DURING THE YEARS
1820, 1821, 1822, AND 1823,
BY
Capt. JOHN DUNDAS COCHRANE, R.N.
1 vol. 8vo. price 18s.

[The title of this work bespeaks its own recommendation to the attention of our readers. Captain Cochrane's Travels are a romance; but, as an author, he is not a romancer; and his work is as much to be admired for its self-evident veracity, as for the extraordinary achievement which it discovers. None but a British sailor would have made the attempt, and none but a captain in the British navy would have succeeded.]

THE AUTHOR.

EVEN in these days of wonderful achievements, it has excited some surprise that a Captain of the British Navy should undertake a journey of many thousands of miles, alone, on foot, and over a country considered as next to impassable. That the journey has only in part been performed on foot, is to be attributed to the liberality of the Russian government, as well as to the hospitality of its people. Had the Emperor Alexander, however, refused the assistance I solicited, required, and obtained, I am free to declare that it is next to impossible to traverse his empire on foot. I fairly made the experiment. For a long time I adopted that economical mode of travelling, until the pressing solicitations of every one convinced me it would be folly to decline any longer the acceptance of such offers as they were pleased, from real benevolence, to make me.

I frequently walked, and as frequently rode, and was thus enabled to go over a vast extent of country in a short time; and such is the kind disposition of the Russian character towards a stranger, as evinced in my case, that I feel convinced that, by studying their manners and customs, partaking of their amusements, shewing respect to their religion, and otherwise conforming to their rude notions, the empire of Russia may be traversed by a foreigner in every direction, with much convenience, plenty of food, good lodgings, and even suitable raiment, without molestation; and this for so inconsiderable a sum, that to name it were to challenge disbelief. I shall, therefore, only state that the expenses of my journey from Moscow to Irkutsk (by the route I went six thousand miles), certainly fell short of *a guinea.*

I may be allowed to add, that after such a journey, I might be supposed cured of the spirit of travelling, at least in so eccentric a way! yet the supposition is far from the fact, for as I am conscious that *I was never so happy as in the wilds of Tartary*, so have I never been so anxious to enter on a similar field as at this moment.

OBJECT.

Finding that a young commander like myself was not likely to be employed afloat, I determined to undertake a journey, varying only the object and the scene to that of the unfortunate Ledyard, viz. to travel round the globe, as nearly as can be done by land, crossing from Northern Asia to America, at Behring's Streights; I also determined to perform the journey on foot, for the best of all possible reasons, that my finances allowed of no other. I accordingly procured two years' leave of absence, and prepared to traverse the continents of Europe, Asia, and America.

My first and leading object was to trace the shores of the Polar Sea along America, by land, as Captain Parry is now attempting to do by sea; and at the same time to note my observations on men and manners in the various situations and conditions of life; for which such a journey could not fail of presenting many opportunities. Having, therefore, procured such documents as were necessary, and filled my knapsack with such articles as I considered requisite to enable me to wander through the wilds, deserts, and forests, of three quarters of the globe, I quitted London and landed at Dieppe from the packet-boat.

NAPOLEON.

I fell in with one of Napoleon's soldiers, who had had the misfortune of being for two years and a half immured in a Russian prison, if the wilds of Siberian Tartary possess any building which can merit such an appellation. He protested "by his faith and respect for Napoleon;" and, if I may judge from

what I heard, I must suppose the expression spoke the sentiments of a large portion of the Bourbon subjects. His veracity was indeed questionable, declaring that he had been seven days without food, at Witepsk; and, that out of five hundred and thirty Frenchmen confined in the same prison with himself, but twenty-three remained alive to tell the dreadful tale. It took them, he said, eight months travelling to reach their destination at Tobolsk.

He was, however, a lively and even a serviceable companion, for upon complaining of my feet becoming blistered, he communicated to me as a secret a mode of cure which I have never found to fail. It is simply to rub the feet at going to bed, with spirits mixed with tallow dropped from a lighted candle into the palm of the hand. On the following morning, no blisters will exist; the spirit seems to possess the healing power, the tallow serving only to keep the skin soft and pliant. The soles of the feet, the ancles, and insteps, should be rubbed well; and even where no blisters exist, the application may be usefully made as a preventive. Salt and water is a good substitute; and while on this head, I would recommend foot-travellers never to wear right and left shoes: it is bad economy, and indeed serves to cramp the feet.

GERMANY.

The day proved fine, which enabled me to reach Sarrebruck, five miles within the barrier of Germany. The scenery was wild and interesting. Many cultivated spots smiled through the immense dark forests; and even on the frontier line, the romantic view combined with the thought of entering a strange country, unknowing and unknown, and ignorant of its language, had nearly overpowered me, until the sight of a neat little public-house, brought me back again to John Bull and his happy home. And although that part of the world may not bear a comparison with England, still the picture had many points of resemblance. The country was highly cultivated, and inhabited in the manner of straggling farms; and the country inn with its tap, and red-faced landlord, cheering fire, plenty of good beer, tobacco, a smoky room, with boisterous guests, all in high dispute on politics, and keeping up Saturday night, were no bad emblems of England, and, as such, truly acceptable to a cold dispirited traveller.

After a walk of forty miles I supped with some itinerant Jews, upon a genuine German repast, viz. milk soup, fricaseed veal, pancakes, roast joint, with a sausage, called in London, brawn. We had also our dessert, consisting of apples, pears, nuts, and good wine.

The manners of the people, their diet, the economy and cleanliness of their houses, nay, the modesty of their females—in a word, every thing that renders life agreeable, remind me forcibly, that I am not going to bed in France.

KAISERS LAUTERN.

Kaisers Lautern is a considerable town, with seven thousand inhabitants. It is well built, and so clean as to present somewhat of the appearance of an English Market or Borough town. Its situation is agreeable, surrounded by high and cultivated lands. It is said to belong to the King of Bavaria at present; at least the public-house at which I put up for the night belonged to his majesty. Mayence, I believe, belongs to the Duke of Hesse Cassel. Frankfort is a free city, and Prussia is within a stone's-throw, so that, in fact it was difficult to know under whose colours I was wandering. So much for the Acts of the great Vienna Congress, which have placed seven flags within the compass of two leagues.

Bidding adieu, however, to Kaisers Lautern and politics, I passed the fertile and picturesque plain on which it stands, and, ascending a long and steep hill, entered on a close country covered with thick and impenetrable forests; dined at Kirchen Boland, and reached Alzey late in the evening. The inhabitants were not remarkable for civility: for the landlord of the inn I first stopped at, actually turned me out, because I was no more than a foot-traveller. I judged it better to pocket the affront; and, having purchased a small loaf of bread, I pushed on, fatigued, cold, and mortified, till I reached a cottage, whose adjoining barn furnished my night's shelter, and I reposed with perfect content on clean hay.

ERFURTH.

Erfurth, where I arrived at noon next day, lies in a deep valley, and is well fortified. The country round it is tolerably cultivated and better peopled. Here I saw, for the first time, bad black bread.

The road was as wretched as the scenery delightful; lying through fertile valleys, studded with villages in all the varieties of picturesque situation;

the dark lofty oaks, shadowing the pure surface of the snow, contrasting with the beauty of the close green fir.

POTSDAM.

Being now arrived in the land of turnpikes, where good roads and post-houses never fail, I started for Potsdam, distant thirty miles, and arrived in the early part of the evening. A flat country, sterile and almost deserted, save by the sandy pine, presents little to denote the approach to this *royal retreat*. With infinite difficulty I obtained admittance to a house, content to purchase black bread for my supper, and the use of a bench for a bed. Of Potsdam I can only say that the appearance is handsome, the royal edifices extensive, and many private ones magnificent; but so great an air of melancholy pervades the place, that it seems a fitter residence for the dead than the living;—I had the less regret at bidding it adieu.

BERLIN.

A fine avenue of trees, and a good road, conducted me to Berlin, nor could the fertile imagination of a Humboldt discover aught else to denote the approach to the capital of his own country. For myself, I perambulated the streets nearly the whole of the night, in search of a lodging, and was at last compelled to sleep on a bench in the Promenade. Next morning, I waited upon his Excellency Mr. Rose, the British Minister, whom I found fully aware of the character of Berlin, and its inhabitants. He was so good as to send one of his coachmen with me, and through so powerful an interference I did at length get a *comfortable unfurnished room in the capital of Prussia*.

Berlin is seated on the Spree, which runs through various angles of the city. Many parts of it are handsomely built, especially what may be termed the court end; but every building, from the palace to the meanest hut, is built of brick, plastered over. In short, Berlin is all show,—a forced place, having little commerce, and less content: no smiling faces, no mediocrity, that happiest of all conditions. Berlin contains nothing but the most hardened military despots, and is, in short, a mere court; though it contains two hundred thousand inhabitants. I saw no modes of gaining a livelihood, or even of passing time honestly. Billiards, cards, and dice, succeed to the spectacle of the parade, and the streets present nothing but sentinels on guard.

Though a pedestrian, I was the first bearer of the information of the Duke de Berri's death, (which happened before my arrival at Paris) a full month's post being due at Berlin, owing to the immense quantity of snow.

DANTZIC STAGE.

I now started for Dantzic, distant about thirty-three miles: at about the tenth I was overtaken by the post-coach, and bargained for a conveyance for three francs. This wretched vehicle, which does not merit the name even of a waggon, professes to accommodate nine passengers. It has three benches, —the two back ones looking toward the front, the centre bench without a back: beyond the hindermost seat is the depositary of the baggage, amounting to about one-third of the whole machine. It goes upon four wheels, each moving on a strong axle-tree, and is without any sort of spring whatever. The *tout ensemble* is probably more like a show-cart than any thing else. In this vehicle I reached Dantzic, to my no small satisfaction: for surely no pretence of a conveyance ever yet put forth by man can be compared with a Prussian post-coach. Just fifteen hours were consumed in going thirty-two miles.

MEMEL.

Memel is a highly respectable, convenient, commercial town. The harbour is small and secure. A good theatre, large church, public hospital, and a palace, are its principal buildings. Its trade would be much more considerable were it not for the monopolies and privileges granted to its rival Konigsberg. Its exports and imports (the same commodities as in other Prussian towns) are mostly in the hands of Polish Jews, the merchants having little cordiality with each other. The contraband trade with Russia was formerly considerable, but heavy losses and heavier punishments seem to have subdued this spirit of speculation.

Mittau, the ancient capital of Courland, has not much appearance of a city, though it seems to have been well built. The royal, or rather imperial, palaces, are extensive ranges of building converted to one use, all still in an unfinished state.

DORPAT.

Dorpat is a beautiful little city, with a university; and bids fair, for its regularity and cleanliness, to vie with Nancy in France. It stands upon the right bank of the Ember. Handsome edifices, with an imperial palace; wide, clean,

clean, and regular streets; a beautiful stone bridge, in a picturesque and fertile country, with its local situation between two lakes, bespeak its important rank, independently of its antiquity.

PETERSBURG.

At noon, on the 30th of April, I reached St. Petersburg, having been eighty-three days from London in performing a distance of sixteen hundred miles, an average of nearly twenty miles a-day.

I transmitted a memorial to Count Nesselrode, the foreign minister, who handed it to Count Kotchubey, for the approbation of his imperial majesty. The memorial contained a request that I might be permitted to pass through the Russian empire, on my way to America, either by Kamtchatka, or Behring's Straits. I also solicited a sealed mandate from the emperor, with an order to all governors and persons in authority to assist me to the utmost of their power; besides an open order to the police not to interfere with or molest me. I requested, in addition, an especial letter to the Governor-General of Siberia.

I had been given to understand that his imperial majesty had no objections to my proceeding, although he expressed a belief that, when I should be furnished with the required documents, I should flinch from my purpose. I soon, however, satisfied the minister upon this point, by declaring I would be ready to set out at half an hour's notice. In the mean time the Intendant-General of Police gave me three audiences, examining me as to my rank and condition, my plan and its object, with the *et cetera* of interrogatories, administered by persons in official situations, when desirous of extracting information beyond the avowed object.

Through his interference, sanctioned by the generosity and noble-mindedness of the emperor, I procured even more than I had expected, or demanded. His imperial majesty had the consideration to ask Colonel Cathcart, who had recently arrived as successor to Mr. Cassamajor, whether I wanted money, and how much, to enable me to start. I replied in the negative, expressing, very truly, my surprise and gratitude at the offer. I was, moreover, instructed, in case of such necessity, to apply to the respective governors, at the places I should pass.

I employed the spare time in walking about the capital and viewing its wonders; and although I abandon the description of them, as a task beyond my power, I cannot help saying that no city I have seen can equal it in external magnificence. Large, straight, and parallel streets, noble public buildings in every style of architecture, numerous imperial and private palaces, handsome pavements for carriages and foot-passengers, several beautiful canals running round and through the city, and carrying away every offensive matter, the perfect cleanliness in every part, its immense number of churches, and, lastly, its magnificent river, washing the finest quays in Europe;—these are only the more striking features of St. Petersburg. The bustle in most of the principal streets, and the number of vehicles of various descriptions, add to its importance. It is, however, a little too stiffened with a military air, being every where crowded with soldiers and police-officers, and the daily parades are better attended than the workshops and manufactories. Nor is this tendency surprising, when it is considered that, in one short war, Russia has arisen from comparative insignificance to rank as the third, if not the second, military power in Europe. It may, indeed, be objected that her advances are too rapid for her age.

I was furnished with all the documents which I had deemed necessary; they consisted of the following: The customary passport, with the substitution of the minister's for the governor-general's signature; a secret letter to the governor-general of Siberia; and two official documents, which I shall give at length.

The first of these (addressed—"To all civil governors," and signed by the minister of the interior) states that—"The bearer hereof, Captain John Cochrane, of the British royal navy, purposing to travel through Russia on foot, is now on his departure for Kamtchatka, with the intention of penetrating from thence to America.

"Having, by the command of his imperial majesty, provided this traveller with open instructions to the police of all the towns and provinces lying in his tract from St. Petersburg to Kamtchatka, this is also to desire all the chiefs of the different governments through which he may travel, to aid Captain Cochrane, as far as possible, to proceed on his journey without interruption, as well as to afford him lawful defence and protection in case it should be desired."

The

The other was an "Open Order of his Imperial Majesty, Alexander the First, Autocrat of all the Russias," &c &c. &c. signed by the same minister and stating that "the bearer hereof, Captain John Cochrane, of his Britannic Majesty's royal navy, having undertaken to travel on foot through the Russian empire, is now on his way to Kamtchatka, intending from thence to pass over to America. The police of the towns and provinces lying in his track from St. Petersburg to Kamtchatka, are, in consequence hereof, not only forbidden to obstruct Captain Cochrane in his journey, but are moreover commanded, in case of necessity, to afford him every possible assistance."

A PALACE BURNT.

On reaching the beautiful town of Tzarsko Selo, the emperor's favorite palace was wrapt in an inextinguishable flame. I had looked forward with hope to enjoy the survey of so celebrated an edifice, and had actually taken a letter of recommendation to Prince Theodore Galitzin, one of its principal inhabitants. It was midnight. Parties of men surrounded the wasting pile. All, however, was order and regularity: not a voice was heard amid the thousands of people employed. The emperor was present, evidently impressed with extreme regret, and all appeared powerfully to partake the sentiment. His majesty, however, continued to give frequent directions with perfect coolness.

Tzarsko Selo was the palace in which the emperor and his brother Constantine had been brought up, and passed their earlier years; it was hither, also, that the emperor was accustomed to retire, when the cares of state permitted him, to lose, among its ameliorating beauties, the anxieties of a throne, and the toils of so great a government. It had been greatly embellished by his majesty, and was considered one of the most beautiful retreats in Europe. Years of time, and millions of money must be expended, to make it what it was but yesterday morning.

Being excessively fatigued, and finding my individual exertions perfectly useless towards checking the progress of the flames, I retired to the gardens, where I passed a couple of restless hours on a bed of moss, amid herbs and flowers, whose sweet perfumes were as yet unvanquished by the fire or smoke. Some demon seemed to hover over me, and my dreams presented the probable incidents of my journey, in all the horrors which imagination could shadow forth. I arose, and returned to the scene of devastation, now evidently increasing, and appearing to defy the numerous engines pouring upon it from all sides.

The dome of the church fell with a tremendous crash, and such was the immense mass of fire that fell with it, and so great the force of the rebound, that in its second descent, and assisted by the wind, it set fire to two other parts of the palace, until then considered safe. At this critical moment his imperial majesty gave a strong proof of steady collectedness. While the fire was raging from apartment to apartment, apparently mocking the resistance of man, the emperor gave directions that the doors should be walled up with bricks. This was instantly done, and by such an expedient alone could the amber, the most valuable chamber, have been wrested from the general destruction.

ROBBED AND STRIPPED.

My route was towards Liubane, at about the ninth mile-stone from which I sat down, to smoke a segar, or pipe, as fancy might dictate, when I was suddenly seized from behind, by two ruffians, whose visages were as much concealed as the oddness of their dress would permit. One of them who held an iron bar in his hand, dragged me by the collar towards the forest, while the other, with a bayoneted musket, pushed me on, in such a manner, as to make me move with more than ordinary celerity; while a boy, auxiliary to these vagabonds, was stationed on the road-side to keep a look out.

We had got some sixty or eighty paces into the thickest part of the forest, when I was desired to undress, and having stripped off my trowsers and jacket, then my shirt, and, finally, my shoes and stockings, they proceeded to tie me to a tree. From this ceremony, and from the manner of it, I fully concluded that they intended to try the effect of a musket upon me, by firing at me as they would at a mark. I was, however, reserved for fresh scenes: the villains, with much *sang froid*, seated themselves at my feet, and rifled my knapsack and pockets, even cutting out the linings of the clothes in search of bank bills or some other valuable articles. They then compelled me to take at least a pound of black bread, and a glass of rum poured from a small flask which had been suspended

pended from my neck. Having appropriated my trowsers, shirts, stockings, and shoes—as also my spectacles, watch, compass, thermometer, and small pocket-sextant, with one hundred and sixty roubles, they at length released me from the tree, and at the point of a stiletto made me swear that I would not inform against them,—such, at least, I conjectured to be their meaning, though of their language I understood not a word.

Having received my promise, I was again treated to bread and rum, and once more fastened to the tree, in which condition they finally abandoned me. Not long after, a boy who was passing, heard my cries, and set me at liberty. I did not doubt he was sent by my late companions on so considerate an errand, and felt so far grateful: though it might require something more than common charity to forgive their depriving me of my shirt and trowsers, and leaving me almost as naked as I came into the world.

To pursue my route or return to Tzarsko Selo would, indeed, be alike indecent and ridiculous, but being so, and there being no remedy, I made therefore "forward" the order of the day; having first with the remnant of my apparel rigged myself *à l'Ecossoise*, I resumed my route. I had still left me a blue jacket, a flannel waistcoat, and a spare one, which I tied round my waist, in such a manner that it reached down to the knees: my empty knapsack was restored to its old place, and I trotted on with even a merry heart.

NOVGOROD.

Thence to Novgorod. I had passed on the road many populous and neat villages, and numerous tents belonging to the military workmen, which gave additional interest to a fertile and picturesque scenery. To the left was the river Volkhoff, on which Novgorod stands. The approach is grand, and the numerous spires and steeples of the churches and convents, with their gilded and silvered casements glittering in the sun, recalled for a moment the memory of its ancient splendour.

Good quarters were provided me, in the habitation of a Russian merchant, to whom I had a letter of recommendation from St. Petersburg. He had also the kind consideration to provide me a complete refit; and, though this must have been at an expense of thirty or forty roubles, he positively refused my offer of reimbursement.

This ancient and celebrated city, which in former days was characterized by the proverb, "Who can resist the gods, and the great Novgorod?" is now only the capital of a province of its own name. In its former glory it was the metropolis of a great republic, with four hundred thousand souls within its walls. The population is now reduced to a fortieth part. Its immense trade had been gradually declining since the cruelties of Ivan Vassilich II. and was completely annihilated by the removal of the seat of government, by Peter the Great, from Moscow to the Gulf of Finland. Many handsome edifices, now in ruins, are lamentable proofs of its former grandeur, and present decay. Its archiepiscopal cathedral, small, but very ancient, is filled with superstitious relics, and the ashes of several Russian grand dukes.

The steeples of Novgorod present a monument of considerable pride in the estimation of its inhabitants. Their distinction is in the cross, at the top, standing alone, unaccompanied by the crescent, and this is an emblem intimating that the Tartars, in all their invasions, never succeeded so far as to enter the city. This distinction universally holds in Russia: the re-conquered cities bearing the crescent, but surmounted by the cross.

The following day, being that of Pentecost, I attended the service in the cathedral; and, though I understood nothing of the language, was forcibly struck with the primitive appearance of the clergy, in their long beards, longer tresses, and still longer robes. They certainly carried all the appearance of devout ministers of religion.

MEN AND WOMEN.

The women of Muscovy hitherto appear civil and cleanly dressed, though disfigured by the abominable custom of tying their breasts as low, flat, and tight, as possible. The men appear equally civil, obliging, and hospitable, but almost equally disguised, by their swaddling coat of cloth, or sheep skin, coloured trowsers, and immense boots, sash round the body, a wide rimmed hat, and long beard. This mode of dress certainly gives them something of a ferocious appearance.

PEASANTRY.

I have no hesitation in saying, that the condition of the peasantry here is far superior to that class in Ireland. In Russia provisions are plentiful, good, and cheap; while in Ireland they are scanty,

scanty, poor, and dear; the best part being exported from the latter country, whilst the local impediments in the other render them not worth that expense. Good comfortable log-houses are here found in every village, immense droves of cattle are scattered over an unlimited pasture, and whole forests of fuel may be obtained for a trifle. With ordinary industry and economy, the Russian peasant may become rich, especially those of the villages situated between the capitals, both of which might be supplied by them with butter and cheese; whereas, at present, not a dairy exists, the peasantry contenting themselves with the culture of as much land, and the breeding of as many cattle, as may be sufficient for their immediate wants. The women I have always found engaged in some employment; they make very good coarse woollen cloths and linens, as well as knit stockings and spin thread. The whole work of the house is thrown upon them, while they also partake the labours of the field. I will not certainly recommend, for the adoption of any civilized countries, the treatment they receive from their lordly masters.

THE COUNTRY.

The landscape on the approach to Moscow, from the Petersburg side, gives no promise of so great a metropolis, it being over a dreary and desolate waste. Nor does the immense and ancient capital itself make its appearance until the traveller is within two miles of it; when, upon rounding a small low copse, sprinkled with a few genteel dwellings, hundreds of spires and steeples, domes and towers, flash upon the eye,—one vast assemblage of buildings rising in the foreground, and only the uncultivated Sparrow-hills upon the right.

MOSCOW.

The view from the tower of St. John is still preserved, that building having withstood the fury of the general conflagration. The new imperial palace is totally undeserving the name; and only that a building is wanted upon the site on which it stands, would call loudly for another fire-brand. In every other respect than that of population, I found Moscow the same as in Clarke's time, beautiful and rich, grotesque and absurd, magnificent and mean. But besides these general features, there is, at present, one arising from latter circumstances, the city being only half built, and the streets half finished; and brick and mortar every where incommoding the passenger. Such is the appearance of Moscow, which is yet very surprising, considering how recently it has risen from its ashes. The former number of churches, chapels, and mosques (the forty-forties) is now reduced to less than half the number.

VLADIMIR.

Vladimir is a fine city on the banks of the Kliasma, the capital of a small province only, although formerly of all Ducal Russia. Its situation is beautiful, standing on a considerable eminence which overhangs the river, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. There are still remaining many traces of its former greatness, as the royal palace and gardens, a range of public offices, and several handsome churches. The day was hot, and I took advantage of it to wash and dry my linen, after which I lay down under the bridge, and enjoyed a sound sleep. In the evening I resumed my route towards Nishney Novgorod. The road was a heavy one, and when I had passed seven versts all signs of cultivation ceased.

PAULOVO.

Arrived at Paulovo, distant fourteen miles, over a cross road, and a beautiful as well as fertile valley, studded with villages, in the midst of which the Oka makes its course.

Paulovo is placed in a bay on the left bank of the Oka, which is crowded with small vessels. It is said to contain eight thousand workmen, and is the private property of General Sheremetioff, the head of which family, a minor, is possessed of one hundred and sixty thousand peasants. The general's property is, however, a vile dirty place, but the surrounding country, and the view of it from the palace is very fine.

I had not an opportunity of viewing the immense iron works here carried on, being anxious to get on towards Nishney Novgorod, which I entered on the evening of the next day. I had previously passed through Selo-Bogorodskoye, where I underwent a second lecture for smoking in the village. The elder of the village spared me, doubtless, however, on the same grounds as had excused me on a previous occasion. The country appeared extremely populous, and I felt highly pleased with my walk on the elevated banks of the Oka, and in witnessing its numerous establishments of tanners and dyers, with such extensive iron-work, that the neighbourhood

bourhood of Paulovo has been justly termed the Birmingham of Russia.

NISHNEY NOVGOROD.

Nishney Novgorod, in contradistinction to Great Novgorod, owes its existence to the great Duke Vassil, who thus named it when he caused its inhabitants to be transplanted there from the great city before named. Its inhabitants, Russians and Tartars, amount to fifteen or sixteen thousand, though its visitors during the fair probably make its population at that time from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty thousand. Among them may be seen Chinese, Persians, Circassians, Armenians, Tartars, Bucharians, Jews (of course), and a specimen besides of almost every European nation. The fair, in point of value, is considered as second to none in Europe; the business done being estimated at nearly two hundred millions of roubles. This computation may probably allow a deduction of about one half, but in any case the government derives from it a considerable revenue. The buildings on the site for the fair are in a forward state, but will still require many years, and several millions of money, to complete. The situation is considered highly eligible, and the plan is by General Betancourt, an eminent Spanish engineer.

I was shown over the fair by a Spanish gentleman, now an officer of engineers of Russia, and with whose family in Granada I had lately resided. He is married to the daughter of General Betancourt, chief of his department. I dined with him and two other Spanish colonels, as well as a young Muscovy Englishman, the whole party even here, in the very heart of Russia, talking only the Spanish language.

Losing sight of Nishney Novgorod, we passed many islands and villages, the latter always on the right bank, and on the left an uninterrupted low moorish heath. The strength of the current I calculated at two knots and a half.

THE VOLGA.

The variety and singular appearance of the different craft on the Volga not a little surprised and amused me, as well as the innumerable different ways in which they were propelled. The present season of the year, that immediately preceding the fair, is the best for the navigation of the Volga, when barks from one thousand tons to the size of a canoe all promiscuously float together.

The soil on either side is clay and chalk, and the wood fir and birch. The inhabitants of the villages are the inoffensive and ignorant Fins, a race of people more approximating to the character of the Gallegos in Lisbon than any other class of people I have seen. Their great content, and small possessions, are in both a prominent feature. We reached Makarieff, after a tedious and vexatious voyage, vexatious from the annoyance of the horse-flies and mosquitoes. I was fairly put to the alternative, whether, during my sleep, I would be suffocated or devoured. I preferred the former, as smacking more of humanity, wrapping myself up close in a spare sail with three others of the crew.

KAZAN.

This celebrated city, on nearing it from the westward, greatly resembles Badajos. The extended view, the river in front, the fortress on the left, and the distant elevated lands to the southward. The dirty suburbs, situate on a marshy swamp, the principal residence of the Tartar inhabitants, is the next indication of Kazan; the last was after crossing the Kazanka, when the noblest part of this noble city fronts you in full view. I passed on to the hospitable abode of the learned professor Fuchs.

The extensive province of Kazan is watered by the noble Volga and beautiful Kama. Its population is reckoned at nine hundred thousand, composed of Tartars, Fins, Votiaki, Tchuvosi, and Russians, and a few Mordvas. Near five hundred thousand of these inhabitants are peasants or slaves, four-fifths of whom belong to the crown, and the rest to the different nobility of Kazan.

The city of Kazan is considered as second only to the capital, containing nearly forty thousand inhabitants, of which twelve thousand are Tartars. On the present state of the city it is hardly fair to give an opinion, rising as it is from the ashes of a fire scarcely five years extinguished. It had formerly a cathedral on the site of the ancient mosque, as also a palace; both were destroyed by an explosion in the citadel.

THE URAL MOUNTAINS.

Krasnooufinsk, which I reached next, is situated in a fertile valley at the foot of two peaked mountains. A deputation of the inhabitants waited upon me, to request I would remain a couple of days, to be present at a dinner to be given in honour of the first Englishman who had visited the place. I felt the compliment, nationally, but thought

thought best to decline it, as perfectly unmerited by the individual, and returned to Achitskaya Krepost. Thence to Bisserskaya Krepost, over eighteen miles of uncultivated country, after which I gently ascended a considerable elevation into the bosom of the Ural mountains, where not a vestige of cultivation exists besides young firs and birch. The air was exceedingly cold on the summit. At noon I stopped at the last European station, called Kirgishantsky, Krepost, and at the last European residence, where I dined. The good people had resolved I should not leave this paramount quarter of the globe with any trace of dissatisfaction, and young children continually presented me with wild strawberries and cream: the strawberries were of an excellent flavour, and it is the custom of these poor people to present the traveller with such fruit during the season. I received the present, standing with one foot in Asia and the other in Europe, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, covered, however, with nothing but brush wood.

In the evening I reached the first station in Asia, called Groborskoy, a post-town, and next day, with a stout heart, descended the Siberian part of the Ural chain, to Belimbaiefsky Zavod, or Iron Foundry, on the banks of the Tschusova, where there are many handsome buildings. Early the ensuing morning I reached Ekatherinebourg, having passed in safety the mighty barriers which divide Europe from Asia. The ascent and descent are so nearly imperceptible, that were it not for the precipitous banks every where to be seen, the traveller would hardly suppose he had crossed a range of hills. As far as this frontier town of Siberia, I had travelled through one continued forest of pine-trees, and for twenty miles nothing met the eye but fire wood, grown for the use of the Imperial fabricks.

SIBERIA.

On reaching the Asiatic side of the Ural chain, I could not help remarking that the inhabitants of all the villages were much more civil, more hospitable, and more cleanly dressed; and in no one instance would they accept of money for the food I had occasion to procure. I never entered a cottage, but shtshee (a cabbage soup), with meat, milk, and bread, were immediately placed before me unasked, nor could any entreaty of mine induce them to receive a higher reward than a pipe of tobacco, or a glass of vodka (whisky). In short, to prevent uselessly troubling the inhabitants, I was obliged to consign my almost exhausted purse to the care of my knapsack, renouncing the hacknied and unsocial custom of paying for food.

Quitting Ecatherinebourg, I directed my steps towards Tobolsk, gratified that I had already entered Siberia. After ten miles of pleasant walking, I reached the hospitable habitation of Mr. Major, where I passed a couple of days in an agreeable manner, with his wife and three daughters, fine young women, and either of them sufficiently beautiful to arrest the progress of a Siberian traveller.

The country appeared well cultivated, upon a soil of black mould. At the last station, a small Tartar village, I was regaled with pork, bread, and eggs, at free cost, no purse being necessary among these Tartars. I partook of their wholesome fare *à la Tartare*, shaking hands first with the host, and receiving his blessing of "Peace be with you;" then, squatting on my hams, like the rest of the company.

TUMEN.

Tumen is a city of some consideration, and, from its local situation, enjoys a considerable trade with the fair of Irbit, as well as to the south-west and south-east of it. Its population is said to consist of eight thousand, occupied mostly in the preparation and export of timber, tallow, hides, and embroidery. It is situate on the banks of the Toura. It owes its celebrity to Yermack, who discovered and conquered the greater part of Siberia. The environs of the city are fine pasturages, and corn lands. With this advantage of soil, added to that of its being a depot or chancellary, as it is called, of the Russian American Company, for the receipt and transportation of their goods, as well as to enlist volunteers, it may be said that Tumen is a place of considerable promise. The banks of the Toura are steep, and the current rapid. The country round is populous, and more than ordinary industry every where observable.

TOBOLSK.

With the river Toura constantly at my side, and the rain almost incessant, I reached the tenth station; and thence Tobolsk, where I arrived half drowned and famished, at three in the afternoon. I had encountered considerable difficulty in crossing the Irtish, in consequence of

of the rapidity of the fresh. The view of the city, and ancient fortress, on arriving from the westward, is very fine, standing on a considerable eminence, which overhangs the river and lower city.

Upon my arrival I searched out the abode of Mr. Rosing, son-in-law to the Governor, and brother-in-law to my late kind host Mr. Berg, of Perm. The family were all at the Governor's, but receiving a note from me, they kindly invited me to dinner; my situation, however, rendered this impossible, as I was all but naked. My second apology brought the host himself, who ordered me every accommodation I needed. I gave myself up to the enjoyment of this delightful company, and of my pipe and a glass of punch, and could have fancied myself any where, rather than at Tobolsk.

Tobolsk is a large and ancient city, at the junction of the Tobol and Irtish, two noble streams, which falling into the Ob, assume its name, and are, with them, ultimately lost in the Frozen Ocean. The inhabitants are estimated at twenty thousand, composed of Russians, Tartars, and Bucharians. A considerable trade is still carried on with China, and Tobolsk may be said to supply all central and western Siberia.

Tobolsk is the see of an archbishop, who has jurisdiction over all Siberia. It has many handsome churches, but (fortunately) no convents; the streets are paved with wood, and in general the buildings are of the same material. The markets and bazaars are well regulated, and the town in general is very clean. The residences of the archbishop, governor-general, and principal officers, as well as the barracks, arsenal, and all public offices, are in the upper part of the city. The position is a most commanding one, a matter of no slight consideration in those times, when convicts were kept in the lower town. Numerous large flocks of cattle are seen in the neighbourhood of Tobolsk: provisions are cheap and abundant—bread thirty-six pounds for a shilling, and the same quantity of meat for three; and hospitality eminently proverbial. But what is perhaps more remarkable, very good society is to be enjoyed here, and the strongest features of content are displayed in this hitherto supposed metropolis of barbarism and cruelty.

The truth is, that Tobolsk is not a place where convicts or malefactors are allowed to remain, but people who are exiled from political causes only; the principal part of whom are officers, who have still the privilege of appearing in public, without the loss of either rank, fortune, or even character. The governor has it in his power to befriend any individual, himself becoming responsible for his appearance when necessary: and as no government transports or banishes *fools*, Tobolsk may very well be, from this circumstance, a highly civilized and eligible place of residence.—Malefactors and bad subjects are sent to Tomsk and Nertchinsk.

I attended an examination at the public military and the provincial schools on the Lancasterian system. The children seemed to have made considerable proficiency in the first rudiments; the schools, however, are yet in their infancy, though nearly one thousand boys attend. It was, indeed, gratifying to a patriotic heart to see the institutions of old England adopted in the heart of Siberia—an adoption equally honourable to us, and creditable to Alexander.

Tobolsk is far from being a dull place; yet, even in summer, the situation is very cold and bleak, being in the latitude of near 59°, and the thermometer, during winter, at times falling as low as 40° and 42° of Reaumur; while, on the other hand, it is not always free from the opposite unpleasantness of extreme heat.

The embroidery of muslins is brought to considerable perfection at Tobolsk, introduced originally by the daughters of exiled officers, who had felt the deprivation of their former means of subsistence; and it is now the prevailing fashion among the ladies.

TARTARS.

I descended the mountain by a steep and dangerous road, then ferried over the Irtish, passing through a large Tartar village situated in a fine pasture, with some rye corn, and reached the second station on the lofty banks of the Irtish. I found the cottages neat and clean, and the inhabitants comfortable, hospitable, and contented, without hope or expectation of reward for their hospitality to me. Thence to Berezofska the country appears more cultivated and pleasing, with a good deal of fine wood in the valleys. Thence to the Tartar village of Ingeary, on the banks of the Vagay, when I entered a considerable track of their lands, near seventy miles in extent, but without a single Russian inhabitant. These Tartars

are of the Bashkire race. I could not help observing the perfect cleanliness of their houses, the civility of the people, and the good economy of their lands. I slept most contentedly in these dwellings; feeding upon milk and cakes.

The dress of the Tartar women is light, if not neat; being merely a plain white shift, with a sash round the waist to support the bosom; besides this they have not a vestige of apparel, except the handkerchief on the head. The young girls had the hair plaited and hanging down like the Biscay girls, or brought up under the left arm, and fastened to the fore part of the shift by a riband. Such is the simple summer dress: the winter, or gala one, is, however, more tawdry. Their features appear delicate, but their limbs are strong, and their complexion very dark.

At Kamenski I quitted the great Siberian road, not far from Tara, passing several neat Tartar villages, whose white plastered chimneys and ovens reminded me a little of those in my own country. The furniture consists of a few earthenware utensils, and a set of tea-things: one half of the room is elevated above the other about fourteen inches, and that half serves them alike for sitting, sleeping, and store-room. They are particular in having clean bedding, and many pillows; the latter of which are always presented to a stranger to raise and soften his seat, as they have neither chairs nor stools. A Tartar dwelling has always, if possible, attached to it the convenience of a vegetable garden. The women, I observed, never presume to eat or drink till their better or worse half has finished, and then but seldom while in their presence.

The country is open, and laboriously cultivated, and the neighbourhood populous. Much fine wood, and some fishless lakes, are also to be seen. I overtook a party of unfortunates exiled for misdemeanors, and compelled to live in this district, which is hence the general rendezvous of pick-pockets, &c.

Through a succession of happy villages I reached Tukalinsk, over an uninteresting level of pasture land. The wretched external appearance of the cottages is more than counterbalanced by the neatness within; and if half a dozen healthy and beautiful children be any indication of content, then are the inhabitants of this district most happy. The price of bread is one shilling, and of meat three, for forty pounds. The road is, in general, very good.

OMSK.

Omsk is placed at the junction of the Irtish and the Om. The military college is a noble foundation upon the Lancasterian system, and was established immediately on his imperial majesty's return from his visit to England. Wonderful proficiency has been attained by several of its pupils, now young men, and the general improvement reflects credit on all concerned in its management. The youth are instructed, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, in drawing, mathematics, fortification, and algebra, and in some of the oriental languages. The barracks for the boys, their food, clothing, bedding, &c. are in excellent order; and every praise is due to the attention and benevolence of the commandant, Col. Ivanoff, who is considered by them as a father. They are composed of the children of the military forming the army of Siberia. The school for the children of the cossacks is on a similarly benevolent plan, although not quite so forward, from the want of good masters. Omsk was one of the strong places of the Tartars, and successfully withstood the attacks of the great Yermak. The country round is fertile as to its soil, though not extensively cultivated.

MELONS.

In the evening I reached Poyanoyarsk, and here first saw melons in this country. These, which are of a prodigious size, form, with cucumbers and bread, the general summer diet of the inhabitants. They sell at one copec each, that is, ten, for a penny,—a price which certainly does not render to the grower any thing beyond the barest subsistence; for five guineas I might have loaded a ship with them. I received a great many as presents, but left them as useless to one in my situation. The cucumbers are also very fine, and equally cheap, being one hundred for a penny; and good wholesome brown bread at five-pence for forty pounds. Whether from perfect hospitality or abundance I know not, but I certainly never was better entertained.

CHANGE OF COUNTRY.

I reached Uvarova, whence I again began to enjoy my travels; for that unproductive and almost endless flat which extends from Ubinsk to Tobolsk and the Frozen Sea, and from the Ural chain far eastward of Tomsk, is now succeeded by a beautiful variety of hilly country,

country, much cultivation, and some forest spots. Many bold and picturesque bluffs run into the river, rushing as it were through the valleys, and forming strong eddies as they pass the islands with which the river is interspersed. I reached Ustkamenogorsk in the early part of the second evening, having crossed a sort of broken chain of hills. The scenery in general was, however, very beautiful and wild; to the right one of the peaks lifts its snow-clad head, and is visible at the distance of one hundred miles. Ustkamenogorsk is placed in a vast level valley, bounded east and west by lofty distant mountains, and the whole forms a rich and striking panorama. The fortress is like others hereabouts,—a bare mud wall, yet keeps a commandant and three hundred soldiers in snug but useless quarters, occupied in cutting hay and plundering the poor peasantry.

BOUKHTARMA.

Boukhtarma stands on the right bank of the Irtish, in one of the most romantic spots in the universe. It is environed by the noblest mountains, which yet appear to have no other connexion with each other than that of standing together on the same globe: they are, in fact, so many beautiful hills placed on a perfectly level plane, so that a traveller may go round them without an ascent or descent of ten perpendicular feet. From this may be imagined the romantic beauty of the valleys which intervene: not a tree, nor a shrub, nor a habitation, is to be seen, save only in the fortress;—nothing but grass. The valley is one continued carpet of herbage, forming, in contrast with the sterile mountains, a picturesque solitude, undisturbed, except during the night, by the barking of the wolves and other wild animals.

The fortress, though it maintains a commandant, with a garrison of three hundred men, is a miserable place, the worst along the whole frontier line; nor is the village better. The Kirgeese commit great havoc among the cattle, stealing great numbers, of which not more than one half are, in any circumstances, restored. A considerable trade might be established at this point between the Russian and Chinese empires, but for the obstinacy, ignorance, and policy of the latter nation, who will not change the route by which their forefathers travelled. The advantage of the alteration would be sufficiently apparent from the mere fact of the lesser distance from Pekin to Boukhtarma, than from that city to Kiatka and Tobolsk.

CHINESE FRONTIERS.

Having procured a guide, I left Boukhtarma for the line of demarcation on the Chinese and Russian frontiers. I first crossed the stream which gives name to the fortress, and then over a good path, entered upon a most romantic country, near the village of Voronia. It is impossible, without a poetical imagination, to conceive the beauties of such a country; the magnificent and bold sterile precipices which are seen rising from the great level pasture base, are, I should think, quite unparalleled; and the noble Irtish forcing its way amongst the numerous islands near this part of the river, adds to the majesty of the scene. At the village, among other similar luxuries, I was treated with wild currants, melons, cassia, "milk and honey." Surely this is the natural place for the habitation of man.

The night was so beautiful, the moon just ascending above the hills, that, in spite of a good supper, which was ready and inviting my attack, I resumed my journey on horseback, in company with the landlord, to Malaya-Narymka, the last Russian spot on the frontier. An officer and a few men placed here are all that are left to mark the boundaries of two such mighty empires as Russia and China. I forded the little stream which forms the actual limit, and seating myself on a stone on the left bank, was soon lost in a reverie. It was about midnight; the moon, apparently full, was near her meridian, and seemed to encourage a pensive inclination. What can surpass that scene I know not. Some of the loftiest granite mountains spreading in various directions, enclosing some of the most luxuriant valleys in the world; yet all deserted!—all this fair and fertile tract abandoned to wild beasts, merely to constitute a neutral territory!

THE IRTISH.

Of the value of the Irtish I need say nothing, it speaks for itself. Holding an almost uninterrupted communication from the frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea, a steam-boat might go from Boukhtarma to Tobolsk in a few days, and return in twice the time. Wood for fire is plentiful, and many establishments might be formed for the preparing and felling of it; while a water communication is ready formed with the Caspian Baltic, and White Seas, and thence down even to Tobolsk. The soil, which

is a black mould, is exceedingly rich. It is to Boukhtarma that colonies of Scotch should be sent, and indeed such was the intention of the Emperor Paul, but it was set aside upon the breaking out of a war, and has not since been resumed, though there is no doubt that, at this moment, such settlers would be both protected and encouraged.

M. SPERANSKI.

Upon my arrival I found great preparations making to receive his Excellency Mr. Speranski, the Governor-general, who was making the circuit of the government to inquire into all abuses, being possessed with unlimited powers. His excellency arrived in the course of the second day, and was received with the respect due to his rank, integrity, and virtues. Two sumptuous dinners were given by the chief of the district, the gardens were illuminated, balls were assembled, and every one was happy. I, of course, shone a conspicuous object—indeed I was honoured with the friendship and confidence of both those gentlemen. Of General Speranski I will only say, that I have never seen more true greatness of soul, or goodness of heart. There is in him a certain condescension and affability, and at the same time a certain air of nobility, that strikes all who approach him with awe and respect. Of his personal attentions to me I shall ever feel proud and grateful. He had at first taken me for a Rascolnick, from my long beard, and longer golden locks: notwithstanding I wore at the same time a long swaddling grey nankeen coat, and a silken sash round my waist; but indeed so great a buck had I become of late, that I hardly knew myself. As to my shoes, they were better than new, although seven years had elapsed from the time that Baron Bode had first used them.

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

The governor-general told me that there was an expedition on the river Kolyma, fitted out purposely to solve the question regarding the north-east cape of Asia; and his excellency kindly offered me his permission to proceed with it. Too glad to accept a favour of the kind, I instantly closed with the offer, and determined not to wait a moment in Irkutsk and Yakutsk beyond the necessary time, but to proceed immediately to the Frozen Sea, either to share the fortune, good or bad, of the expedition, or, in case of any impediment from jealousy, to withdraw and follow some other plan. The governor-general supplied me with various orders and recommendations for whatever places I should visit, as also an open order "To the Judges of towns and provinces, to the Members of the provincial courts of justice, and to all Commissaries in the government of all Siberia," recommending "that the bearer, Captain John Cochrane, of the British royal navy, now travelling through Siberia, should obtain every lawful protection, defence, and hospitality, and that every aid within the power of the towns and provinces should be afforded him, in case he should stand in need of them."

With the above paper and a Cossack I departed from Barnaoule, which I still think the happiest, the best governed, and neatest town in Siberia, for Tomsk.

GOVERNMENT OF IRKUTSK.

I continued my route to Ingashe, the largest, neatest, and most regular village I have ever seen. The improvement, upon entering the government of Irkutsk, is indeed wonderful. The attention, regularity, and order, as well as cleanliness, every where to be seen, reflect the highest credit on the police and late governor of Irkutsk.

As I proceeded, the road improved, and the country appeared more fertile and picturesque; much fine timber is every where to be seen. Amid beautiful scenery and much cultivation, a well frequented road, broken with villages at every eight or ten miles, carried me to an imperial village, where there is a celebrated manufactory of cloth.

IRKUTSK.

Having made myself as decent as my limited wardrobe would allow, I called on the vice-governor, who made great promises, and exceeded them in performance. Upon quitting his excellency I made some visits, and delivered my letters of recommendation, made inquiries as to my future movements, and then returned to an elegant dinner with my host, who had invited a party of twenty persons to meet me; indeed, the hospitality and attentions which were showered upon me in this stage of my journey were such as, I may fairly say, I could have experienced in few, if any, parts of what is called the civilized world, especially when the humbleness both of my appearance and pretensions is considered; even the ladies condescended to visit the abode of my host—a single man—doubtless out of respect to me. The company consisted of the same individuals whom I afterwards

met

met at almost every party, with hardly any variation; namely, the commandant, his lady, and sister; the colonels of artillery and infantry, with their wives; Captain Koutigin, a rich merchant, who farms the sale of spirits, and his wife; the head of the Russian American Company, with his wife and two daughters; and a Mr. Hedenstrom and wife, who had travelled on discovery across the Frozen Sea, in 1809, 10, and 11. Besides these, the parties were enlivened by the company of doctors, secretaries, and half a dozen young civil officers, being in the highest rank of society.

Fifteen thousand inhabitants, including three thousand of the military, are said to compose the population. Irkutsk, indeed, scarcely deserves the name of city, except for its public buildings, which are good; yet, though I confess it is upon the whole a fine town. The houses are, for the greater part, of wood, though many are of brick, and constructed on a superior style of architecture.

I visited a military school, like the others, upon the Lancasterian system, with seven hundred boys.

I visited the prison, which I found in a state that would have commanded the approbation of the humane and philanthropic Howard. It is spacious and well ventilated, and the prisoners are allowed plenty of wholesome provisions. They are only chained when employed out of the prison, either upon public works, or in the removal of any nuisance. In connexion with the prison I may also notice a species of public manufactory, or working bazaar, for every sort of trade: the inmates or workmen are in general such as have been exiled for misdemeanours, and are detained for their own and the public benefit; many of them contrive to earn a considerable fortune, and all are secure of the benefit of full employment. The building is of wood, and belongs to the city, who hire out apartments at fixed prices, retaining also a proportion of the gainings, which are appropriated to charitable purposes: their capital is already very considerable, and it is one of those public spirited and well digested schemes which is worthy of imitation in every civilized state, where there are either criminals to punish, or unfortunates to relieve.

The exchange and public bazaars are a fine range of buildings, with a superb saloon in the centre, where public balls and masquerades are held at least as often as once a fortnight during the long winters, besides numerous private balls.

Of society there is but little, but that little is good, mostly German. At a public ball given in honour of the coronation, I counted seventy ladies, yet this was considered as a very small number for Irkutsk, as they sometimes muster on such occasions from two to three hundred. The truth is, with the exception of the ladies I have before named, most of the fair sex belong to the merchants, who may with propriety be termed Jew pedlars, for they deny themselves and their wives almost every comfort, save that of a public and ostentatious dress, from a spirit of opposition and vindictive feeling towards the military, who also on their side but too generally treat them in the same ungenerous, if not slighting and contemptuous manner that we do the Jews in England. A Jew in England, and a merchant in Russia, except in the capitals or sea-port cities, stand on the same level; and I may venture to say, that with very few exceptions, it is not consistent with etiquette, much less with custom, for a person of rank to dine with a merchant, unless he be mayor or farmer-general, or unless on his saint's day, when it certainly is common to honour him with an acceptation.

The merchants, on the other hand, have as strong a feeling against the receiving of the military in private, as the latter can have against recognizing them in public.

HOSPITALS.

Proceeding day and night in my open canoe, I soon reached Kirenga. The weather was cold, the scenery, though ever changing, was always mountainous, numerous islands were scattered about the river, whose stream ran at about one and a half or two knots per hour; I generally made one hundred to one hundred and twenty miles during each day's progress, and, wherever I went, fared well from the hospitality of the Russian colonists, as well as from that of my friends at Irkutsk, who had provided me, according to the Russian proverb, with plenty of *bread and salt*. This simple sounding provision included also some fine partridges, a hare, a large piece of roast beef, and a quantity of meat pies; not omitting wine and rum.

A traveller in Russia, whether native or foreigner, on taking leave of his friends previous to his departure, uniformly finds at his lodgings all the provisions requisite for his journey, with another lodging pointed out at some friend's, for as long as he pleases. Indeed

Indeed I have no doubt, as the sequel will justify the assertion, that a man may travel through the Russian empire, as long as his conduct is becoming, without wanting any thing—not even horses and money, excepting only the *civilized* parts between the capitals.

YAKUTSK.

Yakutsk, although a considerable place of trade, and a great pass for the American Company, is ill built, and more scattered even than Irkutsk, in the most exposed of all bleak situations on the left bank of the Lena, which is in summer four miles, and winter two miles and a half wide, appearing, as it really is, one of the finest streams in the world, running a course of more than four thousand miles from its source, near Irkutsk, to the Frozen Sea, which it enters by several mouths. The stream is by no means a rapid one, but rather may be called lazy, as its name seems to import. There are seven thousand inhabitants in the city, of whom the greater part are Russians, and the rest Yakuti. Half a dozen churches, the remains of an old fortress, a monastery, and some tolerable buildings, give it some decency of appearance, yet I could not help thinking it one of the most dreary looking places I had seen.

EXPLORING JOURNEY.

My dresses completed, and the river having, according to custom, been passed and declared closed, I packed up my knapsack, and other baggage.—I had besides a pipe, flint, steel, and axe, and, what was of most importance, a Cossack companion, who indeed proved invaluable to me.—My destination was Nishney Kolyma, distant about one thousand eight hundred miles, which were to be travelled over in the coldest season of the year, and in what is esteemed the coldest part of the world. All this I heeded nothing, and provided, *as I thought*, with warm clothing, considered myself as proof against at least fifty degrees of Reaumur's frost. The spirit thermometer at Yakutsk, measured at Mr. Minitsky's house, was 27° of cold of Reaumur, or nearly the same number of degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit, yet I walked about the streets of Yakutsk with only my nankeen surtout, trowsers of the same material, shoes, and worsted stockings: a flannel waistcoat, which had lost its principal virtue, was the only warm clothing; yet I can truly say I was not at all incommoded. The natives felt surprised, pitied my apparent forlorn and hopeless situation, not seeming to consider that when the mind and body are in constant motion the elements can have little effect upon the person.

It was on the last day of October that I departed from Yakutsk with my Cossack, the thermometer being at 27° of frost. I had, through the kindness of my friend, Mr. Minitsky, been provided with a couple of sledges, and every recommendation within his power. It is impossible for me to describe the different emotions which agitated my breast as I quitted the last limit of civilization.

GLUTTONY.

I have repeatedly seen a Yakut or a Tongouse devour forty pounds of meat in a day. The effect is very observable upon them, for from thin and meagre-looking men they will become perfectly pot-bellied. Their stomachs must be differently formed to ours, or it would be impossible for them to drink off at a draught, as they really do, their tea and soup scalding hot (so hot, at least, that an European would have difficulty in sipping at it), without the least inconvenience. I have seen three of these gluttons devour a rein-deer at one meal; nor are they nice as to the choice of parts; nothing being lost, not even the contents of the bowels, which, with the aid of fat and blood, are converted into black puddings. The Yakuts said that one of them was accustomed to consume at home, in the space of a day, or twenty-four hours, the hind quarter *of a large ox, twenty pounds of fat, and a proportionate quantity of melted butter for his drink.* The appearance of the man not justifying the assertion, a thick porridge of rice was boiled down with three pounds of butter, weighing together twenty-eight pounds; and, although the glutton had *already breakfasted*, yet did he sit down to it with great eagerness, and consume the whole without stirring from the spot: and, except that his stomach betrayed more than an ordinary fulness, he betrayed no sign of molestation or injury, but would have been ready to renew his gluttony the following day.

YASHIVERSK.

Of all the places I have ever seen, bearing the name of city or town, Zashiversk is the most dreary and desolate; my blood froze within me as I beheld and approached the place. All that I have seen in passing rocky or snowy sierras or passes in Spain, in traversing the wastes of Canada, or in crossing the

mountains in North America, or the Pyrennees, or the Alps, cannot be compared with the desolation of the scene around me! The first considerable halting-place from Yakutsk, the half-way house, is nine hundred or one thousand miles removed from a civilized place. Such a spot gives name to a commissariat, and contains seven habitations of the most miserable kind, inhabited severally by two clergymen, each separate, a non-commissioned officer, and a second in command; a post-master, a merchant, and an old widow.

NISHNEY KOLYMSK.

We reached fifty-five miles with the same dogs, and put up for the night at a Yukagir hut. Resumed next morning with increased cold, though calm weather, and reached Nishney Kolymsk at noon, amid 42° of frost, according to many spirit thermometers of Baron Wrangel's on the 31st day of December, 1820, after a most tedious, laborious, and to me perilous, journey of sixty-one days, twenty of which were passed in the snow, without even the comfort of a blanket—a great oversight, I will not call it fault, of my worthy friend Mr. Minitsky: nor had I even a second coat, or parka, nor even a second pair of boots, and less clothing than even the guides and attendants of the poorest class. I could not therefore but feel grateful for my safe arrival at such a season of the year, in such intense cold, and with only the upper part of my nose between my eyes at all injured. Had I not received the knee preservers I never should have arrived safe, unless by walking the whole distance; for when once the knees are frost bitten in a serious manner, adieu alike to them and life.

I met at Nishney Kolymsk, the Baron Wrangel and his companion Mr. Matiushkin, a midshipman. It was the last day of the old year, and, in the pleasant enjoyment of a moderate meal, a hearty welcome, and excellent friends, I soon forgot the past, and felt little concern for the future. Quarters were appropriated me in the Baron's own house; and with him, on the shores of the Frozen Sea, I enjoyed health and every comfort I could desire.

On the morning after my arrival at Nishney Kolymsk, and while at breakfast, I received, as a present, a couple of large fish in a frozen state, weighing each five or six poods, or about two hundred pounds weight. I enquired for what they were intended, and learnt, that I could not be supposed to have brought fish with me for subsistence; and that, as the season had already passed for laying in a stock, the inhabitants of course knew I must be in want. During the forenoon I also received a parka or leather frock, to be worn during my stay in the Kolyma. It was a handsome one, mounted with sables and martins. To this was added trowsers, cap, boots, and leather hose; in short, every article of dress that could be desired, and sufficient to have served me at least a twelvemonth. Besides these articles, I was provided with a bear's-skin for a bed, and a leather covering for a blanket, lined with hare's-skins. Gloves were supplied me through the care of the ladies; and Baron Wrangel, at whose house I lodged, crowned these benevolences, besides his general kindness, in making my situation absolutely enviable, by fitting me with a complete suit of the dress of the country, to be used if necessary, or retained as a sample of the costume in these northern parts.

Baron Wrangel's expedition I found in a state of much forwardness, great exertions having been used in collecting dogs and drivers, and provisions, as well as in making new nartes or sledges. I learnt that it would depart from the Kolyma in the month of March, in two divisions, one having for its object the solution of the question regarding the latitude and longitude of the north-east cape of Asia; and the other, a journey due north from the Kolyma, in search of a real, or supposed continent, or rather the continuation of Asia to where it joined the continent of America. I did not hesitate to volunteer my services; but in consequence of my being a foreigner I found my services could not be accepted without special permission from the government. I therefore made up my mind to set out for the country of the Tchutchi, and to try my fortune in getting a passage through their country, and so to cross over Behring's Straits for America.

THE COLD.

The weather proved exceedingly cold in January and February, but never so severe as to prevent our walks, except during those times when the wind was very high: it then became insupportable out of doors, and we were obliged to remain at home. Forty degrees of frost of Fahrenheit never

never appear to affect us in calm weather so much as ten or fifteen during the time of a breeze; yet, to witness the aurora borealis, I have repeatedly quitted my bed in those extremes of cold, without shoes or stockings, and with no dress on but a parka or frock.

To prove that I do not magnify the extremes of cold in that part of the world, I beg to refer to Mr. Sauer's account of Billing's expedition, and the present Admiral Saritcheff's account of the same, when 43° of Reaumur, or 74° of Fahrenheit were repeatedly known. I will, also, add my testimony from experience to the extent of 42°. I have also seen the minute book of a gentleman at Yakutsk, where 47° of Reaumur were registered equal to 84° of Fahrenheit.

Indeed, there can be but little doubt that the local situation of the Kolyma, bordering on the latitude of 70°, and almost the most easterly part of the continent of Asia, is a colder one than Melville Island, or the centre of the American Polar coast. Okotsk, Idgiga, Yakutsk, Tomsk, and Tobolsk, are considered equally cold and exposed as the mouths of the Lena, Yana, or Kolyma. Even Irkutsk, about the latitude of London, has yearly a frost of 40° of Reaumur, or 58° below the zero of Fahrenheit; yet, the utmost degree of cold that I have observed, I have never known attended by that crackling noise of the breath which has been related, nor with those other strange sensations which some have described; though I have seen axes split to pieces, and witnessed the ill effects of touching iron, glass, or crockery, with the naked skin, which will infallibly adhere to them. However I soon had reason to consider the coldest day as the finest, because it was then sure to be calm.

Nishney Kolymsk may be termed a large town in this part of the world, containing, as it does, near fifty dwellings and about four hundred people (or eighty families), which is three times the number of any place betwixt it and Yakutsk.

FISH.

The quantity of fish caught is prodigious, as will be inferred from the following account. From Nishney Kolymsk to Malone is a distance of eighty miles; the number of inhabitants in the two places may be six hundred, and these consume nearly two million pounds of fish. Now, allowing one hundred and twenty families to represent the six hundred individuals, it follows that each family receives a portion of about fifteen thousand pounds of fish annually, or forty pounds a day. Nor is such a quantity by any means too large, considering the number of dogs, which are generally allowed each ten herrings a day, at least during the period of work. In the distance above alluded to, there may be about eight hundred dogs, who consume above four thousand pounds of fish daily, during half the year: the other half they prowl about the banks of the river and lakes, and by their sagacity provide their own subsistence. Indeed, were it not for them, there would inevitably be a plague in the town of Nishney Kolymsk, for there is no filth whatever which is not consumed by them.

EXILES.

Nisney Kolymsk has formerly been celebrated by the rank of the people banished thither. The famous Count Golofkin, one of the ministers of Catharine II. was for many years a resident, and ultimately died there. He was considered as a great intriguant, but of an eccentric character, a proof of which is afforded by his constant habit of putting himself, servants, and even his house, into mourning, on Catherine's birth, name, or coronation day. This open and determined opposition utterly precluded his pardon, and Nishney Kolymsk contains his tomb. The conduct of a Livonian Baron, at one time high in the esteem of the same princess, merited and obtained more favourable consideration. The baron successfully applied himself to the breeding of cattle, in the vicinity of Sredne Kolymsk, but his pardon arrived so late, that his age and infirmities prevented his acceptance of the proffered boon, and he, his wife, and two children, lie buried in the church at Kolymsk; his eldest son returned to St. Petersburg, and became repossessed of the honours and wealth of his father. To such men an expatriation to this, the most distant, part of Russian Siberia, must have been severe beyond measure; cut off for ever from fortune, friends, rank, society, and every enjoyment that could render life desirable.

AURORA BOREALIS.

The only meteorological phenomena which occurred during my stay at the Kolyma, was the aurora borealis. The scene fell far short of my expectations. I understood, however, that the months of October and November are the most proper

proper to view them in their greatest splendour. Those which appeared during my stay, were generally from the north, and consisted of columns of fire moving in an horizontal direction, and generally disappearing in the south-west; the height of the columns being from 50° to 60°. At times an immense illuminating space, from north to east, would advance very near to us, and, throwing up rays or rockets of fire, and forming into concave arches, approached us so near as apparently to endanger our situation, exhibiting at the same time every colour of the rainbow. The most beautiful aurora which I saw was at midnight of the first of March; the wind was from the north-north-west, and the glass at 36° of cold. The aurora occupied the whole circle of the heavens, at an elevation of 28° or 30°, and gradually rising, disappeared in the zenith. The figure was an illuminated tent, with festoons, or fringes, at the lower part, and which had an appearance as if constantly receiving accessions of fire, which were equally distributed to it from every part of the foundation of the tent. The illuminated part gradually diminished in splendor as it approached the zenith. It lasted about two hours, and did a little affect the electrometer. The view of it was rendered exceedingly fine and interesting from the fact of our situation being as it were in the inside of the tent.

THE TCHUKTCHI.

Having settled ourselves in a small Yukagir yourte, Mr. Matiushkin and I received a visit from one of the Tchuktchi, a most empty countenanced and wild looking savage. He entered the room where we were, tumbled himself down upon a stool, smoked his pipe, and then quitted the room, without once looking at, or taking the least notice either of us, or any thing about us. The commissary having made his appearance, it was determined to commence the fair, by first installing two of the chiefs with medals and swords, baptizing them, and receiving a nominal tribute. The morning was ushered in by the arrival of these persons in state, dressed in their gayest apparel, and seated in a beautiful narte, drawn by two rein-deer, the whole forming a cavalcade of twenty-five or thirty pairs. Having reached a large store-house, to which the altar and images were carried, the priest proceeded to baptize the two men, their wives, and three children; but, instead of being merely sprinkled with water, they, men and women, were obliged one and all to strip, and to be three times plunged in a large iron cauldron of ice-water, with the thermometer on the spot at 35° of Reaumur, with no part of the dress on except their trowsers; and were afterwards directed to bathe their feet in the same cold water. I could not help pitying the women and children, the former of whom, having long hair, became, as it were, enveloped in icicles. A small cross suspended round the neck completed the ceremony. A quantity of tobacco was then given as a present to each of the new converts, by way of inducing others to follow the example. Instances having, however, occurred of late of Tchuktchi being twice baptized, and even of presenting themselves a third time, for the privilege of the presents, the good people of Irkutsk begin to be tired of sending either their missionaries or tobacco to such a people.

The ceremony finished, the same cavalcade, joined by the other chiefs, of Toions of the Tchuktchi, proceeded to the abode of the commissary, whither Mr. Matiushkin and I followed. The commissary then made the usual declaration, that the fair could not begin until he had received a tribute for the Emperor Alexander, on which the principal traders advanced and laid each a red fox skin at the feet of the commissary. The names of the donors, and the value of the skins, were then regularly entered in the official records, and the commissary proceeded to invest two of the chiefs with a medal and small sabre, reading to them publicly a letter, which he is supposed to receive from the chief of Yakutsk, declaring it to be the emperor's order so to invest the chief, or Toion; the clergyman then advanced to give his benediction to them, and the poor ignorants became quite happy, quite proud, and ultimately quite drunk.

The next topic started was that of my desire to accompany the Tchuktchi through their country, and this seemed to require more generalship than all the others. The commissary, through an interpreter, commenced by informing the Tchuktchi people, that "the emperor understanding two strange ships had appeared upon their coast, was willing to know who they were, and had accordingly sent with them, agreeable to their request, two interpreters, one of whom understood their own language as well as the Russian, while the

the other, meaning myself, understood the languages of most maritime nations. The commissary desired, as from the emperor, that all due care should be taken of, and all due respect paid to us, especially to myself, who was one of the chief interpreters of the empire." After this opening harangue was completed, the turn of which inspired me with some degree of hope, one of the most respectable of the Tchuktchi got up, and said, that "he was in want of no interpreter, and therefore would not take one." This laconic reply completely disconcerted us. The next, an old and cunning fellow, called Kacharga, said "that boys and girls should not be attended to in a case of such importance; that he, a chief, had not demanded an interpreter, although a nephew of his had done so." He expatiated upon the impropriety of taking from those youths a communication of such importance as should alone have come from a chief. I could not but approve the justice of the remark, and began to suspect the whole was a hoax, and that they had not made any demand of an interpreter. It was therefore told them that "two nartes would be of no great consequence to them, and that, as the emperor had so sent, they ought to take us, for that we dared not return to merit his displeasure." A fresh consultation was hereupon held by the savages, and they came to a determination, "that as the great emperor *himself wished* to send two interpreters to Behring's Straits, of course he could have no objection to pay for the transport of such people." Upon inquiring what demand they would make, they said "fifty bags of tobacco," a quantity equalling one hundred and twenty poods, or near five thousand pounds weight. To make such a present in advance was madness in me to think of, and the project appeared, as indeed it proved, to be wholly lost, for they added, that "he could be no great emperor who could not make so small a present, seeing that he could command the riches of all his people." They also observed that "I must be a poor interpreter if I could not satisfy the demand myself."

I next day visited their camp, distant about two miles and a half. It consisted of three large and three small tents. The former contained the bulk of the Tchukskoi people, and the latter were appropriated to the chiefs and more considerable people. The large tents were disgustingly dirty and offensive, exhibiting every species of grossness and indelicacy. But the smaller were, on the contrary, very neat, clean, and warm, although without a fire, in 35° of frost. Indeed they were to me almost suffocating, being only eight feet long, five broad, and about three feet high; and containing three or four people huddled together in one bed, which is made of rein-deer skins, and the coverings lined with white-foxes. The small tents are made also of the old and hard skins doubled, so that the hair is both on the inside and out; a large lamp with whale oil or fat, which serves them for a light, communicates also considerable warmth. On entering one of their dwellings, I found the chief and his wife perfectly naked, as was also a little girl, their daughter, of about nine years old,—nor did they seem to regard our presence (Mr. Matiushkin was with me), but ordered the daughter to proceed and prepare some rein-deer's meat for us; which she did, in that state of nudity, by a fire close to the tent. Having lolled upon the bed about a quarter of an hour, we were treated with the rein-deer meat half boiled, of which we of course partook out of compliment. I was, however, obliged to cut short my visit from want of air, and the most offensive smell I had ever endured for so long a time. The Toion, or chief, was a little angry with me for quitting him, and imputed it to his having the previous day opposed my design of going through his country. Their furniture consists of a large kettle, knife, wooden bowls, platters, spoons or ladles, and an axe—with flint and steel. Having thus informed myself of the savage state in which they live, I returned to the fortress, driven by one of the chiefs in a neat narte, drawn by a couple of rein deer in a pretty style. They use regular reins, made of leather thongs, and a long springing cane with an ivory nob to it, of the tooth of a sea-horse; the latter is exercised occasionally upon the rump of the animal, on which it is capable of inflicting a pretty severe blow. I must, however, do justice to the Tchuktchi, in their very kind treatment and conduct to their brutes, whether dogs or rein-deer—appearing quite to consider them as pets. Nay, to so great a degree is this feeling carried, that among this savage nation it is considered unmanly even to ride a horse: in all ordinary cases

cases they prefer to walk, and in every other way appear solicitous to lessen the labour of the animal.

CHESS.

The fair at length finished, I prepared to depart for Nishney Kolymsk, with many thanks to my venerable Yukagir host for all his kindness. I passed the time very agreeably at his house; he was a very good chess player, and was fond of the game. His manner of play added another instance to many I have witnessed, that there is, in various parts of the world, little or no difference any where in the moving of the pieces. I have played the game with Yakuti, Tongousi, and Yukagiri; but the Tchuktchi laughed at me for such a childish employment of my time. While upon this subject, I may remark, as a circumstance relative to this people, which has repeatedly surprised me, that wherever a people recognize and play the game, they are infallibly Asiatics. Neither the Tchuktchi nor the Koriaks understand any thing of it, but all the Kamtchatdales are familiar with it.

There were three chiefs at the fair: first, Yebrashka, who commands the tribes inhabiting the banks of the Tchaon, Packla, and Kvata rivers, as well as the country towards Shelatskoi Noss. Second, Valetka, chief of the Belo Morsky Tchuktchi, which tribe inhabit the eastern sea coast, from Cape North to the Bay of Klasheni. Third, Kacharga, who commands the Tchukskoi Noss, or East Cape Tribe, who inhabit the Noss, and the country from thence to the Bay of St. Lawrence. The first are wanderers, and live by their rein-deer, which are employed for burthen between the river Tchaon and the fair, and in the trade of sea-horse teeth. The second subsist almost entirely by fishing and hunting, added to a small tribute, or toll of tobacco, which is paid by their southern neighbours for a free passage along their coast; they have no rein-deer. The third tribe subsist by traffic, and the breeding of rein-deer, of which they have considerable herds, and are employed from the bay of St. Lawrence to the banks of the Tchaon. There is also a fourth chief who commands the Tchuktchi of Anadyr Noss, a tribe who inhabit the country and banks of the Anadyr, and also subsist by traffic and the breeding of rein-deer. These chiefs live equally distant from each other about one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles, and carry on a sort of intercourse by means of the eastern coast Tchuktchi, who are provided with baidares.

They know nothing either of their origin or first settlement in the country, nor of the Tartar nations subject to Russia, nor do they understand any Tartar words. Their language bears no affinity to the Asiatic, though it is understood by the Koriaks. The features of the Tchuktchi, their manners and customs, pronounce them of American origin, of which the shaving of their heads, puncturing of their bodies, wearing large ear-rings, their independent and swaggering way of walking, their dress, and superstitious ideas, are also evident proofs: nor is it less than probable that the Esquimaux, and other tribes of Arctic Americans, may have descended from them, for several words of their languages are alike, and their dress perfectly similar. That New Siberia has been inhabited there is no doubt; many huts or yourtes still existing, and there are traditions in Siberia of tribes having been compelled from persecution, as well as from disease, to quit their lands or those beyond the seas. The persons of the Tchuktchi are not peculiarly large, though their dress, which is clean but of enormous size, gives them almost a gigantic appearance. They have fair or clear skins, but ordinary though masculine features. In conduct they are wild and rude. They have no diseases, and live to a great age.

The whole of them are ingenious, cunning, industrious and excellent mechanics, which is proved by the symmetry, neatness and quantity of their parties, clothes, tents, arms, and ornaments. They have no religion, but a sort of regard to some sorcerers or people held by them in veneration.

Upon the whole, the Tchuktchi appear to be approaching to Russian subjection; and I am confident they would never object to a traveller or travellers exploring their inhospitable country, provided they received a remuneration; and nothing prevented my being able to accompany them, save their avarice and my poverty.

A SORCERER OR PRIEST.

I was made perfectly comfortable, and amused myself with the tricks of a shamann, or sorcerer, some of which were indeed strange enough. He wore a sort of short surtout, covered over with a variety of small pieces of iron, about the size and shape of the pointed blade of a pen-knife; his boots were embroidered

broidered, as were also his cap and gloves. The performance of course began by smoking a pipe; then taking his tambourine and bolouyak, or tambourine-stick, he seated himself crossed legged near the person to be exorcised, and began to sing a doleful ditty, accompanied by more doleful music; the import of the song I could not gather. After this introduction he began to jump, hop, and fling about, roaring, screaming, and making the most hideous distortions of face and body, so that I actually believed him to be mad. I never felt more pain for any one than I felt for this shamann, certainly much more than for the sick person on whose behalf his incantations were made. After this violent exercise, he drew his knife, and, to all appearance, plunged it into his belly. I really felt alarmed, believing that he had actually committed suicide: he, however, drew back the knife in my presence without any effusion of blood, and indeed without any actual incision being made. He then formally announced that the evil spirit would not triumph, provided the customary sacrifice were made, of a fat mare. The party were then dismissed with an invitation to come to the next day's feast, when the mare was to be cooked. In all this conjuration, there was indeed no slight of hand, but rather a slight of the belly, and the case is, that the shamanns are, from habit, accustomed to draw in that part of the belly which the knife is supposed to penetrate, to a distance of five or six inches; they never, however, use other than their own knives, from fear, I presume, of their being too long. The power of these impostors over the ignorant multitude is very great, but they do not wander far from their principality, nor are they numerous. Their pretensions extend to the cure of diseases, changing the weather, affording successful chase, and finding stolen things.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SIBERIA.

Okotsk, July 8, 1821.

"Most excellent Sir,

"From the river Kolyma I had last the honour of addressing your excellency; since when I have come over a large tract of desolate country, nearly two thousand miles, with great labour and some peril. The difficulties I have had to contend with surpass every thing of the kind I have before seen, and required every exertion of mine to conquer, which I did not do under seventy-five days of hard labour. My route lay along the Kolyma, Zysanka, Indigirka, Omekon, and Okota; all of which are, at this season of the year, large, rapid, dangerous, and almost impassable rivers. Besides these, there are numerous other streams, as well as lofty mountains of frozen snow, large overflowed marshes, crowded and decayed forests, and half frozen lakes, which present themselves in every part of this journey: suffering at the same time cold, rain, hunger and fatigue, with forty-five nights' exposure to the snow; at times without fire, in a frost of thirty degrees; and latterly five days being passed without food; never having seen an individual during four hundred miles, and but one habitation in the extent of one thousand: being frequently bewildered and lost in the snow mountains.

"I was induced to undertake the late journey in order that I might reach Okotsk in time to proceed to America or Kamtchatka, as circumstances should render most desirable or necessary: otherwise the proper route from the Kolyma to Okotsk is viâ Yakutsk, the route of the Omekon having been discontinued thirty years, in consequence of the difficulties and perils which ever attend it.

"Your excellency is well aware that the object I had in view, when I undertook this long and painful journey, was, first to ascertain the situation of Shelatskoi Noss, then to cross from Asia to America, at Behring's Straits, and trace the latter continent as far as possible to the north-east.

"The first problem is entirely solved by the fortunate issue of Baron Wrangel's expedition. The north-east boundary of Asia being thus established beyond all doubt, I could no longer have any reason for remaining in the vicinity of the Kolyma, which place I accordingly quitted the moment the fair held with the Tschuktchi, upon the Anniuy, was finished.

"Had I known when in Europe of the expeditions on the Kolyma and in Behring's Straits, I do not think I should have taken this route to employ and improve myself."

OKOTSK. Lat. 59 N. lon. 143 E.

Okotsk is situated in the north-east part of a bay formed by the rivers Okota and Kouktui, and is approaching to more respect and consideration than it ever did before, owing, I believe, principally to the active and honest exertions of the present chief. The town was

was formerly situated on a low sandy beach close to the sea-side. Its exposure and inconvenience were never pointed out till by the late chief, now commanding at Yakutsk, who was in consequence ordered to transfer the town from the old to the new site, which is on the left bank of the Okota, as the old one was on the right. The order for the removal has been issued several years, yet little was done till lately: even at present the new site contains but the government buildings, and those belonging to a few of the Cossacks and sailors. The more considerable part, which are erecting by the American Company, will, it is said, be transferred hither in the ensuing winter. The plan upon which the town is building is good, and, when finished, will be, after Barnaoule, the neatest place in Siberia, although upon a small scale, for there are not more than fifteen or sixteen hundred people in it. The country round Okotsk is highly productive in fine timber, in consequence of which a dock-yard has been made, and some fine vessels have been built, to enable the government to transport provisions to Idgiga and Kamtchatka.

Of the state of society little can be said, no merchants residing in it, and the chief being the only married man belonging to the navy, and but three or four, who have wives, that belong to the civil service; in short, there is very little society, and less education, although a school has been established by the present chief, which may hereafter do well, if the existing discipline be kept up. There are seventy-six boys in it, who cost nothing either to the empire or their families, being supported on the, so called, *economy money*, i. e. the money saved from the sums allowed by government for the maintenance of the equipage, which savings the present governor, much to his honor and credit, employs for the education and other benefit of the children.

During the latter part of my stay at Okotsk, two vessels arrived there from America, one of which was very valuable, worth seventy thousand pounds, the other about thirty thousand. They were brigs, and loaded with sea-otters, beavers, sea-cats, martins, river-otters, and various other less valuable skins. The vessels appeared well manned, and tolerably managed, which is more than I can believe is the case with the government transports; but as I am going in one, and shall have a fair opportunity of judging, I will, for the present, abstain from further remark. I remained in Okotsk a considerable time, about three months, and felt highly gratified with the attentions shown to me by the chief, his amiable lady, and the officers. Every thing that could tend to my comfort was done for me.

The prices of provisions and labour will conclude these remarks upon Okotsk. Bread is twelve roubles a pood, and meat from four to five roubles the same quantity, that is, bread is sold by government at nine shillings for thirty-six pounds, while meat is four shillings and sixpence for the same quantity. Fish, from its abundance, is not vended. Tobacco, cottons, and earthenware, cutlery, and such articles as a poor people can want, are not exorbitant, while a common working man can earn four, five, and six shillings a day, which is, however, sure to be spent at the kabak, or grog shop. Wine of an infamous quality, the worst of spirits, and a sort of provincial malcefka, and fructovka (a spirit of the flavour of cherry-brandy), are most exorbitantly dear. Those who have industry, strength, or talent, cannot fail of making their situations comfortable in Okotsk, if they be so disposed. The place is generally considered healthy, yet for invalids there is a good hospital, with plenty of attendants. The gardens produce some vegetables, but of an inferior growth; mushrooms are most abundant, and very fine. In other respects the government of Okotsk can only be termed an immense dreary waste, extending from the river Uda to Idgiga and Anadyr, and the whole population is less than four thousand souls. In spite of the attentions and hospitality heaped upon me by the inhabitants of Okotsk, I could not regret my departure. It has such a sameness—so little to be seen—so little to interest; and what was worse than all, so much scandal circulating there, that every thing done in Irkutsk and St. Petersburgh was sure to be known in Okotsk.

RUSSIAN DISCOVERY.

In St. Peter and St. Paul's, I found the Russian expedition under the orders of Captain Vassilieff, who had returned from a fruitless attempt to get round the America Continent. They rounded Icy Cape about thirty miles beyond Capt. Cook, although they fell short of him on the Asiatic side by two degrees. Little increase of knowledge will be gained to the world

world by this expedition; the most valuable is the having ascertained that a strong current runs round Icy Cape to the north-east and east, so strong, that it was with great difficulty that Captain Vassilieff could get back his fast-sailing sloop!

Had the state of Captain Vassilieff's ship permitted his running for the accomplishment of the voyage in general, he certainly had the fairest opportunity that ever man had, for the result of Captain Parry's first voyage was known at Kamtchatka, as a correct chart of that voyage, and the situation of Melville Island, had been forwarded, and had actually reached there, a few days after Captain Vassilieff arrived. Little or no doubt can exist that he could have reached Melville Island; that there was an open sea to the east, and a current of three knots per hour, I have reason to know. Unfortunately, however, the expedition was not in a fit state to make the attempt again; but what may be done by Captain Kotzebue, time alone will show, although I am free to think that the passage by Behring's Straits is the best.

Should Captain Kotzebue be determined to attempt the passage round Icy Cape, he will, no doubt, find a place for wintering; or he may winter in the sound called after, and re-discovered by him, for it has been known to the Russians more than one hundred years. The winter may be employed to great advantage, as there are natives in the vicinity, with dogs and rein-deer; and I should think, that with proper caution, and people qualified for the task, the coast as far as M'Kenzies river might be surveyed in one winter.

THE AUTHOR FALLS IN LOVE.

Time rolled away in the agreeable society of the Chief and his amiable lady, together with the very fine young men who composed the officers belonging to the expedition and to the port. I felt anxious to get away from the perpetual course of balls, routes, dinners, and masquerades, as also from the net into which I felt myself drawn. But, however much the chief felt inclined to grant me the means of departing, it was impossible unt l the expedition had quitted the bay: only one post could be sent, and that I desired to accompany. Two months passed in this manner before the expedition departed, when I was left to the free enjoyment of a passion which was crowned with the reward of marriage:—so much then for my travellership. However, I had no alternative, and the day that Captain Vassilieff left the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul's, I put the question. My airy phantoms, my bold desires, and my eccentric turn, being thus dissipated by one woman, I prepared to make a tour of the peninsula, before I led my intended bride to the altar.

BOLCHERETZK.

Bolcheretzk stands on the river of its own name, about fifteen miles from the sea of Okotsk, and has little to boast of at present but the affectionate remembrance the inhabitants bear to the memory of Major Behm, so highly spoken of by Captain King. I heard, also, strange stories of the celebrated Benjofsky, who made his escape hence to Canton, having previously murdered some people and fomented an insurrection. I heard nothing in his favour, although an old lady, afterwards my aunt, was a companion of his. I found Bolcheretzk to be inhabited by a civil people, all Russians; but, were it otherwise it might be expected I should speak highly of it, as the first place where my wife saw the light of day.

I could not fail of being a welcome guest at such a place, where neither tobacco, tea, nor spirits, had been tasted for the last three months by any individual. Of course I left a small quantity of each article with my friends, making them, as it were, roll in luxuries; in return for which, I received several sables and foxes as presents. The state of the river was such as to prevent my proceeding upon my journey in less than two days, which period I passed very happily, wandering over the extensive site of this ancient place; it is said to have formerly contained to the number of five hundred inhabitants, which have been reduced partly by the removal of the seat of government, and partly by disease.

MOUNTAINS OF KAMTCHATKA.

At Sedanka we procured dogs to enable us to cross the mountains to the next station, a distance of one hundred miles. Early in the morning we passed the camp of the Koriaks, and continued our route along the Sedanka river for forty miles, when we reached the Rasoshna. We encamped for the night in the snow, the dogs round us, and then the fire; we passed, on the whole, a pleasant night, although my feet were still in a bad state, owing probably

bably to their late want of pedestrian exercise. The following day we crossed numerous elevated lakes, and then over mountains and a well-wooded country. On our way we fell in with a caravan of eleven nartes from the town Clintchi bound to Tygil. We continued until we reached an elevated desert of ten miles long, which we crossed in a continual storm of wind and snow, called in this country *purga*; we halted in a miserable place, having come about thirty miles. I can hardly imagine how the poor dogs found their way, or how they managed to drag us along. There are times when these *purgas* are so tremendous that mountains of snow are levelled, immense valleys filled, whirlpools formed of snow, not only stopping the further progress of the traveller, but absolutely burying him and his dogs; nothing can exceed the devastation, or be compared to it, but the effects of the wind on sandy deserts or mountains. I have known instances of people detained for twenty or thirty days in this tremendous pass, and it is seldom that it is crossed without a gale. And yet all this difficulty and danger might be obviated simply by the erection of crosses or mounts, as in the northern parts of Siberia, where I have seen, in the distance of thirty or forty miles, a small mound of earth, with a white and black chequered cross placed at every one hundred and fifty yards.

The night was exceedingly cold, and the snow and wind prevented our even enjoying the luxury of a cup of tea, for no fire could be lighted. Crossing a second toundra, desert, of seven miles wide, with infinite labour to the dogs as well as ourselves, we entered upon a most magnificent country. Lofty, straight, and stout firs lined the right of the valley, while the dwarfish larch, and alder, mixed with birch, stood upon the left in all their bandied and crooked shapes. The contrast was extremely pleasing as we glided along the milky valleys at a rapid rate. Immediately upon clearing the desert the snow and wind ceased, and we hailed the return of fine cold weather. Not long after we overtook a caravan of nartes in great distress, having been detained ten days in the mountains by the weather. The dogs had been without food for three days, and were evidently in the last stage. In the early part of the evening we reached the Yelofka river, which unites not far hence with the Kamtchatka, running in a picturesque manner through the country. At seven we reached the ostrog of Yelofka, fortunate in having crossed the mountains so safely.

KAMTCHATKA.

The principal riches of Kamtchatka may be said to consist in the animals of the chase, of which there are so prodigious a number, that there are not sufficient inhabitants to take them. The most valuable are foxes of various colours, a few sea and more river otters, with an immense number of sables. Bears, wolves, rein-deer, and mountain-sheep, and sometimes a few lynxes, are also to be found. The number of skins annually exported and consumed in the peninsula is about thirty thousand, of which sables and foxes form the principal part. The sables are considered at once the warmest and the coarsest known; the foxes, however, especially the fiery red, are of the finest species. Next to these furs, the dogs of Kamtchatka may be considered as forming a great part of their riches. These faithful and useful animals are employed to transport fish, supply the house with water, the cattle with hay,—in short, to do all the work that horses perform in England. They are fed as circumstances may dictate, being always left to shift for themselves from June to October. They are of a coarse appearance, in shape resembling a common house-dog, but endued with great sagacity, and it is to be regretted that they are not relieved a little by the importation of horses.

The whole Kamtchatdale population does not exceed, male and female, two thousand seven hundred and sixty, while their dogs amount to two thousand two hundred and eight. The number of Russians is one thousand two hundred and sixty. The inhabitants north of Tygil and Nishney Kamtchatks, are four hundred and ninety-eight, while in the Koriak villages there are one hundred souls; making a population of four thousand five hundred and seventy-four, men, women, and children, Russians, Kamtchatdales, and Koriaks. Whether the original population has not decreased in a surprising degree is a question I shall not answer, farther than by reminding my readers that at the discovery of Kamtchatka, we are told in the Russian history, that no less than one hundred and sixteen villages were on the banks of the river Kamtchatka. The small-

pox, and its rival distemper, with other diseases, and above all the spirit of persecution which has been unremittingly practised towards these poor people, have been the several causes of the depopulation. The depopulated state of this peninsula is also to be attributed to other causes. Their continual wars and insurrections greatly thinned them, and these were followed by the introduction of the small-pox, which, in the year 1768, carried off no less than six thousand persons; and twenty thousand are supposed to have fallen victims to it within a short period.

Whether the Russian government will pay any attention to the serious and deplorable situation of the peninsula of Kamtchatka is of no personal consequence to me, though I may well feel a strong interest concerning a place in which I resided for more than a year, and where I married. The ceremony was attended with much more pomp and parade than if it had been celebrated in England: it took place on the 8th of January, and I certainly am the first Englishman that ever married a Kamtchatdale, and my wife undoubtedly the first native of that peninsula that ever visited happy Britain.

St. Peter and St. Paul's, the chief city of the peninsula of Kamtchatka, contains forty-two dwellings, besides fifteen edifices belonging to the government, an old church, and the foundation of a new one. Among the public buildings are to be reckoned magazines for bread, for powder, for sailors, for convicts, for wine, and for arms; a guard-house, smithy, hospital, chancery, school, and a building for the chief and his assistant. All, however, with the exception of the hospital, sailors' barracks, and school, are, at best, like the rest of the city, emblems of misery and wretchedness. I have never seen, even on the banks of the Frozen Sea, so contemptible a place, hardly meriting the name of a village, much less that of a city; yet such is the place which has been so eulogized from one end of the world to the other. The erection of hospitals, of schools, of churches, and the diffusion of happiness, have been extravagantly vaunted of in magazines and reviews, in defiance of the most lamentable facts of a very opposite description.

OKOTSK.

Being fully prepared for my journey to Yakutsk, distant seven or eight hundred miles, we departed on the evening of the 27th of August, a very late period of the year, crossing the Great Bay and encamping for the night at Bulgiene, near the remains of an old hospital, then in a fine situation, but lately removed to a worse one, in the town. It ought, at least, to be still used for those that are in a convalescent state, having the advantage of a better air, some vegetables, and plenty of milk. The following morning our caravan amounted to near two hundred horses. I had thirteen, besides a couple of tents, one for my guides and Cossack, the other for myself. Provisions were laid in for six weeks, as nothing is to be procured upon the road except flesh meat. My present situation upon leaving Okotsk was too different from the last to escape my observation. Then I was wandering about alone, careless of the past, unconcerned for the future, and, like the brute creation, alive only to the present hour. Now, with a young wife to protect through an execrable journey on horseback, and exposed to the severity of winter, I felt, and felt deeply, that prudence and foresight were peculiarly necessary. She, who had only seen three or four horses in her life, was constantly not a little terrified; but what will not perseverance overcome? The difficulties she encountered in this and the subsequent journeys were such as would have shaken the most robust, and bore very hard upon her delicate frame. The number of rivers and branches of rivers that are forded and passed upon the journey from Yakutsk to Okotsk is quite inconceivable. Captain Minitsky told me there were not less than a thousand.

THE YAKUTI.

They are evidently of Tartar origin, as their language is understood by the Tartars of Cazan. Their complexion is a light copper colour; they are generally of low stature, with more regular and pleasing features than the Tongusi: they are more hospitable, good-tempered, and orderly, but neither so honest nor so independent; they have a servility, a tameness, and a want of character, which assimilates them, in some measure, to the despicable Kamtchatdales. The more a Yakut is beaten, the more he will work; touch a Tongoose and no work will be got from him. The Yakuti are very ingenious and excellent mechanics: they make their own knives, guns, kettles, and various iron utensils. They are patient under fatigue, and can resist great privations. They are, like the

the Tongousi, great gluttons, but subsist mostly upon horseflesh; a mare being considered by them as the greatest delicacy; but never slaughtered except in sacrifice to a Shamane.

Their riches consist in large herds of horses and horned cattle, besides an abundance of the finest and most valuable firs. They also carry on a considerable trade among themselves, and some of their princes are immensely rich, doing business to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand roubles a year, and yet living in the same misery as their servants, sleeping in the same apartment, which perhaps contains forty or fifty people. Their dress differs little from that of the neighbouring tribes, being made of rein-deer skins for the rich, and horses' hides for the poorer class. Many of them still subsist entirely on fishing and hunting. Their greatest luxuries are tea, tobacco, and spirits. They sit crossed legged. The greater part of them are converted to Christianity, and the clergymen in many places deliver their sermons in the Yakut dialect. Indeed, so fashionable is it, that in the best society at Yakutsk the Yakut dialect is used for all private conversation, or in the presence of an European officer.

Their yourtes are comfortable, and, upon the arrival of a guest, are made as clean as clean straw can make them; in other respects they are disgusting enough, being but too frequently filled with vermin. Their yourtes differ from all the others I have seen, consisting of one large apartment and a cow-house adjoining. The mode of constructing their dwellings is as follows: nine posts are driven into the ground in the form of a square, the three in the centre being higher than the others; on these posts they lay three beams, while the four corner posts are connected by two other cross beams. Stout planks are then placed sloping from the earth to the horizontal beams to which they are fastened, while other planks are also laid sloping from the upper part of the roof to the side-posts, overlapping the others. Grass, mould, and dung are then plastered over them in lieu of caulking, and the walls are banked up with the same materials, fenced in during winter. The heat in the yourte is preserved by means of the snow, which becomes hardened to such a degree as to resist the fire and smoke from the chimney, blocks of ice are placed in the sides of the windows, and give a clear transparent light; though sometimes bladders or oiled paper, as well as a particular species of a fossil, called Vitrum Ruthenicum Maria, glass, or talc, serve for the same purpose. Three sides of the interior are divided into partitions, two or three living in each, according to the size of the family, and are used as bed places; they are three or four feet wide, and ten long. In the centre is the hearth and chimney, formed by upright sticks, plastered on the inside. The wood is placed in an upright direction on the hearth, and the fire is kept up constantly day and night. The state apartment, and of course that occupied by the chief guest, is the farthest from the door, and immediately under the image. The odour from the cow-house, although disagreeable, is considered very healthy, and far preferable to mixing with thirty or forty people, whose stench and filth are inconceivable. With only a few inmates, and additional cleanliness, I consider a Yakut dwelling to be extremely convenient, and peculiarly fresh and wholesome. Their kitchen utensils are not numerous; a large iron kettle or boiler, a large tea-kettle, and a few wooden bowls and spoons, with still fewer earthen jars, and a knife for each person, constitute the whole. The richer Yakut may have a samavar or tea-urn, and perhaps in such case a tea-pot also, but in general the tea is made in the kettle. They use no plates, but taking a large piece of beef in their left hand, they secure it with their teeth, and then cut away as much with the right as will fill the mouth; some warm melted butter finishes the repast, when the pipe and tobacco come in as a dessert.

THE BAIKAL LAKE.

The approach to the unfathomable Baikal Lake may be considered one of the grandest sights in the world. The river Angara flows in the fore ground, gradually widening as it draws nearer to the lake, till at length the source of the river forms a pretty inlet, where the vessels for transporting provisions are laid up. The sight of a number of vessels in an apparently good condition was to me a source of great pleasure, and I could only regret that the season would not permit me to embark on board one of them, instead of crossing, as at present, in a sledge. The mountains every where round the Baikal are of the most elevated and romantic appearance. They are bold, rocky, and very dangerous for vessels in summer, as no an-

chorage is any where to be found. The winds are most violent, and subject to instant changes resembling hurricanes. The sea is said to run mountains high, and as the vessels are badly manned and worse officered, it is no wonder that numerous accidents occur. July and August are considered as the worst seasons, May and June are the best; but whether in bad or good seasons, it not unfrequently happens that the transports are twenty-five and thirty days in crossing a distance of fifty miles. It is here that the power of steam would best exhibit its incalculable advantages. Verchney Udinsk is the grand mart between Irkutsk and Kiakhta, and has risen upon the ruins of Selenginsk. The town contains four hundred houses, and about two thousand six hundred inhabitants. From it to Selenginsk are seventy miles, which I performed along the transparent Selenga in seven hours.

ENGLISH MISSIONARIES.

The banks of the river bore the most romantic appearance, the hills rising above one another into the loftiest mountains, but presenting no appearance of habitation except in the low valleys. The villages are, however, within four and five miles of each other, along both the banks of the river. I immediately repaired to the abode of the English missionaries settled in this part of the world, and need not say that I was most kindly received by Messrs. Stallybrass and Yonille, with their wives and numerous children; forming, as it were, an English colony in the centre of barbarism.

I passed a couple of days in a most agreeable manner with these secluded and self-devoted people, who have indeed undertaken an arduous task. They have been established in the present place more than three years, and they have erected two neat and homely dwellings, with out-houses, small gardens, &c. While learning the Mongolian language, they have also become acquainted with the Mantshur, owing to the circumstance of there being no dictionary of the Mongolian, except with that of the Mantshur. They now speak, read, and write the Mongolian with facility. I saw many translations of parts of the New Testament, which have been distributed about the neighbourhood.

As yet, however, it is a matter of regret that these very indefatigable ministers have not been the instrument of converting *one single* individual. Their tracts have been received, but have never, save in a solitary instance, been looked into. Even their Buriat servants secretly laugh at the folly of their masters, and only remain with them for the sake of getting better food with less work.

The servants attending the missionaries are Buriats, deserted and detested by all their own countrymen for having forsaken the religion of their fathers, merely for the sake of better food: they are tolerably expert in cooking, washing, and attending table.

EXILES.

I saw nothing at Nertchinsk which could inspire me with any other sentiments than those of contempt and indignation at the inconsiderate conduct of the persons in authority over the poor criminals. It is impossible to conceive the haggard, worn-down, wretched, and half starved appearance of these victims. Whatever may have been their crimes—and I believe them horrible enough—they never can have authorized the present inconsiderate mode of employing them. The knout, the whip, the brand, and the fetter, are nothing, when compared with the imposition of labour continued from sun-rise to sun-set for six months in the year, and during the other six to keep them in absolute idleness. The cutting of wood, getting in of hay, and attendance upon officers, is almost denied to the poor convict, from the fear of his deserting. Alas! whither can he go?—To places equally wild and savage? to those where the brute creation would equally torment him with those of his own species? The man who is sentenced to drag out the remainder of his existence in the mines of Nertchinsk cannot live long. What have become of the many thousands of beings sentenced annually to this place? Where are their wives and families? for here the work is carried on only by the constant arrival of fresh victims. Of Ekatherinebourg I had certainly formed a low idea, but Nertchinsk is in reality the only place that I have seen where man is treated harshly throughout the Russian empire—I except the aborigines of Siberia.

Nertchinsk, in all its concerns, reminds me forcibly of those pathetic descriptions of the mines of Siberia drawn by romantic writers; here their ideas are verified;—yet it cannot be supposed that the government of the country is so lost to feeling, to humanity, and good policy, as to wink at conduct of the kind. They must certainly be ignorant of

of what is doing, and of what the criminals suffer; yet how then can we account for a continuance of such severe treatment after the visit of the celebrated Mr. Speranski? This is indeed a serious question and charge. Since my arrival at St. Petersburg, however, I have been informed that it is the intention of government to give up the establishment at Nertchinsk altogether, and withdraw the people.

There are six silver founderies, namely, Nertchinsk, Doutcharsk, Koutomarsk, Ekaterininsk, Gazimoursk, Shilkinsk. There is also a new foundery, named Petrofsk, for the casting of iron for the use of the silver founderies. The thirteen principal mines, when worked, produced formerly about a million of poods of ore, or three hundred poods of silver per annum, which is nearly one pound weight of silver for every four thousand pounds weight of ore. The present proportion is one-third less, or from one hundred and eighty to two hundred poods of silver per annum, besides twenty-five thousand poods of lead, which is of no service whatever. When the transport of this silver to St. Petersburg by especial conductors and guards is calculated, together with the maintenance of the establishments at Nertchinsk, and a large military and Cossack force, who must be fed from Irkutsk, I need scarcely say that the whole is a ruinous as well as a cruel concern. What is half a million of roubles? What is twenty-five thousand pounds to the emperor, the produce of forty-eight thousand and twenty-seven individuals, at ten shillings and fivepence per head per annum, being the value extracted from the mines of Nertchinsk? The following is the population:—

Staff Officers	78
Unclassed Officers	699
Convicts in the Mines	2,458
Persons released from labour	1,216
Boys who do or do not receive maintenance from Government	1,611
Total male convicts	6,062
Female branches of the above	6,098
Peasants attached to the Founderies	17,773
Females, do.	18,094
Grand Total	48,027

Of these there are actually but sixteen hundred and two able-bodied men in the mines, and these are guarded by five hundred and sixty-four inferior officers, to prevent their secreting gold, silver, or precious stones.

DEPARTURE FROM IRKUTSK.

Upon the evening of the 10th of February snow fell in great quantities, and I consequently departed the next morning, with tears of regret at quitting a place where I had been so cordially and respectfully entertained. If on my return I experience similar good fortune, I shall indeed have cause to rejoice; and if my expenses from hence to Moscow be as small as to this place, I may be termed a most economical traveller; for from thence to Irkutsk, about three thousand five hundred miles, cost me only thirty-two roubles, or about twenty-five shillings.

The government of Irkutsk is most extensive, occupying a breadth from east to west, of two thousand miles, and a difference of latitude equal to one thousand two hundred, which averages not more than one person to every four square miles. This part of the world is, however, so rapidly improving, that although it is little more than two years and a half since I passed this road, I can scarcely recognize the same places. Commissariats have become governments, towns have taken the rank of cities, villages are called towns, and where there were no dwellings, there are now many hamlets.

RETURN TO EUROPE.

At break of day I was on the highest peak of the Ural mountain pass, and could not help stopping to take a last view of Asia, the forced residence of many dear and valued friends, as also the abode of others whom I much esteem. Though it is, generally speaking, the land of the exile, it is rather the land of the unfortunate than the criminal. It is the want of education which begetting a looseness of morals, plunges these unfortunates into error. The thinness of population in Siberia, is a ready reason to account for the facility with which a person is exiled. Of real criminals there are not so many as is imagined, as by the report of Nertchinsk it appears, that but two thousand five hundred criminals are employed in the mines. It is not every man who is sent to Botany Bay that ought to be termed a criminal; nor is every one who is exiled to Siberia. It may be safely said that all the most hardened criminals who are banished for life, are at Nertchinsk and Okotsk; at least there are very few exceptions, and I believe their whole number does not exceed three thousand, while the number of exiles sent for a limited

limited period, annually amount to at least one half that number. As to the education and moral habits of the natives of Siberia, they are certainly equal, if not superior in these respects, to that of the European Russians. They have not the same incitement, nor the same means of committing crimes. The whole population does not exceed two millions and a half, about one half of which are aborigines, scattered over a tract of country which gives to each person three square miles. Provisions and clothing are cheap, taxes are not known, the climate is healthy — and what can man more desire? I looked again to the East, and bade adieu, thankful for the many marks of esteem and kindness I had received from the hands of its hospitable people.

Descending the western branch of the Ural Mountains, I soon found myself again in Europe: the land of malt, the fire-side home, again had charms for the traveller. The sensations I experienced upon quitting the most favoured quarter of the globe, were nothing when compared to the present. Then I thought I was going only to the abode of misery, vice, and cruelty, while now I knew I had come from that of humanity, hospitality, and kindness. I looked back to the hills, which are, as it were, the barrier between virtue and vice, but felt, in spite of it, a desire to return, and end my days. And so strong is still that desire, that I should not hesitate to bid adieu to politics, war, and other refined pursuits, to enjoy in Siberia those comforts which may be had without fear of foreign or domestic disturbance.

In the evening of my entry into Europe, I reached the village of Bissertskaya Krepost, situate on the Bissert stream. The road was bad, and over a hilly country, nor was my dissatisfaction at all allayed by the Permians. Inhospitality, incivility, and general distrust every where prevailed, and influenced the conduct of the inhabitants; even the last copeck is insisted upon in payment for the horses, before they are permitted to commence the journey, a circumstance which in many cases occasions much inconvenience and loss of time. In Siberia the traveller may pay forward or backward three or four stations, and every sort of accommodation is given.

HOLMAN THE BLIND TRAVELLER.

Among the most conspicuous personages in Moscow was Lieutenant Holman of the royal navy, a poor blind knight of Windsor. I passed several pleasant days with him, and considered the accomplishment of my design of penetrating through Siberia as nothing when compared to his determination of proceeding also. He related to me many anecdotes of his travels and *second sight*. What object he can have, without a servant, in going to Siberia I know not. He, indeed, may go there as well as any where else, for he will see just as much; but there is so little to be seen by those who have even the use of their eyes, that I cannot divine what interest he can have, to attempt it without even a knowledge of the Russian language. If his journal which may be made interesting, be composed of hearsay, as it certainly cannot be of ocular evidence, he will indeed have enough to do to record the information he may receive, and which can only proceed from exiles or criminals, and consequently not implicitly to be relied upon, particularly situated as he is, possessing hardly sufficient knowledge of the Russian language to duly appreciate the value of such hearsay information. His manuscript must become voluminous, and, of course, too bulky to be sent by private hands; it can only, therefore, be forwarded by the post, where, without doubt, it will be subject to the examination of those whose duty it is to inspect documents of such a nature as this is likely to be, and will be treated according to its merit.

In every country, even in England, we find that foreigners should be careful of what they do, as well as of what they write, if they wish their packets a safe arrival to their destination; they should take care that nothing offensive to the government be inserted; for, frequently, as in England, truth is a libel, and the greater the truth, the greater the libel. Whether Mr. Holman has already learnt this useful, and, to travellers, necessary lesson, time will develope; if so, he may go where he will, and be received by every person in the empire with open arms and warm hearts. I gave him letters of introduction to all my friends in Siberia, and shall feel most happy in his return. Who will then say that Siberia is a wild, inhospitable,

or

or impassable country, when even the blind can traverse it in safety?

MOSCOW.

I regretted quitting the hospitable and friendly society of Moscow, which, in my opinion, is superior and more refined than that of its sister capital, and which, probably, arises from the circumstance of its being exclusively inhabited by Russians, many of whom, after having filled with credit and honour the first offices of the Empire, retire to Moscow, there to pass the remainder of their days in peace, tranquillity, and good society, as that capital is much more free, independent, and unshackled by the police than St. Petersburg. In Moscow observations are openly made on any unpopular act of the government; its senators have a very superior voice, and great attention is paid by the ministers to their representations. The nobility of Russia possess very extensive privileges and power, and if the government must be called a military despotism, it is a well regulated one, and happy are the people, when it is governed as now, by a prince as unambitious as he is humane. It is true, that its immense standing army, near a million of men, in the hands of a prince differently inclined, would be a terrible engine of destruction, as well of the lives as of the liberties of Europe. The power of Russia is still more formidable when it is considered that the army is composed of hardy, bold, enterprising, and needy men: who, go where they will, must be better off either as to climate or productions, than at home. The present military expenses amount, I understand, to two hundred and fifty millions of roubles per annum, a sum almost equal to two thirds of the revenue, for an army far surpassing what may be deemed truly necessary in times of profound peace; the expense of which will be considerably diminished, if what I have heard be correct, viz. that three hundred thousand men are to be reduced.

CONCLUSION.

There is so little of interest in Siberia, so little to be seen, that it is hardly possible to form an interesting work on that topic, unless the traveller be a botanist or naturalist, or otherwise versed in the mysteries of science. Siberia is, in fact, one immense wilderness, whose inhabitants are so scattered, that five and six hundred miles are passed by the traveller without seeing an individual, much less any cultivation, or any works of man at all worthy of description. The manners, customs, and dress of most of the inhabitants are the same. The severity of the climate is in most places co-equal, and in general productive of the same results. The matter of interest is to be compressed in a small space, and all that I may be said to have done may consist in the fact of showing others that man may go where he chooses as long as his conduct corresponds with his movements, and that he may fearlessly and alone as safely trust himself in the hands of savages as with his own friends.

I feel convinced that compassion is the leading characteristic of what are termed barbarians, and that man, in a state of nature, will freely give to the distressed that bread which he would not sell for money. I am confident that man is really humane, and that he gives more from the dictates of a good heart than from ostentation. I have received food from a family who were almost in a starving state, and am therefore justified, by grateful experience, in affirming that those people who are the most ignorant and uncivilized are the most hospitable and friendly to their fellows.

SIX MONTHS'
RESIDENCE AND TRAVELS
IN
MEXICO;
CONTAINING
REMARKS ON THE PRESENT STATE
OF NEW SPAIN,
Its Natural Productions, State of Society, Manufactures, Trade, Agriculture, and Antiquities, &c.
WITH PLATES AND MAPS.
By W. BULLOCK, F. L. S.
Proprietor of the late London Museum.

[There are few persons living who have afforded more rational gratification to the public than the Author of this volume. Mr. Bullock has devoted an active life to the service of science and his country; and as no man deserves more solid recompense, we hope he will not be disappointed. As soon as Mexico was open to foreigners, Mr. B. determined to visit it, and to transport its curiosities of nature and art to England. This he has pleasingly effected; and the present volume gives a clear and very intelligent account of his voyage and tour; serving at once as a valuable addition to the library, and as a key to the interesting exhibition of Mexican curiosities, now open in Piccadilly.]

VERA

VERA CRUZ.

Entering our boat we steered for the city, about half a mile distant, and which, from its red and white domes, cupolas, terraces, convents, hospitals, churches, &c., with the regularity of its walls and batteries, had a splendid appearance from the water; but this painted Golgotha is the head-quarters of death, being the most unhealthy spot on earth.

We walked out to see the town, and deliver our letters, with which I was well furnished; but the English traveller who trusts to letters of introduction, will find himself woefully disappointed; for of thirty which I carried out, not one procured me even an invitation to dinner. This, as future experience taught me, is the universal feeling of the Spaniards towards the English. Being Sunday evening, we were recommended to see the public walk on the outside the gate, south of the city. It is prettily fitted with seats for the promenaders, but the company was not gay. Here, however, we had an opportunity of seeing the Republican generals, St. Anna and Vittoria; they were on horseback, in splendid military costume, and well mounted, but the troops they were reviewing did not make a very military appearance, being principally recruits, and most of them Indians, or of Indian extraction. We returned to our hotel, if such it deserved to be called, where we could not even be accommodated with beds. With some difficulty I procured a kind of bedstead, on the sacking of which a sheet was spread, and over that a small piece of baize: this constituted the whole furniture of the room, which had no window, but only an opening that communicated with a billiard room, whose noisy visitors were alone sufficient to prevent repose. On preparing to lie down, I discovered that the solitary sheet was absolutely wet; yet upon making my complaint to the landlord, he replied, that he knew it, but that he had no other. I told him that wrapping myself in my great coat, and sitting in a chair all night, would be preferable to such a bed; to which he rejoined with the utmost *sang froid*, that he thought it would, and left me to pass a sleepless night, tormented with noise, heat, and mosquitos.

VeraCruz contains about 7000 inhabitants, as I was informed by every one of whom I made the inquiry; and they were persons most likely to possess correct intelligence. Humboldt, who was there in 1802, states the habitual population at 16,000; and the city appears to me as large as many places that contain 20,000 people.

One class of the occupants will excite some surprize in those unacquainted with tropical regions, I mean the carrion vultures; they are as tame in the streets as domestic fowls, and like the dogs from the mountains at Lisbon, act as the scavengers of the place, very speedily clearing away whatever filth may be left. Their senses of sight and smell is very acute: whilst I was preserving some fishes in an apartment on the top of the Posada, the surrounding roofs were crowded with anxious expectants; and when the offal was thrown out, it was, with much contention, greedily consumed. They are on good *terms* with the dogs, and the two animals may be frequently seen devouring the same carcase. They pass the night on the roofs of the churches, where I have sometimes observed several hundreds, but never saw them breeding.

AN INN.

Here we found nearly as good an inn as any on the road, and a description of it and our treatment, may serve as specimens of the whole, no doubt to the surprise of those who have believed what some writers, not travellers, have asserted respecting the ample accommodations to be found in these parts. The Posado, is a large shed thatched with leaves or reeds, partly enclosed, like a bird-cage, and freely admitting the air;—so little barricadoed as to allow whatever passes within to be seen from without;—and the roof projecting very considerably over the sides. Under this projection, and in the open air, several travellers had laid themselves down for the night. Our baggage was placed in the interior: and when we inquired where we were to lodge, we were conducted to the same place, and told, that unless we had beds of our own we must repose on the floor; indeed nothing was furnished but shelter from the rain, and Indian corn for the cattle. For ourselves, we with difficulty procured some planks on which to place our mattresses, and after making a scanty meal of what we had brought, for bad water and a little bread were all the house afforded, we prepared to go to rest, hoping that the fatigue we had gone through would act as a soporific. Several persons of both sexes, with some children, were in the same room with us, in a sort of gallery, that

that projected over the enclosure. Our mules and those of other travellers were fastened on the outside, while numerous dogs belonging to the house, as well as those attached to the different conveyances of the travellers, were mingled with their masters, and kept up such a barking as to render sleep impossible. We had horses close to our heads, eating Indian corn; the mules kicking and fighting; the muleteers cursing; intolerable and suffocating heat; braying of asses; singing and stinging of mosquitos; and the biting of myriads of fleas, completed the *comforts* of what has been called an inn. How did I pray for a glass of water to moisten my parched and feverish lips! how did I long for an English barn or hay-loft! either had been a Paradise to such an *infernal* spot. To leave it, however, would have been to run the risk of being devoured by the surrounding dogs. Day-light at length brought us relief, and, clearing our persons from the deposits of the poultry that had roosted over our heads, we re-loaded our carriage, and proceeded.

JALAPA.

Xalapa or Jalapa, from which the well-known drug takes its name, was, till within the last century, the great mart of New Spain for European goods. All merchandize arriving at VeraCruz (the unhealthiness of which prevented merchants from stopping there) was brought on mules to the great annual fair held in this city, and attended by all the mercantile interests of this part of the world. The city at present contains 13,000 inhabitants; but at the time of the fair it was crowded to excess. It is probably decreasing in population, though still a very handsome place.

Both men and women in general are very ill-informed with respect to the state of Europe. They believe the continent to be under the dominion of Spain; that England, France, Italy, Holland, Germany, &c. are only so many paltry states or provinces to which the king of Spain appoints governors, who superintend the manufactories, &c. for the benefit of that country. I found it dangerous to contradict this flatly. One lady asked me where a muslin dress had been made? "in England," "and how came it here?" "probably through Spain," I replied; "well then, what is England but the workshop of Spain?". Many think that the riches of Spain enable the others, and as they call them, the poorer parts of Europe, to live.

PUEBLA.

About eight o'clock in the evening we arrived at Puebla. We entered by the bridge of San Francisco, with a fine convent on one side, and the Almeida, or public walk, on the other; and went through the crowded and busy streets, the bustle and hurry of which presented a new scene to us in America.

Early on the morning following our arrival, we commenced our rambles in the vicinity, and my son fixed on an eminence at a short distance from Puebla, to the south-east (on which stands the beautiful church of our Lady of Guadaloupe), for the purpose of taking a general view of the city, which is seen to the greatest advantage from this point. In the afternoon we ascended the high tower of the cathedral, and enjoyed the splendid view of Puebla and the neighbourhood. Several of the most distinguished volcanic and other mountains are in the vicinity, but from view, Popocatepetl loses much of its grandeur. The pyramid of Chollula is only six miles off, and distinctly seen,—its base exceeds that of the great pyramid of Egypt; but the work of man, when standing in comparison with the surrounding pyramids of nature, whose tops are covered with eternal snow, dwindles into insignificance. The labour of ascending the tower is amply repaid by a view of this regular and beautiful city, the foundations of which were laid by the Spaniards in 1533. It now contains about 90,000 inhabitants, many of whom are wealthy, and live in good style. It is in the splendor of its churches, and other religious edifices, and in the richness of their endowments, that Puebla must take the first rank in the Christian world. In the profuse ornaments of the altars, the sacred vessels and vestments, the expensive carving and gilding of the interior of the churches—in the pompous religious processions and other ceremonies, it yields to no city in America or Europe.

The streets of the city are straight, broad, and cross each other at right angles, dividing the whole into squares of considerable size.

The houses are spacious, mostly three stories, with flat roofs, and many are covered with glazed tiles, of delft of various colours, some forming pictures, (principally scriptural subjects,) and having the appearance of rich Mosaic. These produce a fine effect, and differ from any thing I ever saw in Europe.

Some

Some of the houses are painted in fresco, similar to those of Genoa, and most of them have iron balconies in front, very elegantly constructed, with projecting roofs, and lined with porcelain tiles.

Puebla de los Angeles contains sixty churches, nine monasteries, thirteen nunneries, and twenty-three colleges, the minute description of which might occupy volumes, and yet leave much undescribed. They are the most sumptuous I have ever seen. Those of Milan, Genoa, and Rome, are built in better taste, but, in expensive interior decorations, the quantity and value of the ornaments of the altar, and the richness of the vestments, are far surpassed by the churches of Puebla and Mexico.

That many of the inhabitants of Puebla are wealthy is attested by their equipages and retinues: handsome carriages, drawn by mules richly caparisoned, and attended by servants in showy liveries, parade the streets, and almedas, or public walks, particularly on Sundays and holydays; but the promenade is not worthy of so fine a city, and loses much of its interest in the eyes of Europeans by the almost total absence of females, except such as are in their carriages; indeed, it is only in processions, and in going to and from church, that the higher order of women are to be seen in the streets,—which, on the former occasion, are crowded to excess by all ranks. Temporary seats and elevated standing places are let for money, and though these showy and imposing ceremonies are by no means unfrequent, yet their interest and attraction remain unabated.

MEXICO.

Nothing around gives any idea of the magnificent city to which you are approaching; all is dreary silence and miserable solitude. And can this, I thought to myself, be Mexico?—have I then for such a place left my home and all that is dear to me, whilst "half the world intervenes between me" and the comforts of England? what have I gained in exchange! We arrived at the barriers, and passing through a part of the shabby-looking troops that surrounded the city, entered the suburbs, which were mean and dirty, the people inhabiting them covered with rags, or only wrapped in a blanket. So great was my disappointment, that I could scarcely bring myself to believe that I was in the capital of New Spain, the great mart of the precious metals, whence they flow to all parts of the habitable world:—a few minutes more, however, brought us into the city, and whatever I had seen of regularity and largeness of streets, size and grandeur of churches and houses, was here surpassed, and I felt repaid for all the dangers and troubles I had undergone.

Many of the streets are nearly two miles in length, perfectly level and straight, and with the ends terminating in the view of the mountains that surround the valley. Most of the houses are of the same height, generally three stories, highly decorated, and ornamented with two rows of balconies of wrought iron, painted or gilt, and some of bronze. The stories are very lofty, the apartments being from fifteen to twenty feet high. The first or ground-floor is entered by a pair of large folding gates, ornamented with bronze, often thirty feet in height. These lead into the court yard, surrounded by the house, filled with trees and flowers, producing a very pretty effect, and having a gallery to each floor, offering so many separate promenades under shelter from the sun and rain. The lower apartments are generally occupied by the porter and other servants; the floor above is often let off; but the highest, which is the principal, is occupied by the family themselves, having a separate stone staircase of great magnificence leading to it.

Nothing can be better calculated than these residences for the delightful climate, in a country where change of temperature is scarcely known, where perennial spring reigns, where fire-places are never seen, and where it is scarcely necessary to have glass windows to exclude the night air from the bed-rooms. All that is requisite is a strong roof against the heavy rains that occur at certain seasons, and lofty rooms to afford a free circulation of the air; and nothing can be better adapted for this purpose than the style of architecture introduced by the Spaniards into Mexico.

The fronts of the houses are in general white, crimson, brown, or light green, painted in distemper, and having a pleasing appearance; and the dryness of the atmosphere is such, that they retain their beauty unimpaired many years. Numbers too are entirely covered with glazed porcelain, in a variety of elegant designs and patterns, often with subjects from scriptural history, giving the whole a

rich and mosaic appearance, quite different from any thing of the kind in Europe. The walls of their great staircases are frequently covered in the same manner, and mixed with a profusion of gilding, which, in contrast with the blue and white porcelain, has a really splendid effect. I am inclined to think that this mode of ornament was borrowed from the Moorish palaces and mosques existing in Spain at the time of the discovery of Mexico, and introduced into this city and Puebla de los Angeles, when the wealth of the mines of the New World was such as to render it impracticable for the proprietors to spend their immense revenues in household expenses, equipages, or servants.

The city, seen from an elevation, presents a far more beautiful appearance than those of Europe, where the red-tiled and deformed roofs, and shapeless stacks of chimnies, are the principal features in the prospect. Indeed, no place I ever saw affords so many interesting points for a panoramic view, independently of its own intrinsic beauty, its interesting architecture, its houses with their light balconies, covered parterres of shrubs and flowers, —its situation in the grand valley of Mexico, with its sea-like lakes, surrounded by snow-capped volcanic mountains, the highest in New Spain. But the furniture and internal decorations of most of the houses ill accord with their external appearances. The closing of the mines, the expulsion of the rich Spanish families, and sixteen years of revolutionary warfare, with all the concomitant miseries, have wrought a melancholy alteration in the fortunes of individuals, and in the general state of the country: and in this the capital bears no inconsiderable share.

The existing state of this city exhibits only a shadow of the grandeur it had once attained. The period of its greatest splendour, wealth, and luxury, may be placed within one century from its conquest by Cortez. The present internal decorations but ill accord with the magnificent houses and palaces, on which thousands have been lavished, and prove at once the poverty of the present Mexicans and the wealth of their ancestors. The massive silver tables, staircases, and chandeliers, &c. &c. have all disappeared. The profusion of jewels and the extravagant equipages are no longer to be seen in the streets, and the *ensemble* even of people of the highest rank of the present day reminds us in nothing of the authenticated description of the inhabitants of the same place by writers two centuries ago.

The places of divine worship, and other religious establishments, in this city, yield to none in point of number, extent, or the richness of their endowments. The cathedral of Mexico is far famed for its splendor and riches, and deserves its high reputation. Divine service is celebrated here with great magnificence. Mass is regularly said every half hour from daylight till one o'clock, exclusive of the high mass, and other occasional masses. In no place are religious ceremonies observed with greater pomp or splendour. The procession which I saw from this cathedral far exceeded, in order and regularity, in the grandeur of the vestments, in the costliness and value of the sacred ornaments, and in gold and silver, any thing I ever witnessed. The processions of Rome, or any other city of Europe, suffer much in the comparison.

We visited the Hospital of Jesus in company with the Count Luchese, uncle to the Duke de Montleone, the descendant and heir of the great Ferdinand Cortez, who founded and endowed this institution; and in the chapel of which, by his own express desire, are deposited his bones. In one of the rooms were several portraits of the family, and one likeness of the great captain himself; and the identical embroidered standard under which he wrested this immense empire from the hands of the unfortunate Montezuma.

A strong iron-bound chest was produced, and when unlocked, we were allowed to touch the bones of him who conquered and added New Spain to the territories of Charles V. I attentively examined the cranium of this extraordinary person, but saw nothing to distinguish it—I should judge from it that his person was small. Some of the teeth had been lost before death.

THE INDIANS.

The dresses of the poorer classes and Indians vary in the different provinces. The mixed descendants of the Spaniards, in the capital, and in Tolluca, and other cities, have little more than a blanket, worn much in the fashion of the Roman toga; whilst the garb of the Indian men consists of a straw hat, close jacket with short sleeves, of different dark-coloured coarse woollen or leather, and a short pair of breeches, open at the

the knees, also of leather, sometimes of the skin of goats, or of the Peccary, with the hair side outwards. Under this are worn full calico trousers, reaching to the middle of the leg, with sandals of leather on the feet, much in the form of the ancient Romans. The women appear in little more than a petticoat and short jacket, with their long raven-like tresses plaited on each side of the head with red tape. When seated on the ground for hours in the market-place, exposed to the sun, I have often seen them place a cabbage, or other large leaf, on their heads, to defend them from its influence. They are generally clean in their appearance, and orderly and modest in their behaviour. Indians are seldom seen on horseback, or walking, on the roads; their ordinary pace being a kind of trot, or short run; in which manner they proceed to the town, carrying heavy loads. In returning from the market they are not so expeditious, being sometimes a little pulquefied, and in high spirits; they are, however, always respectful and polite to strangers. While these are passing they stop, take off their hats, and salute them; and are much pleased to be spoken to, or noticed.

The Indian huts vary much, according to the situation in which they are placed. Those in the warmer parts are a mere bird-cage, made of canes or sticks, and roofed with leaves. In the mountains, near the snow, as at las Vegas, they resemble the houses of Norway, and Alpine Switzerland, and are composed, like them, of solid logs of wood. Some are of split boards: many of unburnt brick, with flat roofs; and, near Mexico and Tolluca, of stone. They have always a neat little garden attached to them. The villages, in favourable situations, are so enclosed and screened by the luxuriant foliage in which they are enveloped, that a stranger may pass without observing them. Their neat simple residences have often afforded me much pleasure:—their bed, a mat spread on the floor, or a net suspended from the ceiling—a few earthen vessels and calibashes—with stone for preparing their tortillos, or bread of Indian corn—form the bulk of their earthly goods. The rude figure or print of a Saint, and generally a few toys of earthenware, serve as ornaments, and constitute their finery;—yet I have never seen a people more happy or contented.

MANUFACTORIES.

The wretched system in which public manufactories are conducted, is of itself sufficient to disgust even the most degraded and lowest of the human species. Instead of encouraging the love of labour and industry, as the means of obtaining comfort, wealth, and enjoyment, it is here accompanied by slavery, poverty, and misery.

Every manufactory that requires many hands is strictly a prison, from which the wretched inmates cannot remove, and are treated with the utmost rigour. Many of them are really confined for a number of years for crimes against the laws; and others, by borrowing a sum of money from the owners, pledge their persons and their labours till they redeem it, which it often happens is never done. The proprietor, instead of paying in money, supplies them with spirits, tobacco, &c. and by these means they increase, rather than liquidate, the original debt.

They have mass said for the wretched inmates on the premises; but high walls, double doors, barred windows, and severe corporeal punishments inflicted in these places of forced industry, make them as bad as the worst-conducted gaol in Europe. As the people receive their ideas of manufactories from such places, can we wonder at the detestation in which they are held? What must their opinion of Europe be, which they are taught to consider as the place where all the manufactured articles imported are produced, and, as they suppose, carried on by the same system?

LITERATURE.

The literary establishments at present in Mexico are very few, and no libraries of any extent are open to the public. The productions of the press are not numerous, nor is there any thing that supplies the place of our magazines, or other periodical publications. There are now, however, three or four daily papers, but they contain very little information; they are only just beginning to insert advertisements, which are received gratis, in the same manner as they were in England at the commencement of our newspapers.

Lancasterian schools were established in the capital by the Emperor Augustine I., who is now in London: he informed me that it was his intention to have extended them throughout all the provinces. Something of the same nature

nature is in contemplation by the present Government.

The children of the nobility and wealthy inhabitants are principally taught at home. The places of public instruction in greatest repute are the Seminario and San Idelfonza.

THE ALOE.

The great American Aloe (Agava Americana), called here the maguey, is of the greatest consequence to the Mexicans, and very largely cultivated from Perote to Tolucca, and I believe much further. From it is made the refreshing and favorite beverage called pulque. It is in universal request among the inhabitants of the Capital, Puebla, Tolucca, &c. and such is the consumption, that the three cities just mentioned are said by Baron Humboldt to have paid duties upon it to the amount of 817,739 dollars in the year 1793. Plantations of the Agava are very extensive between Chollula and San Martin, the great road running for miles through them. They are set about five or six feet asunder, and in favourable situations come into bloom in about ten years, at which period the valuable liquor is to be procured. As soon as the owner perceives the plant preparing to throw up its long flower-stem, he cuts out the leaves which form its centre, and hollows it out into the shape of a bowl, at the same time removing most of the other leaves, so that the whole sap destined for their supply flows to the great stem, and is received by the bowl-shaped cavity, into which it runs with such rapidity as to require to be emptied several times a day, for a space of two months. The liquor, when collected, is placed in jars or skins; it undergoes a slight fermentation, which takes place in a few days, and is immediately fit for drinking. Strangers prefer it fresh, but the natives seldom take it till it has acquired a strong taste, and a disagreeable fetid smell, denominated fuerte, when it is esteemed in high perfection.

A strong spirit, called pulque brandy, is distilled from the liquor. The leaves form the roofs of some Indian houses, and fences, ropes, thread, cloth, and paper are also made from it; some part of the plant is also used medicinally, and the root, prepared with sugar, is converted into dulces or sweetmeats.

CLIMATE.

The climate of New Spain varies more in different parts than that of any other portion of the globe of equal extent. The low situations near the shore are the hottest and most unhealthy. The ports of Vera Cruz and Acapulco are deserted by foreigners during the rainy season, which lasts from April or May till October; and indeed the natives, during this period, shut themselves up in their houses, or only leave them on the greatest emergencies. It is then that the yellow fever and black vomit make their ravages among the human species. Strangers, particularly young men from Europe, cannot remain with safety even for a day. But it is only on the coast and a few leagues from it, and there principally to the newly arrived, that the climate proves so destructive of the human constitution. As you rise to the Table-land, the air perceptibly begins to cool, the face of vegetation altogether changes, the tropical plants disappear, and those belonging to temperate regions supply their places. On the contrary, in the journey from the capital to Vera Cruz, about four leagues beyond Xalappa, the suffocating heat commences, the oak tree is no longer to be seen, and you enter the fever district; and the pestilence increases as you approach the shore. This, however, chiefly applies to the rainy season, as at other times it may be visited with little apprehension.

When the traveller who has been compelled to remain in Vera Cruz amidst contagion and death, approaches the salubrious Xalappa, and is assured, by the appearance of the green oaks, that he has left behind him the districts of fever, with what pleasure does he inhale the temperate air, and view the verdant hills that surround this city,—a more healthy and delightful spot than which does not exist. Here a perpetual spring reigns, verdure continues throughout the year, the woods are never unclothed, the vegetable productions always to be obtained in the markets, and fruits and blossoms to be seen at the same time. The cottage of the Indian is only intended as a shelter from the rain, for the extremes of heat and cold are alike unknown; and should the passing storm invade his cage-like house, a mat spread to the windward affords sufficient protection. Having reached the Table-land, the traveller has now nothing to fear from heat: indeed, at Perote and other places similarly situated, he may in the mornings and

and evenings experience the reverse, and, at this height, a few miles only make a great difference, accordingly as you rise or descend. But at Mexico itself the climate throughout the year equals the best part of our month of May, the mean degree of heat on the Table-land between sixty-five or seventy of Fahrenheit. High winds are so little known here, that I never experienced any thing like a storm during my residence.

SILVER MINE.

Themascaltepec contains about one thousand inhabitants. It is now in a state of decay; most of the haciendas for preparing the silver ore are in ruins, and the expensive watercourses, which formerly turned the ponderous machinery for pounding the ore, are now neglected, and concealed by the thick vegetation with which they are overgrown.

The appearance of so many strangers in this retired little town excited some surprise among its inhabitants. I was the first Englishman that ever visited it. We were hospitably received at the house of Don Jose Benitas, where Mr. Wilcox was met by Mr. Goulde, his American engineer, and many of the people whom he had brought from the United States for the purpose of erecting the steam-engine then putting up at his mine, distant within a mile of the town.

The situation of Themascaltepec is the most delightful that can be imagined: its temperature is rather warm than that of the capital, but I never found it unpleasant, and there is scarcely a vegetable production that might not be cultivated here in perfection.

The following day our party rode to an amalgamation house, the only one of consequence now in operation, about two miles up the river, on the bank of which it is situated. The superintendent showed us the whole process of extracting the silver from the ore, which gives employment to a great number of people, principally Indians. The ore, which was brought from a mine at some miles' distance, by mules, is of a yellowish clay colour, and not very rich: it is of that kind distinguished here by the name of colorado. It is first pounded by large heavy stampers, worked by water, and sifted through hides pierced with small holes, to answer the purpose of sieves; the powdered ore is next carried into a large flagged apartment, and piled in heaps of a ton or more in each, and then mixed with salt, sulphate of iron, lime, vegetable ashes, &c. A quantity of mercury in proportion to the calculated quantity of the silver, is added, and suffered to remain some time, the whole being turned or worked together by Indians treading it with their feet. When they suppose the mercury has entirely united with the ore, it is put into vats, over which a stream of water passes: the amalgamated ore is then stirred up, and the earthy part then carried off by the stream, and the mercury, incorporated with the silver, remains at the bottom. The silver is afterwards separated from the quicksilver by means of fire, with a considerable loss. It has been proved by experiments made lately in Cornwall on ore sent from Mexico for the purpose, that the same or nearly the same process used in smelting tin may, with considerable advantage, be applied to the more valuable metal.

Having obtained specimens of the ore, in its different stages of preparation, and the various processes used being explained, we rode through a very rich valley to Upper Themascaltepec, a small town of not very inviting appearance, about four miles from the lower town, and returned by another route to Mr. Wilcox's mine. The ride was altogether through a fertile country, and the farms and cottages presented an appearance of comfort not always seen.

TEZCUCO.

After a pleasant ride over a country not very fertile, we reached the gates of Tezcuco. For some time before you approach the immediate vicinity of this city, you are apprised that you are near a place of great antiquity. You pass by the large aqueduct for the supply of the town, still in use, and the ruins of several stone buildings of great strength. On entering the gates, to the right are seen those artificial tumuli, the teocalli of unburnt brick so common in most Indian towns, supposed to be temples, tombs, or places of defence, or perhaps serving for all these purposes. The foundations and ruins of temples, fortresses, palaces, and other extensive buildings, are alone sufficient to attest its former consequence and splendour; but it is likewise well known to have been in old times the seat of Mexican literature and arts. It was the Athens of America, and the residence of historians, orators, poets, artists, and the great men of every department of the sciences who existed in those days.

After

After passing the fine aqueduct, and several tumuli, (pyramids of unburnt bricks,) our guide conducted us to the site of the palace of the ancient caiques, or tributary kings of Tezcuco. It must have been a noble building, far surpassing any idea I had formed of the architectural abilities of the aboriginal Americans. It extended for three hundred feet, forming one side of the great square, and was placed on sloping terraces, raised one above the other by small steps: some of these terraces are still entire, and covered with cement, very hard and equal in beauty to that found in ancient Roman buildings. From what is known of the extensive foundations of this palace, it must have occupied some acres of ground. It was composed of huge blocks of basaltic stone, of about four or five feet long, and two and a half or three feet thick, cut and polished with the utmost exactness.

Whilst at our dinner we were informed that at a distance of only two leagues was a place called Baño de Montezuma, and that it had formerly been used as a bath by that monarch. A gentleman of the town, Don Trinidad Rosalia, offered to escort us, and in a few minutes we were on horseback. It is not only an extraordinary bath, but still more extraordinarily placed. It is a beautiful basin about twelve feet long by eight wide, having a well about five feet by four deep in the centre, surrounded by a parapet or rim two feet six inches high, with a throne or chair, such as is represented in ancient pictures to have been used by the kings. There are steps to descend into the basin or bath; the whole cut out of the living porphyry rock with the most mathematical precision, and polished in the most beautiful manner. This bath commands one of the finest prospects in the Mexican valley, including the greater part of the lake of Tezcuco, and the city of Mexico, from which it is distant about thirty miles.

As we descended, our guide showed us in the rock a large reservoir for supplying with water the palace, whose walls still remained eight feet high; and as we examined farther, we found that the whole mountain had been covered with palaces, temples, baths, hanging gardens, &c. yet this place has never been noticed by any writer.

I am of opinion that these were antiquities prior to the discovery of America, and erected by a people whose history was lost even before the building of the city of Mexico. In our way down we collected specimens of the stucco which covered the terrace, still as hard and beautiful as any found at Portici or Herculaneum. Don T. Rosalia informed us that we had seen but the commencement of the wonders of the place;—that there were traces of buildings to the very top still discernable;—that the mountain was perforated by artificial excavations, and that a flight of steps led to one near the top, which he himself had entered, but which no one as yet had courage to explore, although it was believed that immense riches were buried in it.

What a subject for contemplation does this collection of ruins present to the reflecting mind! The seat of a powerful monarch, whose subjects (if we may judge from their works,) were probably an enlightened people, existing and flourishing long before the Continent of America was known to Europe, and yet a people whose customs, costume, religion, and architecture, strongly resembled those of an enlightened nation of Africa, which may be said to have ceased to exist twenty centuries before this continent was discovered.—Who now can solve this difficulty?

THE PYRAMIDS.

I think there can be little doubt that these immense structures, which vie with the pyramids of Egypt, were, at the period we are speaking of, in the same state in which they are now; and that it was on ascending one of them that Cortez beheld the approach of the great Indian army. We mounted, and rode to the several small barrows that are scattered in various directions round the base of the second, and on the road to the largest pyramid;—in some places they form regular streets running east and west.

Not far from the great pyramid, near a gate, lay an enormous stone, with a few sculptured ornaments. It is apparently of great antiquity. A boy who had followed us, observing that we viewed it with attention, took my son a little distance through a plantation, and showed him another of great dimensions, covered with sculpture, with a hole in the top—he supposed it a stone of sacrifice.

We soon arrived at the foot of the largest pyramid, and began to ascend. It was less difficult than we expected, though, the whole way up, lime and cement are mixed with fallen stones. The

The terraces are perfectly visible, particularly the second, which is about thirty-eight feet wide, covered with a coat of red cement eight or ten inches thick, composed of small pebble stones and lime. In many places, as you ascend, the nopal trees have destroyed the regularity of the steps, but nowhere injured the general figure of the square, which is as perfect in this respect as the great pyramid of Egypt. On the north-east side, at about half way down, at some remote period, an opening has been attempted. This should have been from the south to the north, and on a level with the ground, or only a few feet above it; as all the remains of similar buildings have been found to have their entrances in that direction. Dr. Oteyza, who has given us the measure of these pyramids, makes the base of the largest six hundred and forty-five feet in length, and one hundred and seventy-one in perpendicular height. I should certainly consider that the latter measurement is considerably too little, and that the altitude is about half the breadth. As to the age of the pyramids, and the people by whom they were erected, all must be a matter of mere conjecture; no one whom I could meet with in Mexico knew or cared any thing about them.

PATRIOT GENERAL.

General Victoria is a native of Durango, in New Spain, and of a respectable family. On the breaking out of the revolution, in 1810, he had just finished his studies, and decided on taking an active part in favour of the liberation of his country from the Spanish yoke. No native has been so conspicuous in the long and arduous struggle, or has acquired the confidence of the people in a greater degree, than he has. A real well-wisher to the cause of rational liberty, coolness and determination in the hour of danger, and an ardent desire to form a connexion with this country, have ever been the leading features of his character. The moment he considered the views of the ex-Emperor injurious to the rights of the people, he publicly denounced him, on which he was arrested and confined; but his friends enabled him to escape from prison, and to proceed a second time for concealment to the woods between Xalappa and Vera Cruz, where he had formerly been for thirty months without having seen the face of a human being, when proscribed, and an immense price set on his head, by the Spanish Viceroy. His privations and sufferings during that period almost exceed credibility. His precarious existence depended on vegetables and insects, procured in the forests where he resided, without the smallest communication with his fellow-creatures. At one time, in consequence of his mental and corporeal sufferings, he was attacked by fever, and remained eleven days at the entrance of a cavern, stretched on the ground without food, hourly expecting a termination of his wretched existence: so near death, that the vultures were constantly hovering over him in expectation of their prey. The first nourishment he received was the warm blood of one of these birds, which had approached to feast on his half-closed eyes, when he seized him by the neck, and was by this means enabled to crawl to the nearest water to slake his parching thirst. After the expulsion of the Spaniards an old and faithful Indian discovered his retreat, but with difficulty could recognize his person, he being destitute of clothes, and so altered in appearance, that he had scarcely the semblance of a human form.

MINES.

The prosperity of Mexico must always depend on the cultivation of her immense mineral wealth. The silver mines have already produced more riches than those of any portion of the globe, and more rapid fortunes have been made by individuals than are possessed by any in Europe. The mine of Vallentiana, which may now be considered as British property, (being one of those engaged to be worked by our first mining company,) was discovered about sixty years ago by an enterprising young Spaniard, of the name of Obergon. He had no property, but was assisted by a Mr. Otterro, a shopkeeper in the neighbourhood; in a short time each partner annually shared profits to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. During the revolution the machinery was destroyed by fire, and the water accumulated to such a degree, that it could not be extracted by the slender means they possess; and the mine has remained unproductive ever since; but English mechanics and steam-engines are now on their way to it, and the most beneficial results may be expected, not from this alone, but from hundreds of other mines now lying dormant. Mining operations, it

is

is believed, have never been well conducted here, notwithstanding which, more than one thousand six hundred millions sterling have been issued from the treasury.

Nothing is now wanting, in my opinion, to re-establish the prosperity of this fine country, but an acknowledgment of its independence by Great Britain. That it is for ever severed from the mother-country I have not the smallest doubt: but in its present state it may yet linger, from the debility to which it is reduced by the revolution, for years, unless cherished by our assistance, with which it would shortly rise and be again in opulence and productiveness—the result of which, to Great Britain, can scarcely be calculated.

THE HAVANNAH.

We proceeded for the Havannah, and a few days' fine wind brought us under the guns of the celebrated Morro Castle, and we cast anchor in the beautiful harbour opposite the capital of Cuba, at which I landed in the evening with Dr. Mackie, and remained on shore ten days. The Havannah is so well known, that a description of it is unnecessary. I shall only say that the place itself, and the manners of its inhabitants, present a very different appearance from those of any part of Mexico, although peopled from the same country. Its churches and public buildings must not be compared with those of the capital of New Spain, but its shops and streets exhibit more opulence. The ladies, elegantly dressed, are constantly seen at the windows on the ground-floor, and in the evenings many hundreds of excellent one-horse carriages, like our covered gigs, driven by negroes in handsome liveries, are sported in the public rides and on the roads in the vicinity, filled with fashionably dressed persons of both sexes. The Botanic garden near the city is a new establishment, finely laid out; and, although not yet finished, contains many curious plants and trees. On passing some low bushes, in a wet situation, my attention was attracted by the singular carved or embossed appearance of the leaves; but on endeavouring to reach one, to examine it, I was greatly surprised at the whole disappearing in an instant, and discovering that the raised ornament was occasioned by a numerous family of beautiful little frogs, which had attached themselves to the foliage, and on my approach had leaped into the water.

The Bishop's Palace is recommended as deserving the attention of strangers. It is about three miles in the country, the situation very fine, and the road, through plantations of the cabbage tree, cocoa, date, and a species of bread-fruit, is delightful to an European; but the house and garden, with the exception of some noble clumps of bamboos, are not worth seeing.

The slave trade is still continued here, but the slaves in the town appear to be well treated. The market for them is just without the city gates; and ships for procuring new captives from Africa are openly fitted out at Regla, a small town in the harbour. Several sailed during our stay, avowedly for that purpose, but we were informed that piracy was most probably their object—indeed many of the merchants here are very much slandered if they are not deeply concerned in both these kinds of transaction. The heat of the climate is excessive, and a residence in the city considered very dangerous to Europeans. The streets are close, ill ventilated, and unpaved; during the heavy rains they are so flooded as to be almost impassable, except for the carriages before mentioned. The theatre is large, and in every department better than that of Mexico; and it was well attended on the only night I saw it.

AZORES.

We were obliged to put in at the Island of St. Michael's, one of the Azores, where we remained two days, taking in water, live oxen, and vegetables. St. Michael's is really a most charming place, and its principal town contains a number of English families. My reception here was very gratifying. Englishmen meet with the greatest hospitality and attention, the climate is like the finest part of Italy, and the markets abound with every thing requisite for the enjoyment of life. I visited some of the extensive gardens, which produce the celebrated oranges for the supply of the English market. The wines made here nearly equal those of Madeira. I went to several of the Portuguese convents and monasteries. The nuns are celebrated for their artificial flowers, composed entirely of feathers; our young gentlemen purchased largely of them, and had much amusement in their bargains with the holy sisters, who received their coarse jokes on the state of perpetual celibacy with great good humour. Much as I longed for home, I could have spent some time here with pleasure.

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During
THE RECENT VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY
UNDER CAPTAIN PARRY.
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DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

At daylight of the 8th of May, 1821, his Majesty's ships* Fury and Hecla, accompanied by the Nautilus transport, carrying stores, weighed, and stood out from the Little Nore.

ICEBERGS.

On the evening of the 14th of June we saw our first iceberg; and all those to whom such objects were new, afforded much amusement to the old hands, by their anxiety to see it. I was amongst the number, and gladly made a sketch of it, considering it would always be interesting to look back to my first introduction to these wondrous floating masses. It was not a large berg, and near it were several flocks of rotzes (alca alle), which did not appear alarmed by the ships sailing amongst them.

In the forenoon of the 16th an iceberg was seen a-head. To one who, like myself, was a stranger to these climes, I need scarcely apologize for mentioning the novel beauty of the evening of this day. At a quarter past ten the sun set: the sky over-head was of the purest azure, here and there sprinkled with light silvery clouds of the most fantastic forms. At about mid-haven in the western sky, a range of purple clouds, edged with vivid gold, formed a delightful contrast with the softened crimson of the setting sun. In opposition to this glowing scene, the eastern heavens were filled with heavy clouds of a brilliant whiteness, and cold appearance, backed by a clear blue sky. The calm sea exhibited, in a softened degree, the beauties above it, and its surface was occasionally ruffled by the rapid motions of large shoals of porpoises, attended by multitudes of birds. The ships lay motionless together, and their bells alone broke the universal stillness. This delightful evening far excelled, in my opinion, any Italian sun-set; but the presence of two large ice-bergs reminded us but two well that we were in a far different climate.

The altitude of one was 258 feet above the surface of the sea: its total height therefore (allowing one-seventh only to be visible) must have been about 1806 feet! We had scarcely passed this floating mountain, when the eddy tide drifted us with great rapidity amongst a large cluster of eleven bergs of a great size, and having a beautiful diversity of forms. The largest of these was 210 feet above the water.

DUTCH EMIGRANTS.

On the evening of the 16th of July we contrived to join the strange ships, and made fast to a floe near them; they proved to be the Prince of Wales and Eddystone (the Hudson's Bay traders), with the Lord Wellington, which had about 160 natives of Holland on board, who were going to settle at Lord Selkirk's colony on the Red River. While nearing these vessels we observed the settlers waltzing on deck for above two hours; the men in old-fashioned grey jackets, and the women wearing long-eared mob caps, like those used by the Swiss peasants.

The Dutchmen behaved very philosophically during this period, and seemed determined on being merry, in spite of the weather. Several marriages had taken place, (the surgeon, who was accompanying them to their colony, acting as parson,) and many more were in agitation; each happy couple always deferring the ceremony until a fine day allowed of an evening's ball, which was only terminated by a fresh breeze or a fall of snow.

WANTON ATROCITY.

During the evening we saw a very large bear lying on a piece of ice, a-head of us. Two boats were instantly sent in chase of him, and approached very close before he moved; when, appearing to scent them, he quietly took to the water. It was with great difficulty he was killed, and he boldly turned to face his pursuers as long as he had sufficient strength, for he swam rapidly, and could make long springs in the water. As these animals, although very fat and bulky, sink the instant they die, he was lashed to a boat, and brought

* We suppose he means public or national ships.—ED.

alongside. On hoisting him in we were astonished to find that his weight exceeded 1600 lbs!

His dimensions were as follows:

Length.	Feet.	In.
Snout to the insertion of the tail	8	7½
The head only	1	6
From the eye to the ear	0	10
Nose to the centre of the eye	0	8½
The ear alone	0	4½
The tail from root to tip	0	5
Fore claws	0	2½
Hinder claws	0	1½
Tusks	0	2½
Girth.		
Round the body	7	11
Neck	3	4½
Fore leg	2	3
Hind leg	3	3
Round the snout	1	9½
Round the forehead	2	1
Height.		
Shoulder	4	9
Rump	4	8½
Breadth.		
The paws	0	10
Between the ears	1	3
Between the tusks	0	3

ESKIMAUX.

A loud shouting was heard, and we knew that the Eskimaux were coming off to us, although we could not see them amongst the loose ice near the shore. A number of people were at length observed paddling along a lane of water which led to the Fury, and others were seen carrying their canoes over pieces of ice, and then launching them again. The nearer our visitors approached, the more vehement were their cries of joy and salutation. The loud "Hä, haä," resounded from all quarters; for our people again repeated it, to encourage the natives.

We soon had a large assemblage of canoes alongside our floe, and a most noisy but merry barter instantly took place; all of us being as anxious to purchase Eskimaux curiosities, as they were to procure iron and European toys. In less than an hour we had thirty canoes round us, and five of the women's large boats, or "Oomiaks."

An old man steered each woman's boat by an oar, and appeared to have a kind of authority over the ladies. Some boys were also in the boats; but no men, except the steersman. In the largest of the Oomiaks I counted twenty-one persons. It is quite out of my power to describe the shouts, yells, and laughter of the savages, or the general confusion which existed for two or three hours. The females were at first very shy, and unwilling to come on the ice, but bartered every thing from their boats. This timidity, however, soon wore off, and they, in the end, became as noisy and boisterous as the men.

I could not, even in a dozen visits, have discovered the regular colour of their skin, from its being so covered with blood, grease, and dirt, as to baffle all attempts to trace its natural hue. Its artificial die was of a dull copper or brown colour. Amongst some of the young girls we occasionally could discover a deep purple tinge of health on the cheeks; and the skins of both sexes were very soft and greasy to the touch. The hair of the women was confined in a knot on the top of the head, or on the forehead in some; but others, like men, wore it in glorious confusion all over their necks and faces. Whichever way it was arranged, not a curl was to be seen, and the jetty black of these locks gave an air of inexpressible wildness to each countenance. The men had very scanty or no beards, and, as far as we could learn, the bodies of both sexes were destitute of hair. A species of ophthalmia appeared very generally to exist; many persons had lost their eyelashes, and some were nearly blind.

It is scarcely possible to conceive any thing more ugly or disgusting than the countenances of the old women, who had inflamed eyes, wrinkled skin, black teeth, and, in fact, such a forbidding set of features as scarcely could be called human: to which might be added their dress, which was such as gave them the appearance of aged Ourang Outangs.

The dresses of the Eskimaux were chiefly composed of seals' skins, but many articles of clothing consisted of those of bears, deer, wolves, foxes, hares, and birds, all sewed in a neat and even elegant manner, with the sinews of animals. The habits of the men differing in some degree from those of the women, I shall describe each separately

One or two jackets of seals' skin, having no opening in the front, reach as low down as the upper part of the thigh. The outer one has a hood for covering the head, but at this season of the year it was suffered to hang between the shoulders. The trowsers have no waistbands, but are drawn by strings tight round the body. They descend to below the knee, whence the boots complete the clothing of the legs. They are of seals' hide; and half boots of va-

riegated skins are sometimes worn over all. The soles of these are composed of strong skin deprived of hair, and perfectly impervious to water. Mittens of deer or seals' skin, warmly lined, and fitting close to the hand, were generally worn. Of all the articles of male attire there are other complete sets which resemble them in form, but are made of the intestines of seals, or the skins of animals deprived of hair, and which, by being water-proof, protect the fur clothing from the rain, or spray of the sea. A few of these dresses, which we purchased, were transparent, resembling broad ribands of white oil-skin, and formed of the seals' entrails. Some gloves resembling strong parchment proved a great comfort to our leadsmen while sounding in frosty weather.

The jackets of the women, although of the same materials as those of the men, differ from them very essentially in form. I however do not think the ladies have been judicious in the fashion of their clothes, which gives them a most monkey-like appearance.

A small peak or flap hangs down in front to the depth of about six inches, but its extreme narrowness renders it a very useless appendage: while behind there is another flap or tail, which reaches nearly to the ground, is about six or eight inches broad, and rounded at the lower extremity. Much attention is paid to ornamenting these flaps, by sewing very neat borders of different coloured skins round their edges. The hoods of the women's coats are also much larger than those of the men, being for the purpose of carrying their young children stark naked against the back.

The arrangement of the colours of skins, and the formation of their clothing, are very strictly attended to. Thus the dark and mottled part of the seal is placed in the centre of the back or breast, while the lighter shades are on the sides. In the sleeves, the fore and back piece are often of two colours, and the cuffs also of a different hue. As each of the numerous varieties of seal affords a peculiar skin, it may be imagined that these people avail themselves of this in order to arrange the most opposite and glossy colours in the same habit. The women wear no trowsers, or, at all events, very few do so. They have, however, rather a complicated substitute for these indispensables; for round the loins a tight leather girth or girdle is laced, one part of it passing between the thighs. Long stockings, or, more properly speaking, legs of trowsers, are then drawn on, and attached to the hind part of the girdle. Yet, with these contrivances, a portion of the stomach and upper leg is shown naked. The boots were the same as those worn by the men.

THEIR BARTER.

A very singular custom prevailed amongst them in concluding the most trifling bargain; for no sooner had they received an article in exchange for their goods than it was instantly applied to the tongue, and licked several times previous to being put away in security. Whatever might be the article given, even if a sharp razor, the bargain was not concluded until it had gone through the above ceremony; and I frequently shuddered at seeing the children draw a razor over their tongue as unconcernedly as if it had been an ivory paper-knife. We had a convincing proof of the importance attached to the above custom, in one poor woman whom I detected going over the side with an ice-axe upon her shoulder, which, fancying she had stolen it, I ordered it to be taken from her. This she loudly and firmly resisted, crying bitterly, and looking anxiously round for the person from whom she had received it, making signs that it had been given in exchange for a very handsome seal-skin jacket which she had been observed to wear, and at the same time licking every part of the axe, to show it had been a bargain. By this we were convinced that some one had been despicable enough to give this poor creature an article which he knew would be taken from her again. When a button or other trifle was given as a present, without demanding an exchange, it did not receive the customary licking. Nothing can equal the eagerness for barter evinced by these savages, or the frenzy they exhibited to possess a nail or any other trifle. To describe the various modulations of their screams of joy or anxiety would be absolutely impossible. We, however, in the general confusion, were of opinion that the word used for barter was "Chī bŏ;" for it was repeated in every key to which the human voice can be raised. "Pille tāy" was also clamorously and frequently repeated; and we had no doubt that it implied "Give me," all ages and sexes being most indefatigable beggars. They were, however, traders as long as they had any stock. From the men we purchased oil, weapons, and ivory; the women

women supplied us with skins, ornaments, little pouches, &c. and from the children were procured small toys and models, their parents directing them in their bargains and beggings also. There was one little child, who, having no merchandize to dispose of, ran about holding up the red legs of a dovekie, in hopes that their colour might attract a customer; but meeting with no success, the poor little trader was returning disconsolate to his mother, when a button which I gave him put the poor child quite into raptures, and underwent more kissing than button ever received before.

Both sexes eagerly sold their clothes, and some went away nearly naked, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. I must however say, in justice to the softer sex, that they were more correct in the choice of what parts of their clothing they would dispose of than the men; for I do not remember to have seen a single lady part with her breeches, while the gentlemen were by no means so scrupulous, and evinced no shame at appearing nearly naked.

A nail was considered a fair equivalent for a spear with ivory head, and with line and bladder attached to it. Small pieces of iron hoop were equally valuable; and a knife might purchase any article. Saws, however, were the most eagerly inquired for; and, had any been produced at first, nothing else would have been taken. In all exchanges the natives showed as much joy as if they had acquired the greatest riches, although in many instances they were losers by the bargain.

The strangers were so well pleased in our society, that they showed no wish to leave us, and, when the market had quite ceased, they began dancing and playing with our people on the ice alongside: this exercise again set many of their noses bleeding (which at their first arrival we had observed to be the case), and discovered to us a most nasty custom, which accounted for their gory faces; and which was, that as fast as the blood ran down, they scraped it with the fingers into their mouths, appearing to consider it a refreshment or dainty, if we might judge by the zest with which they smacked their lips] at each supply. Some of the most quiet came on board the ship, and behaved very well; while others walked quietly alongside, gazing occasionally at the men, but more frequently at some quarters of old English beef, which were hanging over the stern, and had a most attractive appearance. Some slices were cut off and thrown down to them, and these they instantly devoured with great satisfaction; but they refused to eat the biscuit which was offered at the same time. One woman in particular attracted general notice by her unwearied application for presents, and by feigning to be hurt, and crying to excite compassion; in which she no sooner succeeded, than a loud and triumphant laugh proclaimed the cheat. Of all horrible yells, this laugh was the most fiend-like I ever heard; and her countenance corresponded with her voice. She had lost all her front teeth, with the exception of the eye-teeth; her mouth was plentifully ornamented by blue tattoo lines; and a vast profusion of black, straight, and matted hair, hung all round her head and face. At her back was an imp not more prepossessing in features than herself, and screaming itself black in the face. Although the countenances of the other young children were generally rather pretty than otherwise, yet, from their dress and manner of walking, they might, without any great stretch of the imagination, have been taken for the cubs of wild animals; particularly some who were laid for safety in the bottom of the women's boats, amongst blubber, the entrails of seals, &c. of which they were continually sucking whatever was nearest to them.

A DANCE.

In order to amuse our new acquaintances as much as possible, the fiddler was sent on the ice, where he instantly found a most delightful set of dancers, of whom some of the women kept pretty good time. Their only figure consisted in stamping and jumping with all their might. Our musician, who was a lively fellow, soon caught the infection, and began cutting capers also. In a short time every one on the floe, officers, men, and savages, were dancing together, and exhibited one of the most extraordinary sights I ever witnessed. One of our seamen, of a fresh ruddy complexion, excited the admiration of all the young females, who patted his face and danced round him wherever he went. I was half inclined to suppose they fancied him a woman, although he was nearly six feet high, and stout in proportion. I am sorry to give but a bad account of the morals of our visitors, some of whom were very importunate in offering

offering their wives in exchange for a knife, and the women as anxiously pressing the bargain.

The exertion of dancing so exhilarated the Eskimaux, that they had the appearance of being boisterously drunk, and played many extraordinary pranks. Amongst others, it was a favourite joke to run slily behind the seamen, and, shouting loudly in one ear, to give them at the same time a very smart slap on the other. While looking on, I was sharply saluted in this manner, and, of course, was quite startled, to the great amusement of the by-standers. the joke consisted in making the person struck look astonished, which, as may be supposed, was always the result.

Our cook, who was a most active and unwearied jumper, became so great a favourite, that every one boxed his ears so soundly, as to oblige the poor man to retire from such boisterous marks of approbation. Amongst other sports, some of the Eskimaux rather roughly, but with great good humour, challenged our people to wrestle. One man, in particular, who had thrown several of his countrymen, attacked an officer of a very strong make, but the poor savage was instantly thrown, and with no very easy fall; yet, although every one was laughing at him, he bore it with exemplary good humour. The same officer afforded us much diversion, by teaching a large party of women to bow, curtsy, shake hands, turn their toes out, and perform sundry other polite accomplishments; the whole party, master and pupils, preserving the strictest gravity.

Towards midnight all our men, except the watch on deck, turned in to their beds, and the fatigued and hungry Eskimaux returned to their boats to take their supper, which consisted of lumps of raw flesh and blubber of seals, birds, entrails, &c. licking their fingers with great zest, and with knives or fingers scraping the blood and grease which ran down their chins into their mouths.

I walked quietly round to look at the different groupes, and in one of the women's boats I observed a young girl, whom we had generally allowed to be the belle of the party, busily employed in tearing a slice from the belly of a seal, and biting it into small pieces for distribution to those around her. I also remarked that the two sexes took their meal apart, the men on the ice, the women sitting in their boats. At midnight they all left us, so exhausted by their day's exertions, that they were quite unable either to scream or laugh. The men paddled slowly away, and the women rowed off with half their party asleep. A few went only to a piece of floating ice astern, where they lay down for the night, while the others made their way to the shore, which was about eight miles distant.

On the 25th we were off the Upper Savage Island. Parties here landed from each ship, and the requisite observations being taken, we all set out on excursions to explore the island. It is high and rocky, principally of a reddish granite, but producing also gneiss and sandstone. Its length is about three miles, its breadth two. Near where we landed were quantities of bones, which we conjectured to be those of the walrus. Much frozen snow lay in the clefts of the rocks, whence issued small streams of water. On the top of the isle were many pools beautifully transparent, near one of which a grouse (tetrao lagopus), in summer plumage, was killed. In the marshy ground, near the water, the vegetation was extremely luxuriant. Amidst the various mosses and grasses, the delicate white flower of the andromeda, and brilliant yellow poppy, were eminently conspicuous. In drier places, a beautiful species of butter-cup was very abundant, as was also the dwarf willow, of which I had heard so much, but had never seen before. This arctic tree grows close to the ground, and spreads its lilliputian branches over an extent of from one to three feet. Its stalk rarely exceeds three inches in circumference, and all the wood is twisted and deformed.

Moskitoes were very numerous, as were also common flies. Amongst the lichens, I observed a very diminutive insect resembling a mite in figure, but possessing great activity of motion. It was of the most brilliant scarlet, and tinged the fingers of the same hue when taken between them; being, on account of its extreme delicacy, instantly crushed.

GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITY.

I had time to stroll to a neighbouring hill, where I had the satisfaction of finding, with the assistance of one of our men, the crown-bone, and, ultimately, the whole skeleton of a whale. It lay across the upper end of a small green ravine, and was at least 100 feet above the level of the sea! With the exception

ception of the head, every part was covered with fresh moss and dark earth, through which a small stream of water was oozing.

It is well known that the Eskimaux carry large portions of whales' bones to their huts, for the purpose of collecting the oil which exudes from them; and they afterwards make use of the dry bone in constructing sledges, &c. Yet, allowing this to be the case, I can in no manner conceive it possible for them to remove an entire skeleton even one foot, much less up the steep side of a hill. The remains of which I speak were so situated that no dwellings could be placed any where near them, and the fact of their lying in a water-course does away with the idea of their having been brought to the spot for the sake of the oil.

Having entered on this subject, it may not be irrelevant to mention again the facts of having found three crown-bones at a distance from the sea in the Duke of York's Bay; and to these I may add that which Captain Liddon found during the last voyage, a mile and upwards inland, on Melville Island, and having others of the whale's bones near it. This, as did two of the above-mentioned, was laying on a flat secondary formation; but the skeleton I had found was on a granite rock, covered, as I have observed, with moss and swampy earth.

QUADRUPED AFFECTION AND BIPED SAVAGES.

From Captain Parry I learned an interesting anecdote of a doe and her fawn, which he had pursued across a small inlet. The mother, finding her young one could not swim so fast as herself, was observed to stop repeatedly, so as to allow the fawn to come up with her, and, having landed first, stood watching it with trembling anxiety as the boat chased it to the shore. *She was repeatedly fired at*, but remained immoveable until her offspring landed in safety, when they both cantered out of sight.

THEATRICALS.

Our first play was performed on the evening of the 9th of November, and appeared to afford much amusement to the men: our dresses were good, and the theatre tolerably large; to which may be added that the ladies were, with the exception of beards, figure, voice, and feminine action, most bewitching personages. I have given a copy of the [illegible] the evening:—

THEATRE ROYAL,
WINTER ISLE.

The Public are most respectfully informed that this little, yet elegant, theatre, will open for the season on Friday next, the 9th of November, 1821, *when will be performed Sheridan's celebrated Comedy of*

THE RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute..Capt. Parry.
Captain Absolute..Capt. Lyon.
Sir Lucius O'Trigger.....Mr. Crozier.
Faulkland..Mr. Edwards.
Acres..Mr. Henderson.
Fag..Mr. Hoppner.
David.....Mr. Reid.
Coachman..Mr. Bushman.
Mrs. Malaprop..... Mr. Richards.
Julia..... Mr. Hooper.
Lydia Languish.....Mr. Sherer.
Lucy..Mr. Mogg.

Songs by Messrs. Palmer and Henderson will be introduced in the course of the evening.

Doors to be opened at half-past 6, Curtain to rise at 7 precisely.

On the 17th of December, a shivering set of actors performed to a great-coated, yet very cold, audience, the comedy of the "Poor Gentleman."

We were much amused during the exhibition of this play by a burst of true English feeling. In the scene where Lieut. Worthington and Corp. Foss recount in so animated a manner their former achievements, advancing at the same time, and huzzaing for "Old England," the whole audience, with one accord, rose, and gave three of the heartiest cheers I ever heard. They then sat down, and the play continued uninterrupted.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

As we now had seen the darkest, although not by many degrees the coldest season of the year, it may not here be irrelevant to mention the beautiful appearance of the sky at this period. To describe the colours of these cloudless heavens would be impossible; but the delicacy and pureness of the various blended tints excelled anything I ever saw, even in Italy. The sun shines with a diminished lustre, so that it is possible to contemplate it without a painful feeling to the eyes, yet the blush colour which in severe frost always accompanies it, is, in my opinion, far more pleasing than the glittering borders which are so profusely seen on the clouds in warmer climates. The nights are no less lovely, in consequence of

of the clearness of the sky. The moon and stars shine with wonderful lustre, and almost persuade one to be pleased with the surrounding desolation. The aurora borealis does not appear affected by the brilliancy even of the full moon, but its light continues still the same. The first appearance of this phenomenon is generally in showers of falling rays, like those thrown from a rocket, although not so bright. These being in constant and agitated motion, have the appearance of trickling down the sky. Large masses of light succeeded next in order, alternating from a faint glow resembling the milky way, to the most vivid flashes, which stream and shoot in every direction with the effect of sheet lightning, except that after the flash, the aurora still continues to be seen. The sudden glare and rapid bursts of these wondrous showers of fire, render it impossible to observe them, without fancying that they produce a rushing sound; but I am confident that there is no actual noise attending the changes, and that the idea is erroneous. I frequently stood for hours together on the ice, to ascertain this fact, at a distance from any noise but my own breathing, and thus I formed my opinion. Neither did I observe any variety of colour in the flashes, which were to my eye always of the same shade as the milky way, and vivid sheet lightning. The stars which gleam through the aurora certainly emit a milder ray, as if a curtain of the finest gauze were interposed. It is remarkable that whenever the weather is calm, the aurora has a tendency to form an arch, at whatever position it may occupy in the heavens. On the 29th of this month we were particularly gratified by a beautiful exhibition of this kind at near midnight. A perfect arch was formed to the southward, stretching from east to west; its centre elevated about two degrees above the horizon. The night was serene and dark, which added considerably to its effect, and the appearance continued unchanged for about a quarter of an hour; but on a slight breeze springing up, small rays shot occasionally to the zenith, and the arch became agitated with a gentle and undulating motion, after which it spread irregularly and separating into the usual streamers, soon diffused itself over the whole sky. In stormy weather the northern lights fly with the rapidity of lightning, and with a corresponding wildness to the gale which is blowing, giving an indescribable air of magic to the whole scene.

I have never contemplated the aurora without experiencing the most awful sensations, and can readily excuse the poor untutored Indians for supposing that in the restless motions of the northern lights they behold the spirits of their fathers roaming in freedom through the land of souls.

ESKIMAUX HUTS.

Some men now ran before us to apprise the inmates of our arrival, and we were then led into the first dwelling, where we found six families silently awaiting our visit, the women and children sitting with their legs doubled under them, behind the men, who sat on the edge of their sleeping-places. A distribution of ornaments being made to the ladies, we were soon established on a good footing and visited each hut in its turn. Our astonishment was unbounded, when, after creeping through some long low passages of snow, to enter the different dwellings, we found ourselves in a cluster of dome-shaped edifices, entirely constructed of snow, which, from their recent erection, had not been sullied by the smoke of the numerous lamps that were burning, but admitted the light in most delicate hues of verdigris green and blue, according to the thickness of the slab through which it passed. The natives were evidently in their best apparel, and made a very neat appearance; the darkness of their deer-skin dresses affording a strong contrast to the brilliancy of their habitations. To attempt giving a description of all we saw in one visit would be ridiculous; suffice it to say, we were much pleased, and determined on spending the ensuing day with our new friends, of whom about fifty persons of both sexes accompanied us on board, and we were now as familiar as old acquaintances. As we walked I assisted in singing to them some songs and chorusses, and met with unbounded applause, in such ditties especially as terminated in "Tol de riddle loll," which never failed to excite loud screams of admiration, and a vast deal of jumping. Our harmony at length aroused the ambition of the ladies, three of whom, whose liveliness belied their appearance, which was that of age and ugliness, commenced an extraordinary and most monotonous ditty, in which we joined. Dancing was occasionally introduced as a change of amusement, and in this manner

manner we arrived most merrily on board.

The strangers walked in a quiet and orderly manner about the upper deck, but could not avoid occasionally giving vent to their admiration, by those indescribable screams which had already so much amused us. Order, however, did not long continue, for the natives met our seamen more than half-way in frolic; and in a short time, with the assistance of a fiddle and drum, every leg was in motion, our people assisting, in no slight degree, in the general shouting and yells. Our music attracted the Fury's proportion of visitors, and we soon had the ship full. Some old women sang to different groupes which assembled round them, and others danced, or rather jumped, with so much spirit, as to bathe themselves in perspiration.

An old man, whose appearance was much in his favour, accompanied me to my cabin, where he behaved with great decorum, and neither asked for nor expected a present. A small hand-organ afforded him a very great treat, and he listened to it with such an expression of pleasure on his countenance, as would be shown by a lover of music on hearing the performance of an orchestra; breathing gently, making no noise, and unconsciously opening his mouth. A musical snuff-box succeeded this instrument, and underwent a very strict examination; during which, my visitor repeatedly uttered a faint but highly expressive cry of pleasure. Drawings of the Eskimaux, in Hudson's Strait, surprised him much, but he immediately understood them, and pointed out many parts of their dress which differed from that of his own tribe.

There were five clusters of huts, some having one, some two, and others three domes, in which thirteen families lived, each occupying a dome or one side of it, according to their strength. The whole number of people were 21 men, 25 women, and 18 children, making a total of 64.

The entrance to the dwellings was by a hole about a yard in diameter, which led through a low-arched passage of sufficient breadth for two to pass in a stooping posture, and about 16 feet in length; another hole then presented itself, and led through a similarly shaped, but shorter passage, having at its termination, a round opening, about two feet across. Up this hole we crept one step, and found ourselves in a dome about seven feet in height, and as many in diameter, from whence the three dwelling-places, with arched roofs, were entered. It must be observed, that this is the description of a large hut, the smaller ones containing one or two families, having the domes somewhat differently arranged.

Each dwelling might be averaged at 14 or 16 feet in diameter by 6 or 7 in height, but as snow alone was used in their construction, and was always at hand, it might be supposed that there was no particular size, that being of course at the option of the builder. The laying of the arch was performed in such a manner as would have satisfied the most regular artist, the key-piece on the top, being a large square slab. The blocks of snow used in the buildings were from four to six inches in thickness, and about a couple of feet in length, carefully pared with a large knife. Where two families occupied a dome, a seat was raised on either side, two feet in height. These raised places were used as beds, and covered in the first place with whalebone, sprigs of andromeda, or pieces of seals' skin, over these were spread deer pelts and deer skin clothes, which had a very warm appearance. The pelts were used as blankets, and many of them had ornamental fringes of leather sewed round their edges.

Each dwelling-place was illuminated by a broad piece of transparent fresh water ice of about two feet in diameter, which formed part of the roof, and was placed over the door. These windows gave a most pleasing light, free from glare, and something like that which is thrown through ground glass. We soon learned that the building of a house was but the work of an hour or too, and that a couple of men, one to cut the slabs and the other to lay them, were labourers sufficient.

For the support of the lamps and cooking apparatus, a mound of snow is erected for each family; and when the master has two wives, or a mother, both have an independant place, one at each end of the bench.

I find it impossible to attempt describing every thing at a second visit, and shall therefore only give an account of those articles of furniture, which must be always the same, and with which, in five minutes, any one might be acquainted. A frame, composed of two or three broken fishing-spears, supported in the first place, a large hoop of

of wood or bone, across which an open meshed and ill-made net was spread or worked, for the reception of wet or damp clothes, skins, &c. which could be dried by the heat of the lamp. On this contrivance, the master of each hut placed his gloves on entering, first carefully clearing them of snow.

From the frame above-mentioned, one or more coffin-shaped stone pots were suspended over lamps of the same material, crescent shaped, and having a ridge extending along their back: the bowl part was filled with blubber; and the oil and wicks were ranged close together along the edge. These wicks were made of moss, and trimmed by a piece of asbestos, stone, or wood: near at hand a large bunch of moss was hanging for a future supply. The lamps were supported by sticks, bones, or pieces of horn, at a sufficient height to admit an oval pot of wood or whalebone beneath, in order to catch any oil that might drop from them. The lamps varied considerably in size, from two feet to six inches in length, and the pots were equally irregular, holding from two or three gallons to half a pint, Although I have mentioned a kind of scaffolding, these people did not all possess so grand an establishment, many being contented to suspend their pot to a piece of bone stuck in the wall of the hut. One young woman was quite a caricature in this way; she was the inferior wife of a young man, whose senior lady was of a large size, and had a corresponding lamp, &c. at one corner, while she herself being short and fat, had a lamp the size of half a dessert plate, and a pot which held a pint only.

CHILDREN.

While examining the interior of the huts, we found many opportunities of establishing ourselves in the favour of the Eskimaux by attentions to their children, whose first appearance gave me a most favourable idea of their quiet and unobstrusive manners, and I never afterwards had occasion to alter my opinion of them. I could not look on these modest little savages, without being obliged to draw comparisons rather disadvantageous to many sweet little spoiled children in England, and I inly determined, should I ever be blessed with a family of my own, to tell them many stories of these Indians, whose orderly behaviour might be an example to them. Of the outward garb of my young friends I cannot say much, for they were as dirty as human creatures could possibly be; their large dresses, giving them, when their faces were hidden, the appearance of young bears, wolves, and seals, and puppy dogs: they were, however, the picture of health, rosy, fat, and strong, with the finest black eyes imaginable, and a profusion of long jetty hair.

The faces of the young women would, if cleaner, have been considered pleasing, notwithstanding the great breadth of their features, for they had a fine rosy colour with brilliant and expressive eyes. All the females, while we were present, repeatedly uttered a kind of grunt, which I at length discovered to be a sign of great satisfaction.

WOLVES.

Early in the morning of the 7th, the wolves came in a body and carried away the carcass of a dog, which had been moored as a decoy, on the ice alongside with strong ropes, even before a musket could be got ready for them; and when they had dragged their prize a short distance from the ship, a most furious battle was fought for it. For several nights they had broken and straightened baited hooks and chains set for them by the Fury, and when it is known that the hooks were made of the iron ramrods of muskets, some idea may be formed of the strength of jaw requisite to break them.

In the evening a wolf was taken in a trap set by the Fury, and three balls were fired through him while imprisoned. His hind legs were then tied, and he was dragged out, tail foremost, by a rope; this he instantly bit through with ease, springing at Mr. Richards, who was the nearest to him, and seizing him by the knee: being thrown off, the animal flew at his arm, but, with great presence of mind, Mr. Richards grasped him by the throat and flung him back, at the same time retreating a pace or two, when the wolf quickly made his escape, having done no other damage than tearing Mr. Richards's clothes, and slightly wounding his arm. It was very fortunate that the requisite quantity of winter clothing formed a good defence, and that the person attacked was a powerful young man, the effects might otherwise have been more serious. Mr. Nias struck the animal once or twice with a cutlass, but without doing it any injury.

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TO THE

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